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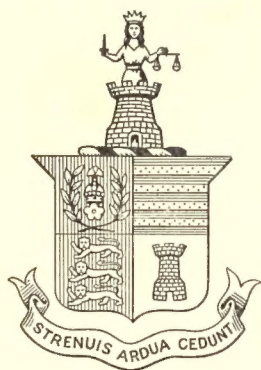


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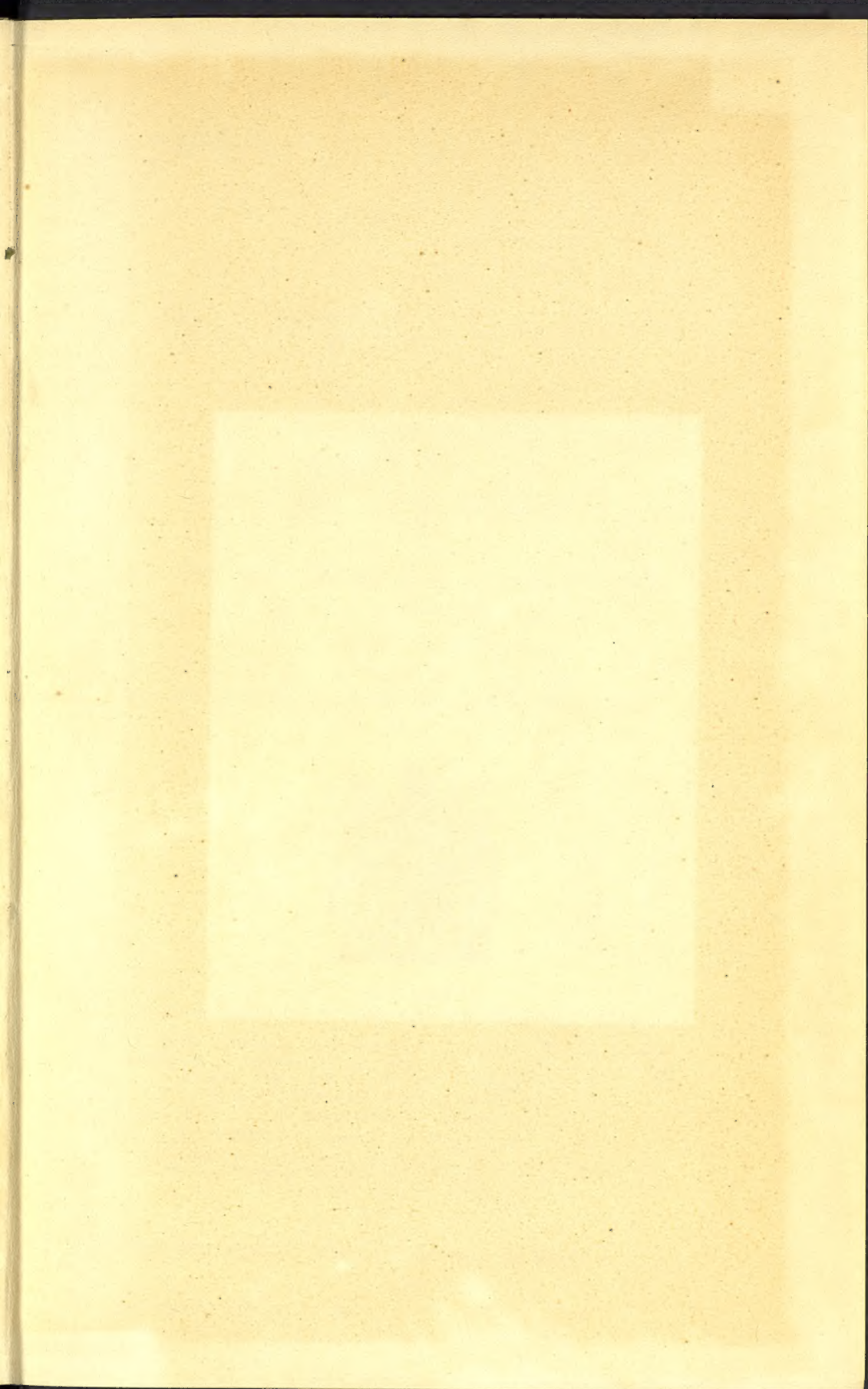
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HISTORICAL MANUSCRIPTS COMMISSION.

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REPORT  
ON  
MANUSCRIPTS  
IN VARIOUS COLLECTIONS  
VOL. VIII.

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THE MANUSCRIPTS  
OF  
THE HON. FREDERICK LINDLEY WOOD;  
M. L. S. CLEMENTS, Esq.;  
S. PHILIP UNWIN, Esq.

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Presented to both Houses of Parliament by Command of His Majesty.

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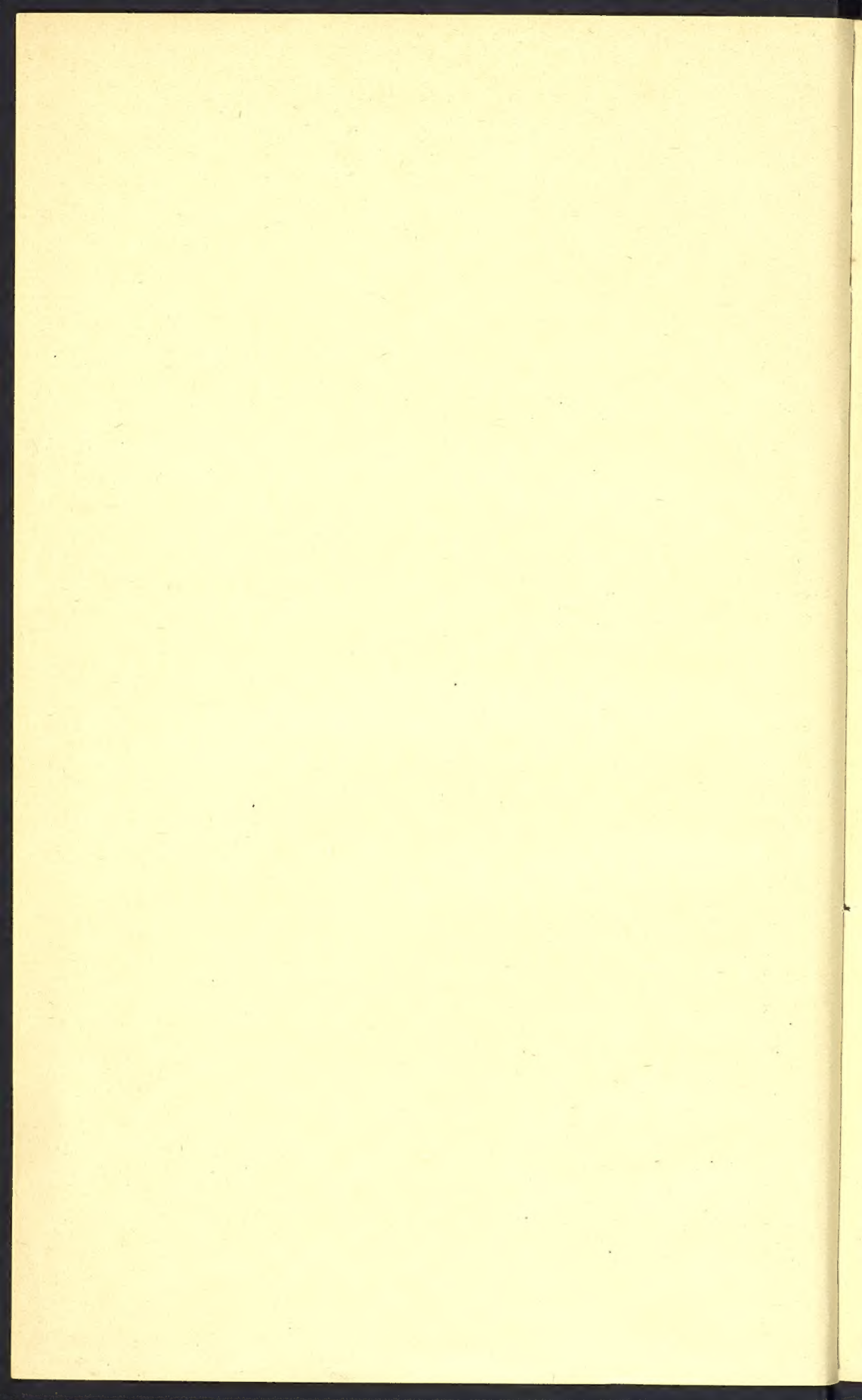
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1913.

[Cd. 6639.] Price, 2s. 9d.





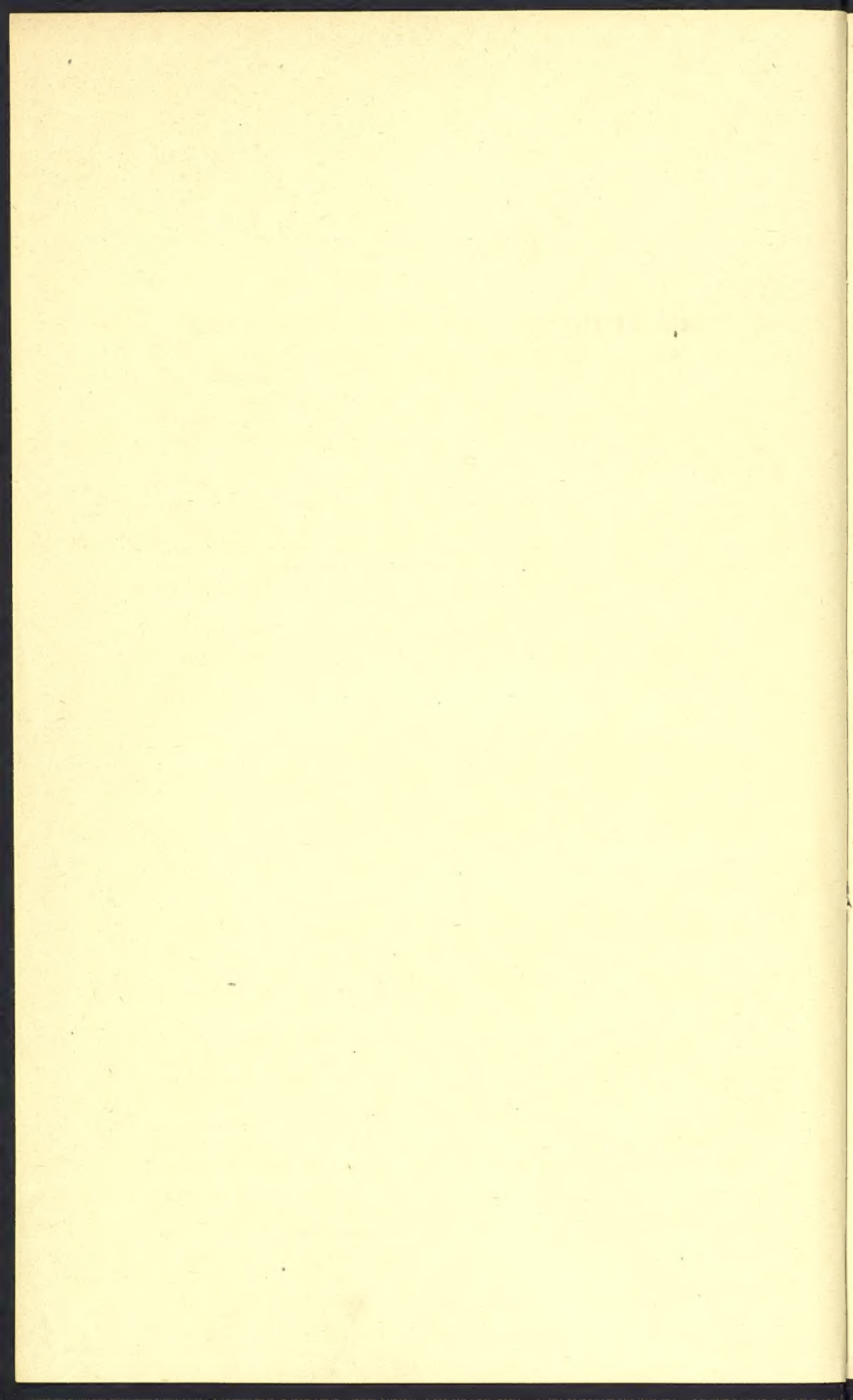


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## INTRODUCTION.

### I. MSS. OF THE HON. FREDERICK LINDLEY WOOD.

THE collection of manuscripts at Temple Newsam noticed in this Report consists mainly of letters and miscellaneous papers ranging in date from the end of the sixteenth century to the end of the eighteenth. They are of a varied nature, but, as will be shown later, particularly rich in the section dealing with the Rebellion of 1745.

The earliest letters in the collection relate mostly to the affairs of Sir Arthur Ingram, the first of his name to own Temple Newsam. Besides being secretary to the Council in the North, he was a very conspicuous figure in the commercial history of the reigns of the first two Stuart kings. A good deal of light is shed by these papers on the various transactions in which he was concerned.

In 1606 he and other financiers decided "to part with no more money or security to Sir Walter Raleigh upon any terms" (p. 4), and August 18, 1607, Sir Lionel Cranfield, afterwards Earl of Middlesex and Lord High Treasurer, wrote a long and interesting letter relating to dealings in starch, logwood and other commodities; ending with the expression of a desire that he and Ingram should in future work in harmony:

"One rule I desire may be observed between you and me, which is that neither of us seek to advance our estates by the other's loss, but that we may join together faithfully to raise our fortunes by such casualties as this stirring age shall afford" (p. 5).

Whether this "rule" was always observed or not, both Cranfield and Ingram were very successful in "raising their fortunes."

In 1610 the Earl of Nottingham transferred a stipend of 50*l.* out of his rent for the wine licences from John Shelbury, who had done nothing to earn it, to Ingram, on whom "the whole and many cares, pains and scandal of the business did ever since the beginning thereof lie . . . with an incessant trouble to him and his house" (p. 7).

But it was from the alum monopoly that Ingram reaped most "cares, pains and scandal," as well as profit.\* In the course of the seven years during which he was a farmer he was said to have wrongfully appropriated 35,000*l.* The letters at Temple Newsam which relate to this subject commence in 1617 and are a dreary record of mismanagement and chicanery. Most of them are written to Ingram either

\* The subject of the Royal Alum Works, and of Sir Arthur Ingram's part in that mismanaged undertaking, is excellently treated by Mr. W. H. Price, *The English Patents of Monopoly* (Harvard Economic Studies, I.), pp. 82-101.



by Geogre Lowe, another of the farmers, or by Thomas Russell, one of the makers; the main object of each being, apparently, to discredit the other. (*Cf. pp. 11, 14 seqq.*)

While the principals quarrelled, the works at Gisborough went to wrack and ruin; little alum was made; and the workmen, receiving no wages, became desperate. In January, 1619, Lowe wrote that he went in fear of his life and described the men as

"A multitude of poor snakes tettered and naked and ready to starve for want of food and clothes, not finding any credit for bread and drink because they are unpaid for three months, and some four, and doing daily sore labour for nothing but tickets, which they set before their wives and children to feed them when they ask bread, saying they get naught else, and some of them this day in my sight arrested and carried to prison for their diet" (*pp. 15, 16*).

Sir Arthur Ingram's connexion with the alum works continued until 1624, when Sir John Bouchier, who had been one of the original patentees and had recently attempted to buy him out, brought charges against him (*p. 26*) which resulted in his arrest.\* In October, 1624, Sir Arthur, "being unwilling to go to law with the King," suggested that the matter should be submitted to the Lord President, Secretary Conway and the Chancellor of the Exchequer (*p. 27*). A year later his discharge was sealed (*pp. 28, 29*).

Alum, however, is not the only subject dealt with in these early letters. George Lowe occasionally forgets his grievances to write of some public event. On March 13, 1619-20, he describes the accident which marred Gondomar's reception at Whitehall on his return to England (*p. 19*), and August 7, 1624, he mentions the production of Middleton's *Game of Chess*, which was suppressed by the Council on account of its presentation of the King of Spain and his ambassador (*p. 27, cf. State Papers, Dom.*).

On *p. 24* is a copy of a letter dated May 21, 1623, from Viscount St. Albans to the Earl of Middlesex, not given by Spedding, respecting a quarterly assignment of 75*l.* to Mr. William Ferrers, who was the father of Sir Arthur Ingram's second wife.

The domestic side of Sir Arthur's character appears in the quaintly spelt letter to his wife, dated December 4, 1621 (*p. 20*), in which he makes arrangements for Christmas festivity; and that he joined at least a show of piety to his financial obliquity is evidenced by the mention "of that religious intention, which your worship hath long ago conceived, for maintaining a weekly sermon to the prisoners in York Castle" (*p. 30*). Ingram, it may here be recalled, was the founder of Bootham Hospital in York.

The next considerable series of letters relates to the Irish Customs, of which Ingram (Comptroller of the Customs of the Port of London since 1604) became farmer in 1632. They are mainly from Sir Arthur's cousin, Robert Cogan, his agent

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\* See *Dictionary of National Biography*.

at Dublin, or Sir George Radcliffe, Strafford's devoted friend, and contain a good deal of information as to the condition of trade in Ireland. Brief abstracts of a number of papers relating to both English and Irish customs at this date are placed in an appendix to the Report.

Cogan's repeated complaints against Lord Mountnorris, the Vice-Treasurer of Ireland, who was subsequently found guilty of malversation, stirred up strife between that lord and Ingram, to whom August 28, 1633, Lord Deputy Wentworth wrote, desiring that the discord should be resolved. Ingram's relations with Wentworth himself were intimate, if not invariably cordial. In this same letter the Lord Deputy wrote :

"My children came well and safely hither, I praise God, as this bearer can tell you, but I should have been so far from giving you thanks, as I should much have blamed you (your health considered) if you had adventured upon so troublesome a journey as to come to Chester, which I take to be performed in your good wishes to them and me" (p. 40).

On December 30, 1636, however, the viceroy in acknowledging a gift of muscadine takes the occasion to rebuke his zealous friend. But for the distance he would have returned the present, "for although *esculenta* and *poculenta* be not held *bribamenta*, yet I do not use to take anything of that nature, and must therefore by all means repay it you, so soon as I can find any opportunity thereunto" (p. 49). Two years previously there had been "differences" and it was alledged that Ingram had boasted that he had "procured my lord to be President of York, viscount, farmer of the alums, lord of Tankersley, farmer of the customs, and Deputy of Ireland" (p. 45).

On p. 50 is a letter from Laud, dated June 19, 1638, appealing to Sir Arthur Ingram for help in the rebuilding of St. Paul's ; on the following page is noticed an interesting book, too long to be printed in full here, containing particulars of work done at Holland House from 1638 to 1640 ; and on p. 52 Philip Burlamachi speculates on the reasons of Wentworth's return to England and tells the news of Europe.

On August 5, 1641, Lord Finch, in exile at the Hague, writes to his brother Sir Nathaniel Finch, commenting on English affairs and, in particular, the position of the judges (p. 54).

In November, 1641, the King, on his return from Scotland, was entertained at Sir Arthur Ingram's great house in York. Sir Arthur himself was absent, but his lady did the honours with conspicuous success.

"The King appeared to be so well pleased, as everybody could see by his cheerfulness, that nothing could be added to his content, insomuch as when my Lady upon the King's commendation of the welcome which he found, my Lady in a seasonable compliment desired his Majesty to excuse it, if anything were amiss by the absence of her husband, the King said that all things was so well and so full that if her husband had been there it could not be mended, and when he returned from my Lord Mayor he said he had lost by the bargain, for the entertainment he left was better than that he found" (p. 56).

The collection contains few papers of interest referring to the Civil War. Of old Sir Arthur's sons, his namesake and



heir was a passive parliamentarian, while Sir Thomas was on special service with the Marquess of Newcastle (p. 60). A paper endorsed "Concerning my Mr. and Sr. Tho. in 1643" gives a clear statement of the respective attitudes of these half-brothers (p. 59). A rather petulant letter from Newcastle, written at Chesterfield, December 1, 1643, to Alderman Watkinson of York, is printed on p. 59, and a brief account of an incident in the siege of Pontefract on p. 61.

A short series of letters from the astronomer Jeremy Shakerley to John Matteson, a servant of the Ingrams, shows the second observer of the transit of Mercury in a less orthodox light, proposing "from philosophical principles [to] seek a foundation for a more refined astrology" (p. 61), and displaying keen interest in "a child that speaks in York" (p. 64).

The Restoration is represented by four letters from Elizabeth Fraiser to Mrs. Warmestry, who records the progress of the Queen of Bohemia's illness and the gayer aspects of Court life: "That beautiful Mrs. Stuart is here so admired and so rich in clothes and jewels, she is the only blazing star" (p. 65). On St. Valentine's Day, 1662, she writes: "The King holds the old custom. He drew the Duchess of Richmond, and my Lady Castle Mane drew him" (*ibid.*). This was the day after the death of the Queen of Bohemia.

Lord Irwin's\* part in the Revolution of 1688 is described in a letter from Robert Stapylton to John Roads (p. 67), which is immediately followed by one from Bevil Skelton, the diplomatist, a faithful if somewhat incompetent servant of James II, describing his own flight from England and the reception of the dethroned Stuarts at St. Germain's (p. 68).

Arthur, third Viscount Irwin, was Vice-Admiral of Yorkshire, and a series of letters, extending over a greater part of the reign of William III and chiefly written by Arthur Todd, the deputy vice-admiral, give interesting details of the methods and fortunes of the press at Hull and elsewhere in the county. Todd's letters are full of complaints as to the difficulty of obtaining men, the inferior quality of those taken, and their proneness to escape. "It would be tedious to tell your Lordship," he writes May 17, 1693, "what sculking, flying and running, nay, sometimes resisting and fighting, there is among such men before they be taken; what sleights, excuses, certificates, lies and escapes happen after impressing; what a Jacobite temper is dispersed throughout a great part of this country" (p. 72). Elsewhere he describes the escape of Brocklesbank, who had been the King's pilot, and a hand-to-hand encounter with some of the impressed men (p. 75).

The third Viscount Irwin, who was M.P. for Scarborough from 1693 to 1702, wrote constantly to his wife whenever his

\* Henry Ingram, grandson of the man on whom Charles I would have liked, but did not dare, to bestow a peerage, was created Viscount Irvine and Lord Ingram in the peerage of Scotland, May 23, 1661. As the form *Irwin* is invariable in English documents, *Irvine* not once occurring in the Temple Newsam papers, it has been used in this Report.

duties kept him from her side. The majority of his letters are too intimate to find an appropriate place in this Report, but a few are of wider appeal. He invariably begins "My pretty dear Penny,"\* and his orthography is sufficiently curious to merit preservation. In January, 1695, he sends her a Jacobite song which he has been told is to be sung at Queen Mary's funeral (p. 78). Several times he alludes to the Queen's lying-in-state. "I was this day to see the queen ly in state but tho wee had a file of musketers and six yeomen of the gards we wer a most prest to death" (p. 79). "The discreption of the mobe is to see the qeene ly in state is unexpressable" (*ibid.*). "Heir is no nuse in toune but the commical trecks the mobe play with the women that went to see the queen ly in state," details of which he unfortunately reserves until he can communicate them in person (*ibid.*). The preparations for the funeral are described in a letter from M. Dawson to John Roades (*ibid.*).

The impressions of a new boy at Eton are amusingly given in a letter from Edward, Lord Ingram, to his father's steward. "I am very very well," he writes, "and think Eaton very easy scholl. I am shure one cannot offend without they be meare rakes indeed" (p. 83). A few years later the same writer—Viscount Irwin since his father's death in 1702—having passed in due course from Eton to Cambridge and from Cambridge to the Grand Tour, sends his mother lively accounts of his life in foreign cities, interspersed with lamentations over the exiguity of his allowance (pp. 86, 87).

In February, 1713-14, the Viscountess Dowager writes to her son John in Ireland, concerning the advent of a "fine young bishop," or rather archbishop (Sir William Dawes, bart.), at York. "All the ladies of the town resolve to endeavour to charm him. The minster has been mightily out of request of late but will now become a very fashionable place" (p. 90).

Though overshadowed by the series of letters illustrating the '45, there are a fair number concerning the Rebellion of 1715. For the most part addressed to Rich, fifth Viscount Irwin, in his double capacity as Governor of Hull and Colonel of the 16th Foot, they chiefly relate to the garrison of the town or the concerns of the regiment, which was stationed at Fort William, described by Lord Irwin's lieutenant-colonel as "the sink of the world" (p. 92). A few other aspects of the crisis are, however, touched on. Major Samuel Sleigh supplies, from Edinburgh, second-hand information as to the general progress of the campaign. In June, 1715, the Leeds ringers, who were accustomed to ring every Thursday night, put off their performance until Friday (June 10), the Pretender's

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\* She was Isabella, daughter and co-heir of John Machell of Hills in Sussex. She bore her husband nine sons, of whom eight survived their father and five succeeded to the title. She died in 1764, in her 94th year, having outlived her husband sixty-two years and also all her sons.



birthday (*p.* 90). In the following month, in a letter to his mother, Charles Ingram, of Oriel College, describes the effect at Oxford of the flight of Ormonde, who was Chancellor of the University, and also his own peril as a Whig (*p.* 91). On February 21, 1715-16, Major Soull, writing to Lord Irwin from the Tower, is interrupted by news of the dramatic escape of Lord Nithsdale, as related in the conclusion supplied by his son (*p.* 96). Another letter from Oxford, also apparently written by Charles Ingram, describes the disturbances which took place on the King's birthday (May 28), 1717 (*p.* 99), and may be compared with the account of the same occurrence in the Portland MSS. at Welbeck (*vii*, 222, 223).

A few letters of various interest represent the next thirty years. On *p.* 101 is a characteristic letter from Sir Richard Steele to the Commissioners for Forfeiture, excusing his absence from their deliberations. Business about a new patent has been the chief cause,

"but I am to acknowledge others also, which are that by minding the business of mankind more than that of myself or family, my fortune is in a very perplexed way. But as I have in me twice as much as I owe were I to die this moment, a little application will make all tight; in the meantime, tho' (besides what I have to leave behind me) my present income is 2,000*l. per annum*, I cannot this moment leave the town without almost irreparable detriment. A patriot (which I have been with all the faculties and opportunities in my power) must expect to bear the detraction of his friends and the revenge of his enemies. I have felt both as much as a private man ever did, and I will to my life's end, in spite of both, go on in the same path. But I will hereafter be better prepared for it by taking care of my own fortune. I gave up for some years my quiet, my fame and my income, when contrary measures would have enlarged them all to a very high degree, and the end of all this is that the famous Richard Steele, Esqr., has no great man his friend but Sir Richard Steele, Knt.

"That knight has given the public the best years of his life, and begs to borrow of the public a few days of it for his own use."

Steele's idea of a "few days" was somewhat generous. This letter was written in May, 1718. In October, 1719, he was still absent from his place on the commission and had been so for over two years. (Cf. *Treasury Papers* ccxxii, 37.)

On *p.* 102 is an account of the notorious Duke of Wharton's manner of celebrating the bursting of the South Sea Bubble.

As already stated, by far the most important part of this collection is the series of papers relating to the Jacobite rebellion of 1745, forming an almost continuous narrative of events from the eve of Prestonpans to the morrow of Culloden. The presence of these documents at Temple Newsam is explained by the fact that Henry, seventh Viscount Irwin, was Lord Lieutenant of the East Riding. The position was one of responsibility, especially while it was still doubtful by which route the Highland army would invade England, and Lord Irwin took care to keep himself well informed, from the surest available sources, of the progress of events. His zeal, indeed, called forth a striking tribute from the Archbishop of York, Thomas Herring, himself perhaps the most zealous Hanoverian in the county. "Indeed, my Lord," he wrote to Irwin July 30, 1746, "without meaning to

compliment you at all, tho' I have never said it but under the seal of secrecy, I have wished a thousand times for the last year that the sole administration of our county had been in your Lordship's hands" (p. 169).

A good many of the letters bear neither signature nor address and, even when not specifically stated to be so, are apparently copies. Probably a good many such copies would be made from one original and freely circulated. In the few cases where similar documents have been printed elsewhere, or where there is little variation from the reports in the *Gazette*, inclusion here has not been considered necessary or only brief abstracts have been given. Such cases are, however, exceptional.

While Lord Irwin kept in close touch with the Highland army during the march to Derby, letters from Edinburgh or Dumfries informed him of the state of affairs over the Border. He also heard frequently from Wade's army and from friends in various parts of Yorkshire.

It would be too much to claim that these papers modify or even materially add to our knowledge of the '45. Nevertheless, they furnish a number of fresh and interesting details, and may serve to correct sundry small misconceptions.

Mr. Blaikie in his *Itinerary of Prince Charles Edward*, following, as usual, the *Lyon in Mourning*, dates the arrival of the Prince's forces at Jedbergh, November 6; but a letter of November 5 in this collection gives a circumstantial account of their entry on that day (p. 120). Again, a letter of December 6 states that the Prince slept at Leek on Wednesday, December 4, and entered Derby on the 5th (p. 138), thus corroborating Lord George Murray, whose evidence Mr. Blaikie, though admitting him usually accurate, rejects in favour of the statement of the *London Gazette* and other authorities that the entry into Derby took place on the 4th. It must be admitted, however, that the balance of probability is still with the earlier date. A similar discrepancy occurs in a letter dated at Wakefield December 9, in which the writer states, at second hand, that the rebels were at Stockport "yesterday" (p. 140), though on December 8, according to the *Itinerary*, they had only got as far as Macclesfield in their retreat towards Scotland.

In a letter dated December 30, 1745, "from the camp near Carlisle," is a list of rebel officers in the town which, though incomplete and very possibly inaccurate, contains a number of names not in the list printed in the *Gazette* (p. 158).

Of other points of interest it is only possible to indicate a few. Two undated and anonymous accounts of the Highland army are printed at pp. 104, 105, both apparently written before the commencement of the southward march. In the first the Highlanders are described as "strong and well fed and in high spirits" and as "desperadoes." It is considered that "two or three thousand tars with swords would be fit for them, to fight pell mell as they do; or a band with pitchforks



to have them through the guts before they come within sword's length." The second account, which is more explicit as to numbers, contains a curious (if authentic) story to illustrate the lack of discipline in the Scots ranks. "A fellow in defence of one that was ordered to be whipt the other day by Lord G. Murray cocked his pistol at him and Lord G. thought it expedient not only to pardon the fault, but shake hands with the offender that threatened him."

A letter dated September 19 draws a striking picture of the "melancholy condition" of Edinburgh (p. 106) and several subsequent describe the state of the town during the occupation. By October 11 the conduct of the Highland army is said already to be deteriorating. "which is imputed to Mr. Kelley's leaving them" (p. 111). Their high spirits are, in the earlier letters, a constant theme.

The Postmaster of Penrith, in a letter to Lord Irwin, describes the army on the march :

"They march with droves of black cattle and sheep, three waggons of biscuit and cheese, which they sit down at noon to eat, at night and morning get a little oat meal, which they buy up at their own price or take away wherever they can get it, and constantly carry it in a leathern bag for their subsistence; every one has a sword, a target, a gun and a dirk. The rear always push forward the front, and they march in a very great hurry" (p. 122).

A lively description of the entry into Kendal is given on pp. 128, 129. "You will excuse my being merry," the writer concludes, "my spirits were quite raised at such a comic scene as this procession from first to last. I assure you it gave me great joy to see such sorry fools as they are. Had King George been with me to-day he would have been very merry."

Enclosed in a letter from Dumfries, November 3, is a copy of a letter from Arthur Elphinstone (the gallant and ill-fated Balmerino) to his wife, dated from Edinburgh, October 30 (p. 117). This was evidently intercepted and circulated, chiefly for the details it contains of the numbers and financial condition of the Prince's army, partly, perhaps, as a trophy.

References to the person of Charles Edward are not very frequent. He entered Jedburgh "mounted on a bay gelding in Highland dress" (p. 120). At Warwick Bridge, near Carlisle, he was seen, or thought to have been seen, in treaty with a miller for oatmeal (p. 124). His quarters at Penrith are stated to have been at Mr. Thomas Simpson's (p. 128), which adds to the information given in the *History of Penrith* (1858) : "The Prince lodged in what was then the George and Dragon Inn, now or lately the shop of Mr. Ramsay, chemist."

There are several references to the apprehension of spies, and some fresh details about the Jacobite Doctor John Burton of York, the "Doctor Slop" of *Tristram Shandy*. Two letters in this connexion are from Doctor Jacques Sterne, Laurence's uncle (pp. 138, 160); but the most interesting document is the examination of the innkeeper James Nisbett, a fellow-prisoner with Burton in York Castle, but a loyal

Whig, who when the doctor drank to the downfall of the Guelphs raised his glass to the downfall of "whelps and Jacobites" (p. 143).

On p. 163 will be found the deposition of Charles Henderson, mariner, and John Bourn, blacksmith, taken before the justices in the East Riding. These two men, who had been taken prisoners by a French privateer, describe the state of preparation for a French invasion of England according to their observations on a journey from Boulogne to Sluys.

With reference to the Prince's foreign allies, Christopher Oldfield writes to Lord Irwin April 16, 1746, "Some of the French officers are reduced from lace to have a piece of cowhide tied about their feet instead of shoes" (p. 167). Commenting on the battle of Culloden, an anonymous writer remarks that "it were to be wished the French had no better engineers than they sent them" (*ibid.*).

The letters from the Duke of Newcastle and Henry Pelham to Lord Irwin, though mainly of an official character, contain occasional comments on the situation. On November 30, 1745, Pelham writes :

"I find your neighbours are alarmed at the approach of the rebels. I don't wonder at it, but, by our intelligence, it does not look as if they meant to come your way. They are undoubtedly not so terrible as they have been lately represented, nor so insignificant as they were thought by some at first. Thank God, we have now an army in England and a prince of the blood to head 'em. I wish only for a meeting, I fear not our giving 'em a hearty drubbing. Uncertainty and delays are as bad almost as a defeat, for our credit cannot much longer hold out in such a case" (p. 134).

In May, 1746, Newcastle writes : "His Royal Highness's unexampled conduct and bravery has retrieved the honour of our troops and restored peace to this kingdom. We must now endeavour to make such use of this great event by regulating affairs in Scotland and punishing the rebels as may prevent the like rebellion in the future" (p. 168). Four days previously Archbishop Herring had told Lord Irwin that the King had "had a paper put into his hands at the masquerade with these words, 'Recall that bloody tyrant, the D. of Cum. out of Scotland.'" (p. 167). The preparations for Cumberland's reception at York in July are also the subject of several letters from the Archbishop (pp. 168, 169).

The letters written subsequent to the rebellion are mainly composed of political and social gossip. Edward Gascoigne describes, as an eye-witness, the operations of the allied armies in October, 1746 (p. 169). In June, 1747, Newcastle announces his intention of calling a new parliament :

"The nation is now in good humour; no incident has yet happened to make them otherwise since the happy extinction of the rebellion; and therefore I verily think we cannot now fail of getting a good Whig Parliament" (p. 171).

Edward Dickinson, the Dowager-Viscountess Irwin's man of business, tells his aged client of the fire which broke out in Change Alley, March 25, 1748 (p. 171), and of the earthquakes which frightened London in the spring of 1750 (p. 172).



Henry Lowther comments on George II's dislike of French clothes, which were very fashionable in London in 1752. "Our streets swarm with French milliners, loaded with bandboxes" (p. 176). Major C. Weddell writes of the visit to York paid in 1753 by "the famous Mr. Westly," by whom he was "neither edified nor diverted" (p. 176).

Many of the later letters are addressed to Mrs. Charles Ingram, whose husband became the ninth (and last) Viscount Irwin in 1763. She who was the illegitimate daughter of Samuel Shephard, sometime member for Cambridge, was a considerable heiress and, judging from the terms in which several of these letters are couched, a person of singular charm for her own sex. Her most frequent correspondents are her sisters-in-law, Isabella Ramsden and Elizabeth Ingram, the daughters of Colonel Charles Ingram. They are full of entertaining small-talk.

In January, 1759, Elizabeth writes :

"The fashion is now to walk to Blackheath to eat Oxford sausages, made by a famous French cook. The King found them out first and insisted on having a party to go there the next day. . . . But ever since a vast many parties have been made" (p. 177).

In August, 1761, Mrs. Ramsden describes at length the preparations for the arrival of the new Queen, Charlotte Sophia of Mecklenburg-Strelitz (p. 178), and in 1767 Elizabeth Ingram sings the young Duke of Cumberland's praises from the social point of view. "That royal labours move to put people in a right strain for dancing than a downright dancing master" (p. 184).

Of more serious topics may be specially mentioned an account of the negotiations between Cumberland and Pitt in 1765 (pp. 182, 183) and Edward Dickinson's report of a conversation which he had with James Grenville à propos of the latter's retirement from the representation of Horsham (p. 185). It was proposed to offer the vacated seat to Nathaniel Bayly, Lord Irwin's brother-in-law, who was petitioning against John Morton, the member for Abingdon. Bayly, however, would not accept this compromise and was eventually successful in his petition. (*Cf.* pp. 184-7.)

FRANCIS L. BICKLEY.

## II. MSS. OF M. L. S. CLEMENTS, Esq.

### 1. MOLESWORTH CORRESPONDENCE.

This collection consists, for the most part, of letters and papers of the 17th and early 18th centuries written by, or to, the first three Viscounts Molesworth. Mrs. H. T. Clements has been kind enough to furnish me with some facts showing how these papers came into their present ownership. They had been preserved in an old Indian cabinet at Killymoon, co. Tyrone, the residence of the Stewart family, and were brought to Ashfield Lodge by the late Colonel Henry Theophilus Clements, who inherited Killymoon from his uncle, Colonel William Stewart, who was a son of Elizabeth Molesworth and grandson of Richard, 3rd Viscount Molesworth.

From the purely historical point of view the most interesting documents here dealt with are perhaps those connected with the English and Irish Parliaments of King Charles I. Under the former head there are copies of the Demonstration of Grievances of 7 June, 1628 (*p.* 197) and of the Declaration concerning Tonnage and Poundage (*p.* 200). These were compared with copies of the same documents already published, and, though the purport was substantially the same in both cases, the language showed considerable variation. The reading given by these manuscripts sometimes gives a better sense, while the general tone of the expressions here used is considerably stronger in its statement of the abuses complained of, noticeably less respectful to the King and milder towards the Arminians.

A more remarkable discovery, however, was that of a manuscript Journal of the Irish House of Lords for the period 1640-1641 (*p.* 200). It was found, upon examination, that this contained a number of passages, amounting to more than 4,000 words in the aggregate, which are not to be found in the printed edition, nor in the rough original notebook preserved in the Public Record Office of Ireland, from which the printed copy appears to have been taken. In a few cases, where the passage omitted was not of very great length, it was found to be present in the Record Office original, but had been so carefully scored out as to be almost illegible. The volume now under notice is well bound, well kept and carefully written, superior in these respects to the Record Office copy, and, from a marginal direction on the 79th page (which indicates that a particular document is to be entered "as of the 18th day, when it was voted and passed"), it appears that this volume, too, was intended to serve as a notebook, from which the journals



should afterwards be copied in a more elaborate and permanent form. The discrepancies between the volume in these manuscripts and the Record Office copy are more numerous and more marked towards the end of the session, where the official version leaves out passages of such a length and so situated that their absence would be explainable by the supposition that a whole leaf had been torn bodily out (*cf.* pp. 209–211 of this Report). It will be noticed that the version hitherto accepted as official makes no mention of any sitting of the House of Lords on March 5, 1641, whereas the copy in this collection shows a rather stormy meeting on that day (*p.* 210), the proceedings of which, owing presumably to the abstraction from the Irish Record Office copy of the leaf showing the change of date, have been confused heretofore with the proceedings of the previous day, and are now clearly exhibited. There are several other omissions, not less remarkable either by their length or the nature of the suppressed portions.

A clue to the reason of this apparent "editing" of the latter part of the official copy of the Journal for 1640–41 is furnished by a study of the omitted passages. Apart from a few small discrepancies, which may be due to clerical errors, it will be noticed that they bear strongly on the burning political questions of the day, the liberty of Parliament and the punishment of Strafford and his associates, and there is a presumption, almost amounting to certainty, that the "editing," if "editing" there was, was done by someone who took the Royalist view of both these subjects. Thus, when the judges are called in by the Lords to advise whether an Irish Parliament can continue to sit on the death of the Lord Deputy, pending the arrival of a new governor, the official copy is found to omit several of the bolder statements made on this subject, which the copy in these manuscripts gives in detail (*p.* 203). Again, when the Lord Chancellor is accused of treason, the Record Office copy omits passages of great length and importance, which are here given in full (*see p.* 207 *et seq.*).

Seeing then that the suppressed passages nearly all contain matter either obnoxious to the Lord Chancellor (as in the case of the judges' opinions) or reflecting on his character (as in the accusation of treason), and that he probably had custody of, or access to, the official copies of the Journals, it seems likely that the changes made in the official copy were due either to his action or to that of some fervent Restoration loyalist, and that the volume, which has been preserved with the Molesworth correspondence, was either an independent contemporary copy, or an exact copy taken from the official notebook before any "editing" had taken place. It must be remarked that the hand, in which the volume is written, appears somewhat later in character than that of the Record Office copy, so that the latter hypothesis may be the more tenable. The book may possibly have come into the

possession of the Molesworths by the marriage of Edward Bolton, probably a descendant of Sir Richard Bolton, the accused Lord Chancellor, with Lettice Molesworth about 1720.

The remainder of the collection consists of family letters and papers, and mostly falls within the period 1689-1744. Indeed, one of its chief points of interest is the picture which it gives of a Whig family of the second rank, probably typical of many others, whose united strength upheld the ministries of Anne and the first two Georges. The Molesworths of this time were affectionate to each other and carried family loyalty almost to the verge of clannishness; they were honester than was the custom of the time; they were decidedly talented, and their letters show that several of them gained distinction in arms, letters, politics, and science. They were all deeply interested in political affairs and were steady Whigs, though they seldom showed any tendency to become party hacks, and are found more than once criticising and even openly opposing Whig governments. But their dissatisfaction was never allowed to lead them into the camp of the Jacobites or Tories, who from first to last are mentioned in terms of ridicule or aversion.

The first person to appear is Robert Molesworth, then Ambassador to Denmark, afterwards raised to the peerage as Viscount Molesworth, a man of some literary ability and considerable insight into economic problems. Having an estate in Yorkshire, as well as in County Dublin and King's County, he was able to take a leading part in the affairs of both countries. In England, he showed himself an ardent and thorough-going supporter of the Whigs during the troubled reigns of William and Anne, and a curious indication of the depth of his feelings on this subject is afforded by the letters of 1712, recording his utter dejection during that year of danger and defeat for the Whigs.

In Ireland, on the other hand, Robert Molesworth was one of those who deeply resented the policy of subjecting the "old English" long resident in Ireland, to which class he himself belonged, to the "new English" officials sent over from time to time by the authorities in London. He complains of being, as he says, "nosed and oppressed" by Lord Lieutenants and Lord Chancellors (*p.* 255) and declares that they in Ireland were all slaves, and, what made it worse, to their own brethren. His outspokenness in this and other respects seems to have attracted the unfavourable attention of the Irish Government and on at least one occasion he thought it well to flee from the country in some haste, fearing to what lengths the vengeance of his enemies might go (*p.* 255). The climax to this policy of subjecting the "old English" in Ireland to Westminster was reached in 1719, when what little independence the Irish Parliament enjoyed was destroyed by the Act known as the Sixth of George I. Molesworth did not fail to enter a protest on this occasion, and a speech, which



he probably delivered in the Irish House of Lords, will be found on p. 283.

After 1719 he seems to have turned rather to English politics, and was soon prominent in connection with the South Sea Company debates, in which he intervened with all the vehement indignation natural to one who had suffered personally ; for he admits (p. 350) having lost 2,000*l.*, which he had borrowed to invest in that stock, and confesses further that he bought the stock, speculating for a rise, and had been caught with his shares still unsold when the crash came. When the Secret Committee was appointed to inquire into the whole question of the South Sea, he was nominated to serve on it, and seems to have taken a prominent part in its proceedings. It may be remarked here that the letters in this collection for the years 1720 and 1721 exhibit a number of different points of view as to the South Sea Company and its reconstruction. For instance, Robert Molesworth and his son Richard are hostile critics throughout ; Arthur Onslow, afterwards the great Speaker of the House of Commons (who is represented by two letters showing great ability), and Daniel Pulteney represent a more neutral and dispassionate view ; and the standpoint of the unfortunate private individual is illustrated by letters from two women, Mrs. Tichborne and Mrs. Stanley (pp. 288, 315).

Robert Molesworth's action at the crisis of the South Sea Company and his denunciations of the dishonesty disclosed brought him a good deal of popularity, and at this time he supported a newspaper, the *London Journal*, which attacked the ministry in unmeasured language, Molesworth's own contributions appearing therein under the significant *nom de plume* of "Cato." The Government retaliated, it appears, by showing marked disfavour to those of Molesworth's numerous family who happened to be in its service, particularly to John, his eldest son, then envoy at Turin. During the height of his popularity, Robert Molesworth was elected by the students as Rector of Glasgow University, but their choice was set aside by the authorities of that institution. There are several letters in the collection showing the resentment felt at what was regarded as an arbitrary act and an infringement of the liberties and privileges of the students. Incidentally these letters, although one is written by a Presbyterian clergyman and another by a Divinity student, display very strongly the Deistical "free-thinking" spirit then characteristic of Glasgow University, and indeed the question propounded by the minister is whether a convinced "freethinker" is justified in continuing to maintain an outward orthodoxy, while secretly using his position to propagate his own more "philosophical" doctrines (p. 347). A similar spirit was working in Italy, too, as is shown by the letters of the Italian *abbate* Niccolini (p. 371 *et seq.*), who avows himself a "free-thinker" and scoffs at the head of his church and the practices of his religion.

Robert Molesworth retired from public affairs after 1721 owing mainly to ill-health, and died in May, 1725. (*See also* article in *Dict. Nat. Biog.*)

His eldest son, John, who succeeded him and died after enjoying the title for no more than nine months, was a diplomat both by profession and inclination, a man, it would appear, of a winning and amiable character and endowed with a singular capacity for making and retaining friends. His health was always poor, and for this as much as for any other reason he was glad to embrace the opportunity of being sent on diplomatic missions to Italy, first, in 1710, to the Grand Duke of Tuscany at Florence, of which period hardly any letters survive, and afterwards (1715-25) to the Court of Sardinia at Turin. His first mission put the family to severe financial straits, which are shown in his father's letters from November, 1710, onwards. The War of the Spanish Succession was still in progress, and the Treasury was so embarrassed for money that it could not, or would not, pay the salaries of the ministers abroad, but let their arrears accumulate, until, at one time, according to Robert Molesworth, no less than 2½ years' pay was owing to them (*p.* 257). Under these circumstances, the family estates were put to the heavy strain of supporting unaided a British envoy in the style proper to his position; for this purpose money had to be borrowed at heavy interest, and, though the salary was paid in the end, the Molesworths seem never to have recovered from their financial embarrassments, which culminated at last in the sale of their property in Dublin city (now Molesworth Street), and their large woods at Edlington, in Yorkshire (*p.* 397).

John Molesworth, as is shown by his numerous letters received while at Turin, was a man of artistic tastes, which he had many opportunities of gratifying in Italy. His diplomatic duties there were to hold a "watching brief," as it were, for Great Britain in the tangled politics of Italy, and, in particular, to attend closely to the movements and designs of the Pretender, who had at that period his headquarters at Rome. John Molesworth seems to have kept agents in all the Italian courts, and, among other duties, acted as a protector to the distressed Protestants of Piedmont (*p.* 310). His foreign correspondents include the secret agent *Le Commu*, who writes almost as a personal friend and gives him what is evidently "inside information" as to the proceedings of the Dutch foreign ministers, the negotiations for the surrender of Knight, ex-Treasurer of the South Sea Company, a refugee at Brussels, and other details of European interest. Some of the letters in French deal with political topics, for instance, the futile and protracted Congress of Cambrai, the relations of France and Spain with the Empire, &c. The writers in this language appear to be for the most part nobles of the Sardinian Court, Molesworth's draft



despatches to Carteret and Townshend, of which one or two specimens are given, deal with similar topics.

More interesting, however, are the letters of his English and Italian correspondents during the period of his last Turin embassy (1720-25). The former include Arthur Onslow and Daniel Pulteney, already mentioned, John Lekeux, a follower of Walpole (a lively and amusing writer), Lord Chancellor Macclesfield, and Robert and Richard Molesworth, the envoy's father and brother. These represent all shades of Whig politics, and their long and frequently graphic letters must have kept the distant ambassador much better informed of the course of home affairs than he could have been by a study of the despatches from home, which, as Robert Molesworth remarks, and is indeed evident from the specimen on *p.* 347, were singularly colourless and meagre. A letter of Daniel Pulteney's (*p.* 305) and another of Lekeux' (*p.* 391) exhibit the rising animosity between Walpole and the Pulteneys.

John Molesworth had made a friend of the Lord Chancellor under remarkable circumstances. Lord Parker, Macclesfield's eldest son, afterwards the astronomer and reformer of the calendar, while touring in Italy, had fallen into an undesirable entanglement with a Venetian woman (*p.* 335). His father was greatly alarmed at the news and wrote to Molesworth, beseeching him to use all his influence to separate the pair. Some of the plans suggested by the Lord Chancellor for this purpose show that an English judge had not necessarily a very great reverence for the liberty of the subject in foreign lands (*p.* 335). The envoy succeeded in the task, and was rewarded by a heart-felt gratitude on the part of Macclesfield, who spared no pains subsequently to serve Molesworth with his colleagues in the Government and promote his advancement generally. But the Chancellor did not enjoy many opportunities of benefiting his new friend, for he was impeached in the following year, fined and dismissed from office. Here again the collection presents both sides of the case, for it contains Lord Macclesfield's defence to Molesworth of his own conduct, with dark hints that some secret influence, possibly meaning that of Walpole, was responsible for his downfall, also some letters from Lekeux with caustic comments on Macclesfield's behaviour and the progress of the impeachment.

Molesworth's Italian friends seem to have been Florentines for the most part, and their letters deal chiefly with matters of art, for instance, painting, sculpture, the publication of illustrated art catalogues, the production of operas, &c. He appears to have acted as an intermediary in procuring Italian works of art for his friends in England (*p.* 345), and frequently made use for the purpose of a clever Florentine, bearing the illustrious name of Galilei. This person, who was an architect and engineer, paid a visit to Ireland and was probably employed by Robert Molesworth to ornament his seat at Breckdenston,

now Brackenstown, near Swords, co. Dublin. The elder Molesworth complains on this occasion that the Commissioners for building St. Werburgh's Church, Dublin, were so foolish as to reject the offer of Galilei's assistance (*p.* 270).

A romantic feature of John Molesworth's life, which should perhaps not be passed over in silence, is indicated by the unsigned Italian love-letters received by him during his stay in Turin. They were written by a lady whom he had met in Florence some years before, and who had apparently succeeded in renewing a former attachment, when Molesworth came back to Italy in 1721 as a recently married man. Her letters are full of the most ardent expressions, and she even goes so far as to affirm her affection by writing in her own blood (*p.* 373); yet there is ground for believing that the whole correspondence was no more than a typical piece of 18th century sentimentality with but little serious meaning, for the parties could very rarely have met, and sometimes long periods passed without the interchange of a letter.

Richard Molesworth, the second son of Robert and brother of John, also figures largely in this collection. He was a man of eager and sanguine temperament, a soldier by profession, and had begun his service under Marlborough, whose life he claimed to have saved at Ramillies, though with all his efforts he could never induce the Marlborough family to admit the fact or make him any acknowledgment (*p.* 416). When the wars were over, his regiment was disbanded and he entered on a dismal period of half-pay, broken only by the raising of a dragoon regiment, which served against the rebels in Lancashire in 1715. He seems to have lost heavily in the South Sea Company, and was driven by poverty to turn to all kinds of plans for obtaining money in order to commence a fresh career, and his devices are decidedly entertaining and varied. The first, which came so near to success as to attract the favourable attention of Sir Isaac Newton and the Royal Society (*p.* 334), was an invention, apparently of a chronometer or timepiece sufficiently accurate to afford its designer hopes of winning the handsome reward offered by Parliament for "the discovery of the longitude," or, in other words, for an instrument which would enable the sailor to calculate his longitude by comparing local time with that of Greenwich. The progress of the work, which is usually referred to as "Sir Jerome," was much retarded by duns, and eventually it was relinquished. Other designs of this Colonel Molesworth were for writing a Life of Marlborough, this being foiled by the obstinate refusal of the old Duchess to lend her countenance to the project; for going abroad as a soldier of fortune, which could not even be attempted for lack of funds, and for providing London with a water supply from the Thames, which was in execution, when the illness of his father called him away to Ireland. There the restless colonel obtained the command of a regiment, succeeded to the title on the deaths of his father and brother, and resumed his long interrupted military career,



which culminated in the distinguished post of Commander-in-Chief in Ireland. (For further information about Richard Molesworth, see article *Dict. Nat. Biog.* There are also some references to John Molesworth in an article on his father.)

Other members of the Molesworth family figure in the correspondence, while among the friends not already mentioned may be included Lady Arabella Pulteney, Sir J. Hewett and Col. Humphrey Bland. A letter signed "P. L.," evidently by a lady, gives a vivid picture of party contentions at the opera and the behaviour of the Duchess of Marlborough in the days of her downfall.

Besides the political interest, which is most marked between 1720 and 1725, the letters contain a great deal of matter illustrating the social and economic life of England, Ireland, and, to some extent, of the Continent. Thus there are numerous letters dealing with estate management and adornment, planting, gardening, travelling, wages and prices, popular customs, &c. Among the innumerable topics, which come under some of the above heads may be mentioned the confusion of titles to land in Ireland (p. 261), the grounds on which an Irish landlord based a claim to increased rents (p. 241), his settlement of Quaker manufacturers at Philipstown (p. 286), the enclosure of commons, an English landlord and his use of "boon-days," the exhaustion of Ireland after the Williamite wars and again after the South Sea, the "naturalizing" of such wild flowers as cowslips and lily of the valley on an estate, elections, schools, emigration of Irish Protestants to New England, the ideal country clergyman, fox-hunters and their ways, the behaviour of travelling Englishmen on the Continent, and the treatment that travellers met with at the hands of the local peasantry, the sending of parcels of every size and shape despite all the difficulties of transport (even such strange loads as young trees and live fish being sent from England to Ireland), the taking of an exorbitant carrier before a magistrate, the establishment of cross posts, the suspicion of the honesty of the post office, which rose to such a degree that confidential communications were either left unsigned or sent by other than the official method of communication, trials for heresy and blasphemy, &c.

There are not many literary references, though Mary Monck, daughter of Robert Molesworth, who is represented by two letters, was a poetess of some note (see article *Dict. Nat. Biog.*) and her brothers, John and Richard, were both writers of occasional verse, and the former's lines, quoted on p. 271, are well turned, if a little reminiscent of Pope, as his prose is of Addison. The Scotch "free-thinkers" discuss at some length the philosophers of the time, especially glorifying Shaftesbury (of whose last days a pathetic picture is given on p. 254), while their own Buchanan is mentioned with praise. Walter Molesworth writes about Addison, Pope and others, but puts forward as his own opinion that Tickell is the finest poet of

the age (*p.* 326). Swift's appointment to the Deanery of St. Patrick's is hailed with the significant comment, "This will vex the godly party beyond expression," and later on, Capt. Malcolm quotes an alleged exchange of rhyming repartees between Swift and the Lord Lieutenant, in which the latter seems to be hinting that the former had "something to fear" possibly alluding to his well-known connexion with the agitation against Wood's halfpence (*p.* 386). There is also a reference to a project for an English dictionary to be compiled by one Mr. Phillips.

As regards military affairs, there are descriptions of battles at Pratz del Rey and Guastalla, the latter forming the subject of a letter from an Irish officer with the Austrian forces. There are also letters showing the practice with regard to military promotion and the personal interest taken by George II in all such matters, and a copy of a speech calling for militia in Ireland in order to cope with a threatened Spanish invasion.

As both Robert and John Molesworth suffered much from ill-health, there are frequent references to medical topics; for instance, taking the waters at Spa and elsewhere, the treatment of paralysis, hypochondria, insanity, greensickness, strangury and what appears to be some painful laceration of the bowels or stomach.

For local history and topography the letters dealing with the county and city of Dublin and with Philipstown are best, the most noticeable among the former being a reference to a project for building the Irish Parliament House on the Molesworth estate. There are, besides, some references to Sheffield and its vicinity and to Yorkshire ways and habits. There are, too, spirited accounts of life in the West Indies, and of the reception of an English embassy at Gothenburg and Stockholm.

## 2. MILITARY ORDER BOOKS, 1758-1759.

The volumes, which form the subject of this section of the Report, deal with the movements and organization of the British forces in North Germany between 30 July, 1758, and 30 April, 1759. A list showing the composition of the brigades and giving the names of the chief staff officers will be found on *p.* 418. There were in all 12 British regiments present, six of cavalry and six of infantry, the commander-in-chief being the 3rd Duke of Marlborough. The cavalry units were the Blues, Inniskillings, Royal North British Dragoons (Scots Greys), Bland's (1st Dragoon Guards), Howard's (3rd Dragoon Guards) and Mordaunt's (10th Dragoons, afterwards 10th Hussars). The infantry regiments were the Welsh Fusiliers, Brudenell's (12th Foot, now the Suffolk Regiment), Kingsley's (20th, now Lancashire Fusiliers), Hume's or Home's (25th, now King's Own Scottish Borderers), Stuart's (37th, now 1st Hampshire Regiment), and Napier's (51st, now 1st King's Own Yorkshire Light Infantry).



At the commencement of the first order book the British troops are still at Jemmingum, near the mouth of the Ems, and are preparing to march up that river to join a large force of Hessians, Hanoverians and Brunswickers, under Ferdinand of Brunswick, who subsequently acted as commander of the whole allied army. On the 3rd August the march up country was begun, little precaution being taken against the enemy, as the right flank was effectively protected by the Dutch border. Delay was caused on the way by bad weather, which spoilt both the powder and the bread. On one occasion the transport was so badly bogged that it could not reach camp and had to be left where it was overnight under a guard. On the 14th the army arrived at Geosfelt (Coesfeld), where it came into touch with Ferdinand's troops, the march of about 90 miles having been accomplished in 11 days.

Here they were in presence of the enemy, and a greater alertness begins to be shown. Ferdinand's strategy at this period seems to have been chiefly defensive. Two British cavalry regiments, the Inniskillings and Greys, were posted at Rheine, but the main body was kept with Ferdinand himself in the neighbourhood of Coesfeld, Dulmen and Münster. Once only, towards the end of the autumn, did a collision with the enemy appear to be imminent. Ferdinand seems to have feared that the French were trying to turn his left flank, and, in order to check this manœuvre, marched southward from Münster by Telight and Warendorp to the Lippe, which he crossed, occupying Lipstadt. But, although the French were quite close (*p.* 489), no engagement resulted, and the troops, after enduring some fatiguing marches, returned to Münster. A feature of the orders at this time is the careful and detailed marching directions issued daily, indicating the proper routes for each division. After its return from this expedition the army broke up and went into winter quarters, and thence forward the order books relate chiefly to the four British infantry regiments (Kingsley's, Napier's, Welsh Fusiliers and Stuart's), which, together with two Hanoverian regiments, made up the garrison of Münster. The British headquarters and staff, however, appear to have been quartered in that town, so that the books do not altogether lose their general character. The last orders deal with preparations for departure from Münster and for marching out on that campaign, which ended so brilliantly at Minden three months later. Unfortunately no book has been discovered which would continue the history of the operations to that extremely interesting point.

Possible points of interest for the military historian and student of strategy may be afforded by the details as to the route from the coast to the interior of Germany by way of Emden and the course of the Ems, also as to the scheme of defence followed by Ferdinand during the summer of 1758. However, the main importance of the books appear to consist in the very complete picture they give of the organization

and working of the British army on active service at this period. For instance, we see the requisition of vehicles from stage to stage, as the army advances, the waggons being supposed to be sent back to the supplying district as soon as the army is well out of that neighbourhood. Or again the price of meat is fixed (*p.* 432), or the troops are carefully instructed as to the complicated local currency and are told its nearest equivalents in English money. Cartridges were made up on the line of march, and it is significant that the allowance of rounds per man, which was 12 in 1758 (*p.* 431), had been increased to 18 in 1759 (*p.* 561). The baggage train was exceedingly cumbersome, and its management full of difficulties (*p.* 467); the generals travelled in chaises, and even regimental officers were allowed from one to eight baggage animals according to their rank. The soldiers' wives journeyed with their husbands, and were required from time to time, somewhat against their own inclinations, to serve as nurses in the hospitals (*p.* 455). In this connection there is a "touch of nature" on *p.* 458, where there is an advertisement for a lost child, who had been seen wandering through the army and had been taken up, it was thought, "by an Englishwoman." An epidemic of flux or dysentery broke out and caused many deaths; it was ascribed, it would appear, to eating pork or green fruit. There was sickness of an undefined character in the garrison of Münster, which was thought to be due to the men's custom of keeping on great fires and lying close and warm in order to counteract the cold of a North German winter. The discipline was bad at first; the soldiers were prone to pillage and illtreat the inhabitants, but this conduct was sharply repressed by the unsparing use of the lash. Later on desertion was the chief trouble, and the death penalty was imposed on more than one occasion. The orders contain from time to time descriptions of spies, whose arrest is desired, one of these gentlemen being caught and hanged with all due formality in Münster (*p.* 536). There appear also advertisements of lost or stolen goods.

The supply of the troops is conducted partly on the requisition, partly on the magazine system. Food for the men was supplied by contractors, though on one occasion the British, whose provisions had not arrived, were obliged to borrow 6,000*lbs.* of bread from the Hanoverians, and again subsequently, a remote detachment was instructed to take whatever supplies it wanted from the villagers (*p.* 507). Forage for the horses, however, was almost always requisitioned from the neighbourhood, though its collection frequently gave rise to scenes of violence and disturbance, which, with true military euphemism, are referred to as "irregularities." The British out-posts were wont to relieve the monotony of their vigils by conversing with their enemies, a practice which was sharply forbidden when it came to the ears of the authorities. Straw beds were provided, and torches of the same material were used to give



light to troops, whom darkness had overtaken with their march still unfinished. Scotchmen appear to have been numerous in the British regiments, and there were also some Germans (*p.* 477), but comparatively few Irish names occur. Details are given of drill and parade customs, and platoon firing was to be practised. The drafts from England arrived in the spring of 1759, and the orders contain many references to their reception and distribution; recruits were taught to fire while in the field, and field days, sometimes attended by two regiments together, were held from time to time in the environs of Münster. Instructions were issued with a view to guarding against fire and providing for alarms of every kind. Under the name of "execution parties" soldiers were quartered as a punishment upon persons of station, who were obliged to support and pay at a fixed rate the men lodged in their houses (*p.* 534). The monotony of garrison life was relieved by balls and masquerades, which however did not always promote complete harmony between the British and the Hanoverians. The rank and file worked daily on the fortifications of Münster and received pay therefor. The fidelity of the Elector of Cologne and his troops was suspected, and orders were issued to detain any of them who might be trying to return home.

A light is thrown incidentally on the character of Lord George Sackville, who took over command of the British contingent after Marlborough's death in October, 1758. He shows a tendency, not very characteristic of a military officer, to explain and, as it were, apologise beforehand for an order, which he thinks unwelcome. Perhaps this unwillingness to shoulder responsibility may account for his subsequent fatal inaction at Minden.

There are also a number of details, which go to illustrate German life in town and country in the 18th century, as, for instance, the boors providing for the poor of Münster (*p.* 504), the burghers cleansing the streets (*p.* 525) and going about at night with lanterns. The troops were ordered to show marks of respect to Roman Catholic processions, and inquiry was made on the march with a view to detecting and punishing those soldiers who had damaged crucifixes in the villages they had passed through.

Matters of distinctively regimental interest occur from time to time. Thus it may be noticed that Bland's Regiment almost always takes the vanguard, though sometimes Mordaunt's occupies that position. Napier's and Kingsley's are admonished for neglecting to attend Divine Service, while Stuart's receives a special compliment for the good order it has attained. Some German regiments are also referred to, and very many names, both of British and German officers, are mentioned.

One of the volumes bears on its cover the entry "Col. Webb 50 dollars," which may perhaps be taken as evidence that

the order books belonged to that officer, who was Quarter-master-General of the force, to which they relate. This supposition is borne out by the fact that Mary Webb, his daughter, married in 1770 the Rt. Hon. Henry Theophilus Clements, and it may be presumed that through this alliance the order books came into the possession of the Clements family.

My thanks are due in a special degree to the Deputy Keeper of the Records, Mr. James Mills, I.S.O., for much kindly assistance and advice; and to my colleagues of the Public Record Office of Ireland, particularly to Mr. M. J. McEnery, M.R.I.A., Assistant Deputy Keeper, and Mr. T. J. Morrissey, LL.B. I must also express my gratitude to Professor F. C. Montague, of University College, London, Hon. John Fortescue, Librarian to his Majesty the King, Professor Spencer Wilkinson, of Oxford, Mr. W. G. Strickland, of the Irish National Gallery, Rt. Hon. Dr. M. F. Cox, Mr. F. Elrington Ball and Major A. Symons, General Staff Officer, Irish Command, for so kindly and courteously giving me the benefit of their expert advice on various points. The translation of letters in Italian, which were often difficult, both from the idiom and the handwriting, has been furnished by Miss Alice M. O'Hara, to whose patient and untiring labours is due much credit for their elucidation. Captain J. Walsh has been kind enough, at considerable trouble and inconvenience to himself, to obtain for me a translation of a letter written in old Dutch.

Finally, I wish to express my sense of obligation to Mrs. Clements, of Ashfield Lodge, Cootehill, co. Cavan, and to Mr. H. J. Beresford Clements, of Killadoon, co. Kildare, for the kindness and consideration they have invariably shown me during the compilation of this report.

D. A. CHART.



## III. MSS. OF S. PHILIP UNWIN, Esq.

Joseph Bufton, writer of the diaries here described, was the son of John Bufton, a weaver at Coggeshall in Essex, where he was born October 26, 1651.\* According to another authority he was baptised December 30, 1650.† He was himself for a time in the employment of a weaver in his native town, Mr. Hedgthorn, but subsequently moved to Colchester. His diaries consist of a number of small leather-bound almanacs, and the entries, written in a neat hand, are of a varied description. In 1863 eleven of these little books were in existence, and Dale inferred the loss of eleven others from a list in one of the extant volumes. They had belonged to J. N. Hunt, a connection of the Bufton family, and were then in the possession of Mr. Kirkham.‡ In 1890 they belonged to Mr. G. F. Beaumont, author of *A History of Coggeshall*, who had purchased them from Mrs. Kirkham, widow of Mr. Richard Meredith Kirkham. Both Dale and Beaumont give extracts from these diaries.

Of the three now in the possession of Mr. Unwin, one consists of a record of births, marriages and deaths, which occurred in and about Coggeshall during the last quarter of the seventeenth century; a list of letters which passed between Bufton and his brother John; and a chronicle of events mainly of local interest. A good many extracts from this book are given by Dale and Beaumont; a further selection will be found in this report. The second diary contains the rules of the company or guild which was founded in Coggeshall for the purpose of reviving the woollen industry there; "the articles of the combers' purse," a short-lived benefit society; some lists of the employees of Mr. Hedgthorn, Bufton's master; and other entries of a kindred nature. These are given in full, as being of considerable interest, but a short chronicle of public events and some purely personal notes, which the volume also contains, have been omitted. The third diary, from which nothing has been taken, consists of extracts from sermons and from books then recently published. These are mainly of a religious character, as are also Bufton's own verses, which, however, are of no higher poetic value than the lines written for the Coggeshall fullers and here printed from the second diary.

FRANCIS L. BICKLEY.

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\* Dale, *Annals of Coggeshall*.

† Beaumont, *History of Coggeshall*.

‡ Dale, *op. cit.*

THE MANUSCRIPTS  
OF  
THE HON. FREDERICK LINDLEY WOOD.  
PRESERVED AT  
TEMPLE NEWSAM, LEEDS.  
DEEDS, ETC.

*Altofts.* A series of deeds relating to Altofts in the parish of Normanton, co. Yorks. Edward I. to Elizabeth.

*South Oworm.* A series of deeds relating to South Oworm, co. Yorks., etc. Edward II. to Philip and Mary.

*Redford.* Grant by Ingram de Abernun to Richard son of Everard, his nephew, of the rent and service appertaining to the land which Wenesi de Redforde held of the said Ingram in Redforde. Witnesses : Walter de Dominomartino, Eudes de Dominomartino, Philip his brother, Roger son of Everard, Walter de Abernun, William de Abernun, Ingram de Abernun, Richard de Abernun, William son of Robert, Roger Pictavensis, Reynold Pistore, Edmund the monk, Simon de Abernun, Warner son of William, Robert son of Ellis. *Equestrian seal. Undated.*

*Redford.* Grant by Roger de Abernun, son of the said Ingram, to the said Richard son of Everard of the same rent and service. Witnesses : Walter de domino Martino, Eudes de Dominomartino, Philip his brother, Roger son of Everard, Walter de Abernun, William de Abernun, Ingram de Abernun, Richard de Abernun, Roger Pictavensis, Peter Dhaniis, William son of Drew, Anfrid de Ledrede, Richard son of Anfrid. *Equestrian seal. Undated.*

*Halifax.* A parchment book containing copies of charters of the Earls Warrenne, court-rolls, and other documents relating to the property held by the Priory of Lewes in Halifax, including the grants by Henry VIII to Thomas Cromwell and Anne of Cleves. 16th century.



*The Hon.  
F. L. Wood.*

## LETTERS AND PAPERS.

### The PALACE OF YORK.

1590, April 9. Bushoppthorpe.—Grant from the Archbishop of York to John Bennett, Doctor of Laws, of the office of warden of the palace of York with the prison and appurtenances; an annuity of 6*l.* 1*s.* 8*d.*; and a robe of cloth *de secta valetorum nostrorum* or 10*s.* yearly in lieu thereof; to be held for life.

JOHN MANSFELD to his brother [? -in-law,] HENRY BATTE, of Okewell.

1591[-2], Feb. 3.—The preachers remain still prisoners, nothing being done either against them or for them. There is no Lord Chancellor yet. I am persuaded if Mr. Attorney General have not the place, Baron Gent shall have it and my chamber-fellow, Prestloe, shall be his secretary. 1 *p.*

HENRY SLINGSBY to SIR MARTIN FROBISHER, farmer of the manors of Altofts, Warmfield etc.

1592, Sept. 4. Knaresborough.—To account for rents etc. due to the Queen at Pontefract Castle on Friday, Oct. 15.  $\frac{1}{2}$  *p.*

LORD BUCKHURST to the OFFICERS OF THE CUSTOM HOUSE, LONDON, AND OF THE ADMIRALTY.

1603, Sept. 29. Horsley.—Warrant to permit Mr. Julius Hues or any other to transport 25 pieces of cast iron ordnance for the Duke of Holst[ein], the King's brother, paying only the ancient custom, in accordance with royal letters dated Sept. 22. *Copy evidently made after March 13, 1603-4, when Buckhurst was created Earl of Dorset, the signature being given as "T. Dorsett" and corrected to "T. Buchurst."* 1 *p.*

LORD SHEFFIELD to HIS MAJESTY'S COUNCIL now resident at Ripon.

1604, Oct. 12. Normanby.—In Aug. last I wrote to such of the Council as were then at Durham, that, whereas I was informed that Lord Burghley, when President, gave directions that no commissions should be directed for the examining of witnesses within twenty miles of York, it was my opinion that the like restraint should be observed in respect of such places as the Council be resident (resyant) at. My meaning is not that my said letters should be taken as approving Lord Burghley's proceedings, nor as binding the ancient course of that court nor the power of the counsel learned that shall be then attendant, but that they may grant commissions for the examining of witnesses at their discretion until myself and the rest of the Council have an opportunity of meeting at York and further order be taken in this matter. I am informed that many serve *subpoenas* out of the Chancery upon subjects within my presidency,

which is done most commonly for vexation's sake, and therefore I require you to call such prosecutors before you and to proceed against them for the stay of their suits, as in the times of the Earl of Huntingdon and other Lords President, whose custom I intend to follow. Seeing that no *supersedeas* for the peace is granted by the King's secretary there, but that oath is first taken by the party that no warrant from any Justice of the Peace is served on him, whereby it appeareth that no discharge of the Justice's warrant is offered, therefore the presumption is very great for any Justice to take any such *supersedeas* from any of the King's subjects or to bind them anew, as I hear they do. This is so disgraceful a contempt both of my authority and the Council's, that I think it fitting and require you that if anyone complain of such abuse offered to the King's letters of *supersedeas*, you call before you such Justices and, upon proof, censure and punish them. 2 pp.

*The Hon.  
F. L. Wood.*

THE LORDS OF THE COUNCIL to the OFFICERS AND  
FARMERS OF THE CUSTOMS.

1605-1618.—Six letters concerning goods to the value of 6,000*l.* to be transported, duty free, for the Duke and Duchess of Holstein.

*The writers are the Earl of Dorset, the Earl of Salisbury, Sir Julius Caesar and the Earl of Suffolk. The following is a list of the goods:—*

“For his Altesa John Adolphe, Duke of Holstein, and for the Duchess, her Majesty's sister, to be bought and transported from London, custom and licence free to pass:—

“The value of 2,000*l.* of white and coloured cloth, kersies and bays dressed and undressed.

“The value of 1,500*l.* in great and small leather.

“The value of 500*l.* cast iron ordnance, that is to say 60 tons.

“One hundred tons of beer, or more at their discretion.

“Tin, lead and other commodities, at the choice of Julius Hues, for his Altesa's service and use, so much as shall make up the sum of 6,000*l.* in the whole, according to the purpose of a warrant and licence granted by his Majesty, to be transported, subsidy and custom free.”

*Copies. 4 pp.*

ORDNANCE.

1605-6, Jan. 20.—Acknowledgment by Sir John Fearne of the City of London that he owes Arthur Ingram of London, esquire, 50 tons of cast iron ordnance of the names and sizes of culverlings, falcons, minions and sakers, to be delivered free of cost at any port before June 1. *Signed and sealed. 1 p.*

WILLIAM MASSAM to ARTHUR INGRAM.

1606, April 1.—I return the two letters, which I shewed to Mr. [. . .] haw, Ven and Cranfeild, and they were of your



*The Hon. F. L. Wood.* mind to part with no more money or security to Sir Walter Raleigh upon any terms. I told them also of my Lord's offer to you, namely to repay all our money with interest and to give us 2,000*l.* and 400*l.* a year good security for the years to come, which they all like very well. "For your wife's gelding I pray you resolve yourself he shall be no worse used than if he stood in your own stable." I enclose the account between you and me and refer it to you to clear it now or when you can better spare it. The *Hope* is let out from Dec. 1 last at 25*l.* a month. Of the 300*l.* thus due from Mr. Alabaster Dec. 1 next Appelbye's  $\frac{1}{8}$  part is 37*l.* 10*s.*, leaving to you and me 262*l.* 10*s.* in halves. 1 *p.*

The KING to SIR JOHN FERNE and SIR WILLIAM GEE,  
Secretaries of the Council in the North.

1607, Aug. 2. Farnham.—Not to intermeddle with John Lepton, one of the grooms of our privy chamber, to whom we have granted the making of all our letters with the bills or declarations thereto belonging issuing from York, otherwise than to receive the sixpence, reserved to you in his patent, for sealing every such letter; nor to allow others to intermeddle with the same, but to permit him to exercise his office as your predecessors did; or else to show cause why you should not do so. *Sign manual. Seal.* 1 *p.*

*Lepton was granted the office of clerk to the Council in the North, in reversion, June 14, 1606 (Cal. State Papers, Domestic, 1603-10, p. 321. See also p. 459).*

LIONEL CRANFIELD to ARTHUR INGRAM.

1607, Tues. Aug. 18. London.—First concerning the business of my Lord Admiral. Mr. Jobson told me you had resolved to adventure one quarter and himself would adventure one quarter. Mr. Massam and myself have consented for one quarter apiece, if after you have spoken with my Lord you encourage us. Your proposition, that if the business did not succeed we should have our money reallocated out of the wine account, is as good as any. What you write to us about it shall be performed.

For the starch business, by my advice Mr. Dalbye has been with Ballgue to work out of him what he knew concerning Lord Harrington's plot. He told him he heard he had dealt with Lord Harrington and desired he might come in for a share. Ballgue said that my Lord had entered or promised to enter into a bond to give him and the other starchmakers 30*s.* per cent. for as much starch as they should make, and they were to give him out of that 5*s.* per cent, for licence. By this means the starchmakers should have all the benefit. They have abused my Lord grossly by assuring him the starch will sell currently for 6*d.* per pound, so that they are kings in conceit and make day and night upon hope of this great price, wherefore

Mr. Dalby thinks they will not enter into a contract to deliver at so low a rate as 14s. But I am of opinion, if you can carry it as you propounded by commissioners, they will be glad to yield when they see they can do no better. Hold your resolution for undertaking it by giving two third-parts of the profit and reserving but one third to the undertakers. For divers men have great store upon their hands and before it can be settled in a certain course there will be such a quantity made by reason of their now extraordinary making that the best part of a year will not vent it. If you do this, there can be no loss, but certain gain without hazard. I know you must do as you can, not as you would; but, if possible, conclude the matter in that course. *The Hon.  
F. L. Wood.*

As for the logwood etc., I find there is no business afoot for the quantity by which so certain a gain may be raised without hazard. Enclosed I send you a project of four sorts of wood which will well bear the impost. At present there is not 150 tons of all four sorts in London. Mr. Dalby and myself have already bought half and will buy the rest before Saturday. If for yourself, Mr. Massam, Mr. Dalby and myself, in equal fourths, you could farm the imposition of these four woods at 2,000*l.* per annum, or rather than fail at 2,500*l.*, it would prove the best match that ever you made. There is but one main in the business. The old patentees have 300 or 400 tons of logwood, which will serve the kingdom for a year. We will take it off their hands at a reasonable price, which must be done before they know our pretensions.

Assure my Lord Salisbury there shall be no monopoly that shall cause a general clamour, and it shall be no more scandal to the undertakers than the imposts on wine or currants, nor so much, "for those be things for the belly and therefore concern all the King's subjects." In my opinion the project will be very pleasing to that great lord, and the service you do him in it most acceptable.

"My brother Suckling\* and I pray you to remember to speak with Sir Thomas Lack [Lake] about the business you concluded with Sir Walter Coape for yourself and us.

"For the reckoning between you and me I will, God willing, tomorrow enter it fair in my book according as yourself set it down last, and will think no more of it, for it hath vexed me more than the whole sum is worth. I hope considering you have it as yourself set it down you are well pleased. There shall no reckoning ever breed any discontent between you and me again, if God preserve me in my right will. One rule I desire may be observed between you and me, which is that neither of us seek to advance our estates by the other's loss, but that we may join together faithfully to raise our fortunes by such casualties as this stirring age shall afford." *Seal (broken).* 3 pp.

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\* Father of Sir John Suckling, the poet.



*The Hon.  
F. L. Wood.*

MATTHEW HAILEY to JOHN MATTISON, of Armin.

1608, April 20. York.—For your friends of Armin, some of the women have been here, but the Council have refused to deal with them without their husbands, who they allege are in London. The Council have admonished them to keep the peace and to commit no trespass or misdemeanour against Mr. Waterhouse on pain of being put in the castle. "I think they had such entertainment here that they will not willingly come hither again." *Signed.*  $\frac{1}{2}$  p.

JONAS WATERHOUSE to his cousin, JONAS WATERHOUSE,  
his Majesty's Attorney at York.

1608, May 2. Rawcliffe.—This day we had possession delivered by Hindsley at Armin according to his bond. Having left in the house seven tall fellows well appointed, I remained in the town. Some short time after the whole town rose and assaulted the house, threatening and attempting to break in and to murder the "defendants." They will not allow meat or drink to be carried to them but assault any who try to relieve them. Nor can we make way through such a brutish multitude but by assistance of his Majesty's Council, whom and yourself I intreat to help us.  $\frac{1}{2}$  p.

#### GALTRES FOREST.

1609, May 2. Wingfield.—Order that Mr. Scudmore, Mr. Robert Hungate, Mr. Byrkby and the two verderers shall inspect the lodge in the Laund in Galtres Forest and report as to necessary repairs.  $\frac{1}{2}$  p.

CHARLES HALES to GEORGE TWISLETON and  
CHARLES RICKARDS.

1609, June 9. York.—To bind over certain persons who have threatened and done violence to the tenants of Arthur Ingram, of the City of London, esquire, at Armin. 1 p.

*There is a number of letters and papers relating to these disturbances at Armin, which seem to have gone on for several years.*

SAMUEL PASFYLDE to LIONEL CRANFIELD.

1610, April 25. Amsterdam.—Dealings with Frederick Witt about the sale of ordnance, in which "my brother Massam," Mr. Ingram and Cranfield are concerned. 1 p.

#### THE KING'S MANORS.

1610, July 26. Whitehall.—Warrant from the Earl of Salisbury to Sir Henry Fanshaw, his Majesty's Remembrancer of the Exchequer, to deliver to Arthur Ingram and others all evidences, charters etc. concerning divers manors and lands for which they have contracted with the King. *Signed.*  $\frac{3}{4}$  p.

*On this document is a note of a fine, dated 12 May 2 and 3 Philip and Mary, by which Sir Henry Bedingfield gave the King and Queen his manors of Wolde Newton and Bainton, co. Yorks, in exchange for the manor of Westacre, co. Norfolk.* *The Hon.  
F. L. Wood.*

The EARL OF NOTTINGHAM to JAMES COLLIMORE, LIONEL CRANFIELD, SAMUEL HARE, GEORGE LOWE and RICHARD VENN.

1610, Dec. 20. Whitehall.—The stipend of 50*l.* yearly out of my rent for the wine licences, granted to John Shelbury, who has never performed any service for the same, is, with Shelbury's consent, to be paid, both from the commencement of the assignment to the present time and also for the future, to Mr. Arthur Ingram on whom "the whole and many cares, pains and scandal of the business did ever since the beginning thereof lie . . . with an incessant trouble to him and his house." *Signed.* 1 *p.*

SIR THOMAS PARRY, [Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster,] to MR. GERRARDE, Clerk of the Duchy.

1611, Nov. 20.—Warrant for the repayment of 12*l.* 2*s.* 10*d.* to Lionel Cranfield, esquire, assignee of Mr. William Mallett and others, who bought 600 birches in Altofts, as it appears that 572 of the said birches are standing and reserved for his Majesty.  $\frac{3}{4}$  *p.*

The EARL OF SALISBURY and SIR JULIUS CAESAR to SIR HENRY HOBART, baronet, Attorney General.

1611[-2], Jan. 26. Whitehall.—Whereas John Eldred, Arthur Ingram, William Whitmore and others have contracted with the King for manors, lands and tenements in fee simple of the yearly value of 500*l.*, certain lands and tenements in the parish of Isleworth, co. Middlesex, called All Angells have passed as part of that value in the names of George and Thomas Whitmore. In respect that these lands were anciently the possession of the Duchy of Cornwall and that they lie near the Prince's house at Richmond, it is the Prince's pleasure that the contractors should surrender them to him and have recompense for the same from the King; as has been signified to us by letters under his Grace's signet, dated Jan. 16. These are to require you to see the said lands called All Angels conveyed to the Prince and to prepare a book of the premises hereunder mentioned, being of the yearly value of 42*l.* or thereabout in fee simple in socage tenure, to pass to the said contractors, and send us the same subscribed by you ready for His Majesty's signature. *Signed.*

Yorks. Manor of Workesburghe Dale, yearly 13*l.* 18*s.* 1*d.*  
Manor of Nafferton - - - 15*l.* 19*s.* 11*d.*



*The Hon.  
F. L. Wood.*

Devon. Lands and tenements in Coleford, Blackwoorth, Woodcourt, Painton and West Middleton and the manor of Thorn juxta Ottery, -	7 <i>l.</i> 0 <i>s.</i> 0 <i>d.</i>
Lincoln. Lands and tenements in Ingham	48 <i>s.</i> 1 <i>d.</i>
Leicester. Lands and tenements in Botteford	3 <i>l.</i> 14 <i>s.</i> 2 <i>d.</i>
Total - - - -	43 <i>l.</i> 0 <i>s.</i> 3 <i>d.</i>

*Latin. Signed: Jul. Caesar.*

*There is also a marginal note that All Angells was rented at 17*l.* 16*s.* 8*d.*, "old rent." 1 p.*

THE KING to LORD SHEFFIELD, LORD PRESIDENT OF THE  
COUNCIL IN THE NORTH.

1612-3, March 2. Newmarket.—Warrant to administer the  
oath to Arthur Ingram, esquire, as secretary of the Council.  
*Sign manual.*  $\frac{1}{2}$  p.

THE SAME to the SAME.

1612-3, March 12. Newmarket.—Warrant to admit William  
Ingram of York, Doctor in Civil Laws and Master in Chancery,  
into the Council and also to permit him to execute the place of  
secretary in the absence of his brother, Arthur Ingram.  
*Sign manual. Seal.*

#### ORDNANCE.

1613, July 28. Whitehall.—Removing the prohibition to  
lade iron ordnance at Cardiff, on the petition of the merchants  
of Bristol and others, with a proviso that the said ordnance  
shall not be transported to any port beyond the sea. *Copy.* 1 p.

EDWARD WATSON to JOHN MATTESON.

1613 [*rectius* 1623], Oct. 7.—"It hath been often reported that  
our Prince was come, which hath proved false; but now (thanks  
be to God) he safely, with the Duke of Buckingham and two more,  
arrived at London upon Monday morning last about 8 of the  
clock, of which my own eyes were witnesses, to our great  
comfort; and as much as I can learn, there is neither contract  
nor marriage, which I pray God may never be effected."  
*Seal of arms.* 1 p.

SIR JOHN BINGLEY to SIR ARTHUR INGRAM.

1613, Dec. 17. St. Stephens.—Requesting 500*l.* for his  
friend Mr. Parkhurst today or tomorrow before noon. "Good  
Sir Arthur, help at this pinch, and I will get my lords to  
acknowledge your forwardness to help at need." *Seal.*  $\frac{1}{2}$  p.

SIR ARTHUR INGRAM to the COMMISSIONERS FOR THE SALE  
OF CROWN LANDS.

1613.—Sir Arthur Ingram, knight, most humbly offers for  
the sale of his Majesty's lands, for the value of 1,100*l.* or 1,200*l.*

*per annum* after the ancient rents, to be chosen out of the lands lately assigned to the Duke of York, being of or about 3,000*l.* *The Hon. F. L. Wood.*  
*per annum*, and to be by his Majesty passed in fee simple and held of his Highness of the Manor of East Greenwich in free and common socage, to give unto his Majesty for the same forty years purchase according to the said ancient rents and to finish the said choice and fill up the said value at or before the first day of the next term;

And to pay a part of the money within four days after signing the articles and the residue at the end of one year from thence;

Provided that no other contract, either by sale or lease, be made of any part of the lands before the said first day of the next term;

That Sir Arthur Ingram may not be hindered in the passing of any part of the lands;

That if he shall think fit to reserve 200*l.* *per annum* to be forever accruing unto the Crown he may have allowance for the same after the rate of fifteen years purchase;

That all perquisites of courts may be valued as in the former contracts made of his Majesty's lands;

That all increments, decays, supers and reprises may be allowed and not accounted as part of the value;

That the order for survey of woods and all necessary covenants, conditions etc. allowed to the late contractors may be vouchsafed to Sir Arthur Ingram and his assignees;

And that the rent of all such lands as shall be chosen may be allowed to Sir Arthur Ingram and his assignees from March 25 last past, viz. 1613.

*Signed:* H. Northampton; Nottingham; T. Suffolke; E. Zouche; W. Knollys; J. Stanhope; E. Phelipps; Jul. Caesar; Tho. Parry; Henry Hobarte; Fr. Bacon. 1 p.

THE LORDS OF THE COUNCIL to the LORD DEPUTY OF IRELAND.

1613[-4], Jan. 31. Whitehall.—Last summer twelvemonth on the petition of one Bishopp and other fishermen of Devon complaining of impositions put on their takings by the officers of the port of Wexford we wrote to you on their behalf. Since that time one Samuel Davies and one Carrowe of Wexford have forcibly entered the fishermen's barks with drawn swords and rapiers and taken from some two barrels of herrings and from others three apiece and from Bishopp his pinnace with sails, cables, anchor and all his furniture, to the overthrow of his voyage and his utter undoing. We recommend their cause unto you, that not only restitution and satisfaction be made them as in justice shall be thought fit, but also some strict direction be given to the mayors, justices of peace and other officers of the port towns throughout the kingdom that these or the like fishermen, being his Majesty's subjects, be

*The Hon.* not disturbed in their fishing, but be permitted to fish with as  
*F. L. Wood.* much freedom as on the coast of England. *Copy.*  $\frac{3}{4}$  p.

*Enclosed.*—The petition of Richard Bishopp to the Lord Deputy on behalf of himself and other poor men fishing on the coast of Wexford.

The "customers" of Wexford seek to charge a new imposition of 9d. on every barrel of herrings and custom on the salt and beer which the petitioners bring from England for their use during the fishing season. Two years ago the petitioners obtained letters from the Lords of the Council to be freed from such impositions, in accordance with which the Lord Deputy gave order for the remission of the same. Prayer for confirmation of that order. 1 p.

*Endorsement, dated* Sept. 17. 1614. No custom to be levied on salt, unless brought to sell, nor the tax of 9d. a barrel to be taken, until the further pleasure of the Lords of the Council be learnt. *Signed:* Arthur Chichester; Thos. Dublin Canc.; Willm. Methwold; Jo. Jephson.

ANDREW PEABLIS, minister at Armin, to  
 MR. MATTESON.

1615, June 23.—"I pray you be so good as to lend me the *Idle Word* and *Granade his meditation*\* and you shall have them safely delivered at your return, God willing."  $\frac{1}{4}$  p.

*Endorsed:* "Mr. Peablis his note for 2 books lent him."

BRUNE WILLIAMS, WILLIAM TURBERVILLE and WILLIAM BONDE to the EARL OF SUFFOLK, Lord High Treasurer.

1616, Oct. 21. Kimmeridge.—Excusing themselves for delay in obeying his order to repair the alum houses in the Isle of Purbeck, inventory the implements and take order for their safe keeping. Two of them were from home on the arrival of his letters, which have now been obeyed. *Signed.*  $\frac{1}{2}$  p.

LORD SHEFFIELD to SIR ARTHUR INGRAM.

1616, Oct. 22. York.—"Let me entreat you to solicit my Lord Treasurer for a privy seal for the other thousand pounds for the building at the manor, the warrant to be sent unto me between this and Christmas next: for the money received by the former warrant is, or will be, most of it bestowed upon the materials for that building, and I purpose, God willing, to set it forwards with all the expedition that may be."

\* The *Libro de la Oracion y Meditacion* of Luis de Granada, of which more than one English translation had been published before this date.



*Postscript.*—"I entreat you to acquaint Sir John Bourcher with the business which concerns the alums and to join with him to deal with my Lord Treasurer for the settling of it, and whatsoever you and he shall think fitting for me to do I will agree unto it, for I desire that it may be despatched one way or other." *Signed. Seal of crest and garter.*  $\frac{1}{2}$  p. *The Hon. F. L. Wood.*

*Endorsed:* "My Lo. Sheiffeild's letter touching a thousand pound to build the manor house in Yorke."

#### THE PALACE OF YORK.

1616.—Grant from the Archbishop of York to Sir Arthur Ingram, knight, and William Ingram, Doctor of Laws, of the office of warden of the palace of York, together with the prison and appurtenances; an annuity of 6*l.* 1*s.* 8*d.*; and a robe of cloth *de secta valectorum nostrorum* or 10*s.* yearly in lieu thereof; to be held during the life of the longest liver. *Draft.* 3 pp.

#### JOHN MATTISON TO GEORGE FOXCROFT.

1616[-7], March 16. Armin.—According to your request I have bought four stone of flax. It is very dear and it is thought will be dearer, by reason of the small store left about us. It costs 8*s.* the stone. The weight is according to our markets, which is 14*lb.* to the stone, being somewhat short of Pontefract (Pomfreett) weight. Coverlet yarn is at 20*d.* the score. *Draft.*  $\frac{3}{4}$  p.

#### THE EARL OF BUCKINGHAM TO SIR EDWARD STANHOPE.

1617, Aug. 22.—"Since I wrote unto you his Majesty's pleasure for the enclosure of 300 acres in the forest of Galtrees, this petition which herein I send you was delivered by some of the inhabitants to his Majesty for the staying of the said enclosure. And therefore his Majesty's pleasure is that you send him a perfect information of the state of the business and what inconvenience it would be to the tenants if that enclosure should proceed: and in the mean time to forbear the execution of my former letter until I send you, upon your confirmation, his Majesty's further pleasure therein." *Signed.*  $\frac{1}{2}$  p.

*Endorsed:* "From my Lord of Buckingham concerning the enclosing of Ningwood Stowe with a petition enclosed."

#### GEORGE LOW TO SIR ARTHUR INGRAM, at York.

1617, Sept. 11. Gisbroughe.—"I find things here much out of order, the houses fallen down at Belman bank and now building, the pans down and little alum made, but more to my discomfort that they make no more alum out of a pan with kelp lees than they do with urine, as not above 4 c[wt.] ordinarily at a boiling, whereas the last year's trial of kelp did bring out a ton at a boiling, and the excuse is that the kelps and liquors are worse and weaker and do not yield so

*The Hon. F. L. Wood.* strong lees ; so as I find it and all other things here short of my expectation, which makes me repent that I made any bargain with you before I had seen the state of the works, and howbeit you have my hand for the agreement to give you 200[*l.*] for Captain Wood's making part yet I must entreat you and hope you will not deny me to abate that 200[*l.*] and to leave me that making part for the money paid and to be paid to him, without any other consideration for it to yourself, and then the rest I will perform fully, though I find it will be a dangerous matter for me to undertake a certainty to you upon so uncertain and weak grounds as I must build upon. For by this help working I find great promises to work poor effects, which if it should so fall out in the proof of the gross assets (as I may well doubt) then were I undone, which God defend, and I hope you wish not, but that rather I should have some profit to countervail the care, engagement and danger which I am subject unto in this business. I am so much discouraged here that I wish I had good security for 300*l.* *per annum* for that part or that you would pay the money for it and take it if you so please, or if Sir John Bowse will pay that money and give you a further consideration (though of all men I would be loth he should be a partner in it) yet to quit myself of it I care not who have it that hath money in his purse to pay for it and to furnish it with stock, which I think he will never be able to do and therefore can be no fit man for it, howsoever he may labour to intrude himself into it for some other end and rather to disturb the business than to do any good to it, which I leave to your better consideration. I wish you were here to see how things are, though your coming would rather cause your own vexation than any reformation to the contractors. But your coming to Mougrave will be very requisite to make an end with Haslam and By, seeing my Lord President stayeth there (as I hear) till Michaelmas. Therefore I pray you write me when you purpose to be at Mougrave that I may meet you there and in the mean time if you can conveniently help us to a bark there before the time is out, I pray you send some order for it. Sir John Brooke is not yet come hither, nor Mr. Russell, but I longingly wait for them and in the mean time prepare things for them as fast as I can, which I see for all their large pensions were on all hands neglected and must hereafter be settled in better order or else will not go well forward. God grant His blessing thereunto." 1½ *pp.*

FRANCIS TAYLOR to JOHN MATTISON, at Malton.

1617, Sept. 20. Cotehouse.—“My hopes are something better of my horse than they were, and the report I hear from Mr. Pickering comforts me, who saith that never so many southern men came to the fair as will at this time, for the King's progress hath spoiled so many horses that many will be bought of necessity.” ¾ *p.*

ACCOUNTS [of the COMPANY OF MERCHANT ADVENTURERS]. *The Hon.*  
[c. 1616-1617.]— *l. s. d. F. L. Wood.*

The worshipful Ralph Freeman, treasurer.	Paid.	For a jewel given to the King's Majesty .. .. .	2,050	0	0
		Unto the Lord Viscount Villiers .. .. .	2,200	0	0
		Unto the Lord Viscount Fenton .. .. .	2,200	0	0
		Unto Mr. Secretary Winwood	550	0	0
		Unto Mr. Secretary Lake ..	550	0	0
		Unto Sir Francis Bacon knt. the King's Attorney General .. .. .	550	0	0
		Unto Mr. Lydall the Coun- cillor .. .. .	165	0	0
		More to the Lady Lake ..	275	0	0
		To Sir Lyonell Cranfeild knt. .. .. .	550	0	0
		The Earl of Suffolk, Lord Treasurer .. .. .	3,850	0	0
			12,940	0	0
		Thomas Moulson, treasurer.	Paid.	Sir Thomas Lowe, governor, a gratific[ation] .. .. .	220
Mr. Wm. Towreson, dep[uty], for a gratification .. .. .	165			0	0
Mr. John Skynner, secretary, for a gratification .. .. .	66			0	0
Wm. Terry, goldsmith, for several parcels of plate given to Wm. Halliday, alderman, Mr. Ralph Freeman, Wm. Stone and Hum. Handford ..	105			4	7
Mr. Laurence Potts, preacher at Middleburgh, for a gratification .. .. .	50			0	0
Which was given to the King's Attorney General for the business of the patent ..	220			0	0
Given Mr. Beale, clerk of the patents, for the business of the patent .. .. .	110			0	0
More given the same time to the clerk of the patent office for the same business .. .. .	27			10	0
Which was given to the Lady Lake .. .. .	275			0	0
Carried forward ..			14,178	14	7



		<i>l.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
<i>The Hon.</i> <i>F. L. Wood.</i>	Thomas Moulson, treasurer.	<i>Brought forward</i> ..	14,178	14 7
		Which was given to the Lord Keeper .. .. .	550	0 0
		Presented to several lords and others in plate at New Year's Tide, as is set down particularly in another note .. ..	483	2 10
		Given Mr. Low in plate when the Hamburger ambas- sador lay at his house ..	33	6 8
	Paid.	For revocation, confirmation and sealing of the charters	107	7 0
		Given to Dominicus Van Uffelen in plate.. ..	58	14 0
		The orphans of Mr. Wheler, deceased, by order of court for a gratuity ..	50	0 0
		Pd. Lent King James upon several tallies .. ..	50,000	0 0
			<hr/>	
			£65,461	5 1

*Endorsed* : " An account of 65,461*l.* 5*s.* 1*d.* which I conceive concerns some of the custom accounts (*sic*). "

GEORGE LOW to SIR ARTHUR INGRAM, at York.

1617[-8], Jan. 4. London.—The last letter from the alum works brought me good news of Mr. Russell's proceedings. If you have not been there pray ride over before coming to London. Do "not be kept from thence by any bragging reports of working wonders with words which never yet proved deeds." Mr. Coventry went home discontented because he could not have money at his will. I hear that Sir John Bourcher has made Sir John Brooke an offer for his part. I think he and Mr. Coventry did their best to cross Mr. Turnor, who was minded to join me if Mr. Russell performed his bargain or showed good hopes of performance. Mr. Johnsen has made a bargain with Mr. Crispes for 200 tons of alum to be transported at 15*l.* a ton, to be at the alum houses, of the first alum that shall be made, to pay 10*l.* for the making and to stop 5*l.* per ton for the 1,000*l.* due to them May 1 next, and my Lord has given them a warrant for it. I have no news but that the Earl of Buckingham is made marquess and it is said that the Lord Keeper will be made Chancellor. *Seal of arms.* 1 *p.*

The SAME to the SAME.

1618, Sept. 15. Mouggrave.—Now that Sir John Brooke is here we will look into Mr. Russell's intended courses. I understand that Mr. Russell sent letters to the commissioners

to excuse himself in his proceedings by accusing you and others of having brought him into the business by false reports. He now says that your refusal to issue money for the works at Gisburgh and your resolution, at your departure from him and me at York, to quit the alum business, were the cause of his writing. "I pray you take care that moneys be furnished at Gisburughe for the bargains which you made there, else they will not be proceeded in but the works there will fall, for I am not able to furnish them, but will look to the works in these parts if you do the like at Gisbroughe, as I told you at York, and more I cannot do. I pray you either take Captain Wood's part wholly to yourself and pay me for it, as you often promised, or else provide your money for the moiety of it, for I will not otherwise meddle with it. You urged me against my will to join with you in it, and to free him and Sir Ralph Freeman, therefore in all reason you ought to discharge me of both." *Seal of arms.* 1 p. *The Hon.  
F. L. Wood.*

BARNARD DININGHOF to [THOMAS] LUMSDEN.

1618; Oct. 11. At the new lodge in Sherrof Hutton Parke.—Proposal for rebuilding the gatehouse at Sheriff Hutton Castle. 1 p.

*Enclosed.*—Three architectural plans.

GEORGE LOW to SIR ARTHUR INGRAM.

1618[–9], Jan. 28. Gisborough.—I am undone by this business and so will you be if you cannot work yourself out of it quickly or else procure the quantity [of alum] to be lessened to 1,200 or 1,400 tons a year and provide 5,000*l.* to repair, complete and stock the houses with great pans of the old fashion. Mr. Russell's small pans prove altogether useless, coming off but once in twenty-four hours, and twice as expensive. He would now change them for little, shallow stoving pans, of which he is as confident as he was of his small round pans. He has not made 500 tons of alum this year and has wasted a great quantity of coal, lead and iron, and made such havoc of everything that 1,200*l.* will be little enough for repairs at Bellman and Newgate bank and Slapwayth, 500*l.* for Selby Hagge and 1,000*l.* more will not make Mougrave and Sands End as they were before, when he shall leave them as he has left these at Gisborough. The old workmen stand still on 9*l.* 5*s.* a ton and to have the houses completed and repaired and thoroughly stocked. They will undertake but 800 tons in these four houses and 100 tons at Selby Hagge yearly, and Mougrave and the Holmes and Sands End will not be undertaken for more than 300 tons this next year because there is not one great pan standing there. I go in fear of the workmen, who clamour for pay and will only be satisfied with all that is due to them; "it being a lamentable thing to see a multitude of poor snakes tettered and naked and ready to starve for want of food and clothes, not finding

*The Hon. F. L. Wood.* any credit for bread and drink because they are unpaid for three months, and some four, and doing daily sore labour for nothing but tickets, which they set before their wives and children to feed them when they ask bread, saying they get naught else, and some of them this day in my sight arrested and carried to prison for their diet. . . .

"Abdye's project is idle and a cheat and he got 14*l.* of Russell eight years ago for it, and therefore urged me not to let Russell know of it, who tried it and found that alum cannot so be made for 20*l.* a ton, for the urine put to the mine, and in like sort salt calcined do bind in the alum and suffer nothing to shoot but nitre." 3½ *pp.*

GEORGE LOW TO SIR ARTHUR INGRAM.

1618[-9], Jan. 31. Gisbrough.—The alum works are in ill condition by Mr. Russell's abuses. All his devices prove idle, wasteful and unprofitable. He owes his workmen, pensioners and others 1,500*l.*, most of which he kept from my knowledge that he might get me to pay it by degrees in expectation of his new device for making alum at 6*l.* the ton with stoving pans 6 inches deep, into which form he would have all the works altered. This year he has not yet made 500 tons, nor will he have made 600 tons by April 1. I have procured his consent to my sequestering the houses at Gisborough, that his Majesty may not lose his benefit. But when he saw I would not pay his debts he stirred the men up against me and I know not how to pacify them without paying all he owes, which I am unable to do. 1¾ *pp.*

THOMAS RUSSELL TO SIR ARTHUR INGRAM.

1618[-9], Feb. 2. Gisbrough.—At Mr. Low's coming down, I told him that he and others having failed me in delivering ashes, liquor and urine I was forced to devise new courses, that I could without help of ashes or great quantity of urine or double liquor make alum at 6*l.* the ton, and that 500*l.* would fit all the works therefor. I said that if he or any one disliked it when they had seen it I would disclaim all hope and interest in those works. But he had not the patience or grace, and said that he had orders from you and the lords to separate himself, so he and his ancient brethren have taken the works at Gisbrough and have undertaken to make 1,000 tons a year for the home vent and to clear Sir John Brooke and me from the penalty of it. He undertook also, if I would leave the stock of mine, urine, alum etc., to clear the debt owing to the men who provided it. As soon as he had sealed the agreement, he took possession of the alum and stock. Now he pays the men with big, roaring words and no money and sets them all against me, bidding them get their money how they can. They have petitioned the commissioners, but I have stayed the petition, thinking fit to make you acquainted with it first. Mr. Low enters on 600*l.* worth of mine calcined by Oliver Keosley, besides Slapwath, and 200*l.* worth of urine



provided to work that mine, of which I have spent none, *The Hon. F. I. Wood* besides 40 tons of alum. Had I not left him as much more as would have discharged the debt, he might have had some plea for his madness; therefore I will not be blown away with a blast of his foul mouth.  $1\frac{1}{2}$  pp.

GEORGE LOW to SIR ARTHUR INGRAM.

1618[-9], Feb. 9.—I have received your letter signifying the receipt of two of my letters, which were indeed too long, as you write, and yet not long enough to acquaint you with half the bad dealings of Mr. Russell. The workmen would neither work nor suffer others to work until I had promised them their Jan. pay, which was 300*l*. Now they would have me pay Russell's debts, and I am daily drawn out of money, or else neither alum would be made, nor the houses be repaired nor ought else be done. "Such is my life here, even a continual vexation and torment amongst a multitude of poor miserable people that are ready to starve for want of means to buy bread and will not be quieted with any answer but money (which must be paid them in the end or they will take the alum and pay themselves)." I hear Mr. Russell is tormented at Mougrave by the workmen, but tells them that you and I who farm the alum must pay them and that he has sent letters of complaint to the King to compel us, etc., besides his boasting to make alum at 6*l*. the ton by his new device now on trial. He barely keeps them from violence, which cannot long be suppressed. I much doubt that neither from thence nor from hence will they suffer any alum to be sent until they be paid his debts, which are more than twice as much as the alum is worth. If you do not send me a warrant for more moneys at Newcastle to pay for the alum and furnish 2,000*l*. to complete the houses and stock them with coals, all that I have done here will be to small purpose, for though I have placed John Turnor at Newgate bank and George Powell with Richard Wynne at Belman bank and Oliver with Blacke Dycke at Slapewayth, none of them will conclude any bargain till the houses be completed and stocked. They say they could not make their own provisions if alum were 12*l*. a ton, much less at 9*l*. 5*s*., the present price. A like course must be taken at Mougrave. For whatever Mr. Russell writes to Lord Sheffield is but to abuse him, as his undertaking to make alum at 6*l*. a ton was merely a plot, and this new device is only a shift to win time for further abuse and to get his debts paid. The men are desperate. I fear that in a few days I shall be forced hence to save myself, as well as he from Mougrave. I stay here chiefly to get away this month's alum for you if I can, to repair these houses as much as may be and to keep the men at work to make alum as much as possible. I need iron etc. Do not believe what Russell writes to you. "So overwhelmed with grief I rest villainously undone and unrecoverable." *Seal of arms.*  $1\frac{1}{2}$  pp. *Torn.*

The Hon.  
F. L. Wood.

THOMAS RUSSELL to SIR ARTHUR INGRAM.

1618[-9], Feb. 28.—I partly guess the cause of your former discontent with me to arise from letters which I wrote about the 2,000*l.* of the King's money which you had in your hands. I was urged to write to the commissioners by Mr. Lowe, who promised to be my friend and that neither you nor any other should lessen my desert in this business. "Then belike when he found that he could not prevail against you as he imagined, he began to wheel about again, and having "peeded" himself with you, like a bear robbed of her whelps, because he must needs exercise his malice upon somebody, he flies at me; professing against all my courses, chafing, railing, swearing, cursing, exclaiming and what not, by which means he hath brought such an uproar in the country that it will not easily be appeased." I desire to let you know how he uses me about paying for the alum this month. Except there be a speedy course taken, the work will utterly stand still. At the end of the month I sent to Banes to fetch away the alum and to pay for it, that the workmen might be satisfied, which would have paid them at Ashholme till Dec. and at the Holmes till Jan. He answered by word of mouth that Mr. Lowe had given him a commission not to pay me but if the alum were delivered on shipboard, then he would pay the men for Feb. and leave all the other unpaid. The workmen, fearing that Mr. Lowe would not pay, would not let the alum be carried away, and they refuse to work any longer. I have delivered the alum into their custody and, if present order be not taken, they will sell it and account for the remainder. We must not starve. It will appear by the returns for next month what wrong this has done. There will be 100*l.* out at least. At first, if Mr. Lowe had kept his payments with me, I had made alum at 40*s.* the ton cheaper. For the first six months he never kept day with me, yet I have made alum 5*l.* a ton cheaper than ever it was made. "And if he and others, which were by covenant to have been the stewards and caters of the work, as I was to be the cook, the alum had neither failed in quantity nor rate, and I believe he will find in the end that his great roaring against me will be but like a raging billow against a rock, dissolving in his own froth (*sic*)."  
For your comfort I can say this much, that Mr. Lowe has taken on himself the 1,000 ton a year by his last agreement with me. God send him good shipping. "But howsoever I have heretofore failed, having been failed withall in ashes, liquor, and other things, it hath pleased God so to bless my pains and endeavours (which being honest never fall to the ground) that without relying on ashes or strong liquor, the quantity of alum may be made at a sure rate to make you safe. But it is not one man's work and I would fain have the neighbourhood of Mr. Lowe at his new farm at Gisborough to hold the plough himself, as I have done all this while, and he shall be shown how to till his ground to profit." 1 p.

THE KING to SIR EDWARD STANHOPE and others.

1619, May 21. Greenwich.—Warrant for enclosing 40 or 50 acres of ground adjoining each walk of the forest of Galtres for the keeping of two nags and for breeding and using of call-deer according to the custom of other forests. *Sign manual.* 1 p.

*The Hon.  
F. L. Wood.*

LORD SHEFFIELD to SIR ARTHUR INGRAM.

1619, Aug. 23. Normanby.—I have received your letter with a certificate under the hands of divers workmen about the alum. I wonder to see the “contrarieties” between these and some others I have received. I doubt not that you will make all plain when we meet and I shall be willing to concur with you in the course that seems most commodious. But if it appear that the malice of those who oppose Mr. Russell cause these contradictions to shuffle him out of the works I hold myself tied in honour to see him righted. I would have come to Mulgrave, but my stay in the country is of necessity short. I will meet you at Goodmanham or Lord Cumberland’s. Let it be as soon as possible. “I have with much difficulty got a warrant from the Lords for the payment of 4,000*l.* out of the alum in part of my arrear, whereupon I dealt with Mr. Essington to furnish me with 500*l.*, which brought me out of the town; and now, my purse being very low and my many occasions for money fast approaching, I must put you in mind of your promise, upon which I have made my dependence for my supply.” 1 p.

THOMAS RUSSELL to SIR ARTHUR INGRAM, at Mulgrave.

1619, Sept. 1.—Complaining of Ingram’s “bitter courses” against him and defending his proceedings at the alum works. *Seal of arms.* 1½ pp.

GEORGE LOW to SIR ARTHUR INGRAM.

1619[–20], March 13.—Begging payment of money due in connexion with the alum business. “The Spanish ambassador came the last week and had audience at Whitehall where the terrace fell down at the entrance into the great chamber, where the guard stands next the presence, and the ambassador having one foot in the door and the other on the terrace when it fell down did fall forward in the door and was pulled up by his next foregoers, but the Earl of Arundell, the Lord Grey and Lord Janot who followed him close with twenty others did fall down with the terrace to the ground and ran up by the great stairs to the ambassador without hurt more than a scratch or two and so brought the ambassador to the King, pale and much aghast.” *Seal of arms.* 3¼ pp. *Torn.*

SIR THOMAS BLUDDER to SIR ARTHUR INGRAM.

1620, July 20.—Mr. Issington\* has purposely delayed the sale of our alum to have bought it himself at an under-rate.

\* William Essington, appointed surveyor of the alum works for life, Dec. 12, 1619. (*State Papers, Dom.*)



*The Hon. F. L. Wood.* Give me power to make Mr. Thomas Ferrys absolute deputy to us both for our sale of alum. *Seal.*  $\frac{3}{4}$  p.

THE LORD PRESIDENT OF THE COUNCIL IN THE NORTH to the  
VICE-PRESIDENT and COUNCIL.

1621, May 26. St. Martin's Lane.—*Enclosing*—

The KING to LORD SCROPE, President of the  
Council in the North.

1621, May 18. East Greenwich.—To abate certain fees  
complained of in his jurisdiction. *Copy.* 1 p.

*Endorsed:* "His Majesty's letters concerning Lepton."

LORDS MANDEVILLE and BROOKE to SIR THOMAS COVENTRY,  
Attorney General.

1621, July 25.—Warrant to draw up a book ready for the  
King's signature for the payment of 8,000*l.* principal and  
316*l.* interest out of the first payment of the second lay subsidy  
due in November next, to William Ferrers, the King's linen  
draper, to whom his Majesty owes 4,000*l.* for linen and 7,000*l.*  
on a loan; the remaining 3,000*l.* being secured to him out of  
the farm of alum, payable April 11, 1622. *Copy.*  $\frac{3}{4}$  p.

JACK NOLSON to JOHN MATTISON, of Armin.

1621, Aug. 18. York.—"I have received your commendations by this bearer, and our Lady I made acquainted with what you had sent, who likes well thereof; great need there is for salt butter, to be used about red-deer-pies, which she would have you to send forthwith;

"I have made our master [Sir Arthur Ingram] likewise acquainted about the fish, and what pains you have taken about them; but yet cannot prevail; he would have you to provide some and send as soon as you can with what haste you may.

"Great feasting still every day, the Lord Gray and the rest have been very nobly entertained; strangers we have a great many tomorrow, and a great feast is to be made at Sheriffhutton upon Tuesday next for the Lord President and the ladies, besides the expectance of the Lord Clifford and Sir Thomas Wentworth on Monday at night next. *Seal of arms.*  $\frac{3}{4}$  p.

SIR ARTHUR INGRAM to LADY INGRAM.

1621, Dec. 4.—"Swett hartt, I have sentt dyvers things to Hull the which I would gladly have att home before Cryssmas. I pray you send on of purposs to Jno Mattisson and lett him gow over unto Hull. The Mr. of the ship is nam is Thomas Collinson. Yf the watter should bee so ffrossen thatt he can nott com up the Ryver to York, then would I gladly have them brought in a wayn, especially the cask wher in the wyn and the gamons of bacon and anchoves

and picell oysters and ullyves [olives] and cappers [capers] <sup>The Hon.</sup>  
thatt the bee lickwiss brought up, of thes things good Swett <sup>F. L. Wood.</sup>  
hart be a littell carefull and so I rest in hast being gowing  
to the courtt your very loving hussband." *Broken seal.* 1 p.

#### THE DUKE OF HOLSTEIN.

[1621-2].—Account of goods passed out of the kingdom under the licence for passing out goods to the value of 6,000*l.* free of custom, granted by the King to the Duke of Houlst. 3,449*l.* 11*s.* 4*d.* were passed out in May 1618. Between Dec. 25, 1618 and Feb. 26, 1621[-2], 585 tuns of beer at 30*s.* a tun (877*l.* 10*s.*), 2 tuns of beer valued at 4*l.*, 5 tuns of wine lees, 10*l.*, and 60 bushels of apples, 3*l.* Total, 894*l.* 10*s.*, leaving yet unpassed goods to the value of 1,655*l.* 18*s.* 8*d.*

25 great pieces of cast iron ordnance, passed out Aug. 25, 1606, under another licence, were by mistake counted as part of the value abovesaid, at 300*l.*; "which mistaking Sir Arthur Ingram hath ever excepted against as being no part of his value." *Signed*: Thomas Crathorn; Tho. Waad. 1 p.

The KING to [GEORGE] CALVERT, [Secretary of State].

1621[-2], Feb. 10. Newmarket.—The case of John Lepton's patent to be decided by the Privy Council. *Copy.*  $\frac{1}{2}$  p.

SIR ARTHUR INGRAM to LORD SCROPE, President of the Council in the North.

1621[-2], Feb. 14. London.—I understand that you question certain fees taken by my clerks. I desire you will defer the determination of the matter until I have the honour of waiting on you either in the country or in London, not doubting to make it appear that this question arises rather out of the evil affection and particular spleen of Sir William Ellis than upon any just cause. *Copy.*  $\frac{3}{4}$  p.

JOHN IBSON to SIR ARTHUR INGRAM, Secretary to the Council in the North, in London.

1621[-2], Feb. 20.—The Lord President threatens to abolish all fees not contained in his Majesty's instructions. Since the fees limited by the instructions are taken to your own use and none of them appointed to your clerks, his Lordship conceives all our fees to be exactions and says that if you will have clerks you must give them exhibition out of your own and not maintain them at the country's charge. To take away our fees is to disseise us of our office. But if the King or the Privy Council examine the question, I am persuaded that the Lord President will not be able to take away those fees that have been so long allowed. *Seal of arms.* 1 $\frac{1}{2}$  pp.

JOHN CRISP to SIR ARTHUR INGRAM.

1621[-2], Feb. 22. London.—Charges against Ingram's agents. They make little alum and that of a poor quality,

*The Hon. F. L. Wood.* taking the money which should be spent on the works for themselves. Their ill-treatment of Crisp.  $1\frac{1}{4}$  pp.

JOHN IBSON to SIR ARTHUR INGRAM.

1622, March 30. York.—On Thursday last, March 28, Mr. Baitson and I were summoned before the President and Council at the manor. After much discourse, it was concluded that all fees out of the instructions and table should be suspended until you should come and show sufficient cause to the contrary. Your brother was given the choice either to deliver the Council a copy of your patent, or the fees to be suspended, or to give bond to answer them if they should be adjudged against us. He desired one night's respite, which with much ado was granted, and on Friday he delivered the patent. What my Lord's answer was thereon, I doubt not he will signify to you.

"I perceive the gentry of the country delight much to see this combustion and would be glad all the fees and the court too were dissolved, if it might be. They applaud my Lord for his integrity to his prince and country. He glories greatly in that applause and hopes to receive great thanks at his Majesty's hands for his service herein.

"I hear he intends a reformation in the fees of the clerks of the assizes and clerks of the peace and to be a general reformer, thereby to win great honour and fame for his true love and earnest zeal to his country."

In the instructions given to the Earl of Huntingdon and Lord Burghley there was a clause that none should meddle with the office of secretary without permission, but about five years ago the instructions were altered and the clause left out.

On Saturday last, March 23, the Council altered the return of letters upon sight, upon debt books and single bills, and made them to be returnable within fifteen days after the letters are served, which is a return of process that was never before used in this court, and only devised because Lepton's patent is condemned and the exception in your patent bars your claim. *Seal.*  $3\frac{3}{4}$  pp.

THE EARL OF RUTLAND to THOMAS LUMSDEN.

1622, June 18. Salisbury.—To let Sir Thomas Fairfax have a fee buck and fee doe yearly out of the forest of Galtres, which he has claimed and been allowed in the Justice in Eyre's court. *Signed.*  $\frac{1}{2}$  p.

LORD CRANFIELD, Lord Treasurer, to SIR ARTHUR INGRAM,  
SIR JOHN GIBSON and AARON RATHBONE.

1622, July 31. Chelsea.—To enquire into the necessity of a launderer in the forest of Galtres, and as to who is responsible for the "laund house" being out of repair, and, if his Majesty is chargeable with the repair thereof, to certify the cost. *Signed.*  $\frac{3}{4}$  p.

*Endorsed:* "150*l.* in money, and 250 timber trees."



The KING to LORD SCROPE, President of the Council in the North. *The Hon. F. L. Wood.*

1622, Aug. 3. Windsor.—If you see cause to proceed further in the business of fees taken by Sir Arthur Ingram's clerks, we hold it meet that you take therein the opinions of our judges of assize and forbear any other course without them, and thereupon either settle the question or certify the true state thereof to us. *Copy. 1 p.*

#### THE FOREST OF GALTRES.

17th century.—A series of miscellaneous papers :—Warrants, presentments, petitions, lists of deer, and papers relating to enclosures, destruction of timber etc., chiefly *temp.* Jas. I. Also a few papers relating to the forests of Whittlewood and Dean.

*For other papers relating to the forest of Galtres, vide pp. 6, 11, 19, 22, 25, 26, 30.*

#### THE COUNCIL IN THE NORTH.

17th century.—A number of papers, *temp.* Jas. I and Chas. I, chiefly relating to fees, and especially to John Lepton's patent for making letters.

#### THE SPANISH MATCH.

1622–1624. A series of nearly contemporary abstracts of letters.

1622, Oct. 3.—The King to the Earl of Bristol. [*Cabala, p. 238.*]

1622, Nov. 5.—Philip IV to Olivarez. [*Rushworth, i, 71.*]

1622, Nov. 8.—Olivarez to Philip IV. [*Ibid.*]

1623, Sept. 23.—The Prince of Wales to the Earl of Bristol. [*Gardiner, History of England, v, 118.*]

1623, Oct. 8.—The King to the Earl of Bristol. [*Cabala, p. 241.*]

1623, Oct. 24.—The Earl of Bristol to the King. [*Hardwicke State Papers i, 483.*]

1623, Nov. 1.—The same to the same. [*Cabala, p. 95.*]

1623, Nov. 10.—The same to the same. [*This appears to be part of the letter of Oct. 24.*]

1623, Nov. 13.—The King to the Earl of Bristol. [*Clarendon State Papers i, 13.*]

1623, Nov. 13.—Secretary Calvert (*rectius* Conway) to the Earl of Bristol. [*Gardiner, v, 146.*]

1623, Nov. 19.\*—James I to the Elector Palatine. [*Cabala, p. 245.*]

1623, Dec. 30.—The Elector's Reply. [*Ibid, p. 246.*]

1623[–4], Jan. 6.—Heads of the King of Spain's answer to Bristol.

1623[–4], Jan. 31.—The King of Spain's last answer; draught.

\* *Sic.*—The date is given in *Cabala* as November 20.

*The Hon.  
F. L. Wood.*

RICHARD WYNNE to SIR ARTHUR INGRAM, at Westminster.

1623, May 13. Gisborough.—The great ship is lading and I think will take 100 tons [of alum]. The *Phœnix* will not be two days behind her. For redding alum our houses are so out of case by long standing idle that we have much ado to fit them in the old course, but at last we have got them to work and as soon as we can get deals to make a place for redding, we will do what we can, though for my part I think it would be more convenient to make all the coloured alum at Molgrove, where they are in a manner fitted for it, so that it could be done at less cost.

Of the alum that was in store we have sent away, in the *Phœnix* for London 50 tons; in the *Fox* for Roane 60 tons; for Bristow 30 tons. This Fleming says he will take in 100 tons and the *Phœnix* 50 tons, and Mr. Toppesfeld is now loading a ship for Middleborough with 40 or 50 tons. The whole will come to about 340 tons and the rest shall be sent away forthwith for London and Middleborough. 2 pp.

VISCOUNT SAINT ALBANS to the EARL OF MIDDLESEX.

1623, May 21. Grays Inn.—Whereas I made an assignment to Mr. William Ferrers of 75*l.* quarterly to be paid out of my pension and in respect of the seizure was not able to perform the same hitherto, I am well content that he shall receive 75*l.* the next Midsummer and so quarterly, till the sum of money contained in the assignment be satisfied.

*At the foot is a note of the above by Middlesex to Thomas Bond, Receiver General of Fines for Alienation, dated June 28 1623.*

*Copy. 1 p.*

The EARL OF SUFFOLK to SIR ARTHUR INGRAM.

1623, May 28.—“If my Lord entreats you to deal with Mr. Bland about his cloak and gown he doth ask unreasonably, considering the linings and all is mine own, neither did he ever demand any debt of me till very lately. But that is no help to me now.” 1 p.

————— to [? SIR ARTHUR INGRAM].

[c. 1623.]—It is now a fit time for you to see your business of the alums settled. It is already agreed upon in this manner. First, you are to have all your arrears at the rate of 1,000*l.*, a year, to be secured to you by the Lord Deputy out of the profits of the recusants in these northern parts. Secondly, you are to be secured by so much alum as will guarantee you 1,640*l.*, to be left in some warehouse in Moulgrave. You on your part are, by yourself and your noble grandchild, to make and assure to the King a lease for 31 years of the alum mines within your lordship of Moulgrave. It rests with you to see this perfected, which will not be so easy unless you somewhat appear in it in your own person. 1½ pp.

## SIR ARTHUR INGRAM'S ANNUITIES.

*The Hon.  
F. L. Wood.*

[c. 1623.]—(i). By letters patent dated April 11, 6 Jas. I, 100*l.* a year in consideration of surrendering the office of collector and receiver of the impositions payable upon white starch, with his fees and stipends for the same for the term of twelve years.

(ii). Do. Aug. 13, 6 Jas. I, 150*l.* a year in consideration of surrendering the office of collector and receiver of the impositions payable upon dying woods, viz. logwood, blockwood etc., brought from foreign parts, with his fees and stipends for the same for thirteen years.

(iii). Do. Feb. 20, 8 Jas. I, 200*l.* a year in consideration of relinquishing his part in the alum works for 31 years from Jan. 3, 4 Jas. I.

SIR ARTHUR INGRAM to JOHN MATTISON, at York.

1623[–4], Jan. 6.—“I would hav you gett tow hoggheds of Hull aile to be brewed for me and sentt up againes the parlimentt and I pray you send me som brawn and some baccon and som butter yf you can. I pray you commend me to Mr. Parttington and tell him on my credid thatt Sir Robartt Anstruder doth appointt him to choose me a good hind the which I pray gett backed for me and lett itt be well filled up with butter and sentt to London.” *Seal of arms.* 1 p.

JOHN HARCOURT to THOMAS LUMSDEN, at Whitehall.

1623[–4], Jan. 26. “Launde howse.”—“The same day that I sent my other letter we had a foul slaughter made amongst our deer, or rather killed in the night before: Thomas Clarke and myself being in Sutton wood we found the foil and with our hounds repaired it and drew them that carried it to Sir John Wood his house, where liveth one Mr. Thomas Worsley that married Sir John’s daughter: where we found the heads of three deer and part of the flesh, whereof one was a sore and the rest rascal deer. We demanded his dogs by our authority and also caused the constables to command him in his Majesty’s name to deliver them, but nothing could we get but ill words, whereupon we went to Mr. Lovell the verderer and would fain have had him committed, who thought it was more than he could do by the forest laws: then went we to Mr. Dalton, who was likewise of the same mind, but rather that you would exhibit a bill against him in the Star Chamber, that he may be made exemplary.” 1 p.

*There is a letter from Thomas Clarke to Lumsden on the same subject, dated Jan. 28.*

The KING to THOMAS LUMSDEN, Master of the Game in the Forest of Galtres.

1624, April 17. Westminster.—In view of the decrease of the deer in the forest, you are to prohibit hunting and the taking



*The Hon.* of fee deer there for the space of two years. *Sign Manual.*  
*P. L. Wood. Seal.*

— to —

[1624, April.]—"His Majesty having been informed of the great abuses daily committed in vert within the forest of Galtres, hath been pleased to give command for drawing a letter of restraint in that behalf to be directed to your Lordship for the speedy prevention of further inconvenience, which letters being accordingly signed and sealed, this bearer will deliver to your Lordship. . . . Upon Thursday last, Count Mansfeild being arrived at Gravesend, the Prince sent a barge for him and brought him up to London, and the same night he was admitted to the Prince his presence, and on Sunday following his Highness went to Theobalds to the King and carried Count Mansfeild with him in the coach, where he was well received and had a quarter of an hour's private conference with his Majesty and is since assigned to a fair lodging in the Prince his house, with an allowance of diet and certain gentlemen of quality deputed to attend him. My Lord Treasurer's troubles are not yet determined by any definitive sentence. I pray God give him good deliverance, but it is much feared. The Earl of Carlisle goes the next week to France as ambassador, Sir Isaac Wake to Venice, Sir Robert Anstruther to Denmark and to the princes of Germany." *Copy, incomplete.*  $\frac{3}{4}$  p.

GEORGE LOWE to SIR ARTHUR INGRAM, at York.

1624, July 31. London.—I learned from my Lord Sheffield of the proceedings of Sir John Bourcher with the Attorney and the Solicitor against you to disable your discharges and make you liable to the King in forfeitures and breaches of covenants. Lord Sheffield said that he had tried to divert him from this course but he alledged that he had already engaged his reputation in it. Let them conspire as they will, they are divided among themselves, Johnson and Bourchier each wanting to get the sale of alum to himself. I have not yet seen any trial here of making alum; the soap business hinders it. I was this day at Chelsea with the Earl of Middlesex, who must pay 30,000*l.* of his fine, and his lady went since to Court to get it mitigated. But the duke would not suffer her to speak with the King, saying he would not speak with her and that the earl must pay so much, and so he sent her back uncomforted. Her lord has since put off many of his servants and lessened his family very much. Mr. Arthur Bret is remitted to the Fleet for his presumption in approaching the King's presence after he had been warned by the duke not to do it, and has been examined as to who counselled him to do so, but that is now all laid upon his mother. The Lord Keeper keeps at Nonsuch, the rest of the lords are mostly dispersed. *Seal of arms.*  $1\frac{1}{2}$  pp.

## The SAME to the SAME.

The Hon.  
F. L. Wood.

1624, Aug. 7. London.—The alum business. The Chancellor of the Exchequer has appointed Mr. Johnson and Mr. Essington agents. Conspiracies against Ingram.

The Lord Chancellor, Lord Grandison, Lord Belfast and the Chancellor of the Exchequer, with Dickenson the clerk of the Council, were with the Earl of Middlesex at Chelsea on Tuesday last to examine him about some Irish business, to which I heard he was afterwards to give an answer in writing. The 30,000*l.* of his fine are sent for again, as some say, and things are like to go worse and worse with him. Yet he rides abroad almost every day in his coach with his lady to take the air and seems not much dejected with his troubles. The lords are almost all in the country abroad and little will be done till the progress be ended. There is no news yet of anything done in the Low Countries. The colonel and captains with the 6,000 men are gone hence with a wind. There is a new play called the *Game at Chess* ("Chestes")\* acted yesterday and to-day, which describes Gondomar and all the Spanish proceedings very boldly and broadly, so that it is thought it will be called in and the parties punished. *Seal of arms.* 1 p.

## The ALUM WORKS.

1624, Oct. 8.—Being unwilling to go to law with the King, Sir Arthur Ingram suggests that the disputes concerning his Majesty's alum works and the making and selling of alum be referred to the Lord President of the Council, Mr. Secretary Conway and the Chancellor of the Exchequer. *Draught.*  $\frac{3}{4}$  p.

## THOMAS CURRY to THOMAS LUMSDEN.

1624, Oct. 27. York.—Forest business.

*On the back are various rough notes (? in Lumsden's hand) including the following:—*

"There is special direction given to all commanders and keepers of the seaports of this kingdom that if ships of the East Indian Company belonging to Holland shall happen to set in within their ports that presently they seize upon them to the King's use and take the commanders; as also there is direction given to his Majesty's ships, keepers of the narrow seas, that they shall not suffer any of the aforesaid Hollanders' ships to pass either going or coming, but shall presently seize upon them as aforesaid."

## JOHN HARCOURT to [? THOMAS LUMSDEN].

1624, Dec. 4.—Forest business.

*On the back are three rough drafts of a letter, of which the most complete contains the following passage:—*

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\* By Thomas Middleton. *Vide State Papers, Dom. passim.*

*The Hon.  
F. L. Wood.*

" On Thursday the 9th of this instant the French ambassador come to Cambridge. The Duke of Buckinghame accompanied with Montgomrie and Warwick and diverse others, gentlemen of quality, went from the King's house of Trinity College to bid him welcome, with whom the Duke spoke two hours in discourse. On Saturday thereafter the Lord Chief Justice Lie [Ley] was sworn Lord Treasurer and received the white staff, the Earl of Montgomerie sworn one of the Privy Council with great commendation of his Majesty. This ambassador is not only a pen man but doth appear to be a man at arms. There was a preparation made for running at the ring, where he mounted like a cavalier and exercised himself at sport. On Sunday thereafter the am[bassador] had audience, where he presented the articles of agreement, which was signed by his Majesty, and was royally feasted, but he was a little troubled with the gout, which a little did disturb the entertainment. The King sent him a rich token: a diamond was valued by the French to be worth five thousand pounds. On Monday he did take his leave of his Majesty and came for London. On Wednesday the 15th at night both the French ambassadors did invite themselves to hear or to see service at Westminster church, where the same was done with great solemnity. Immediately thereafter they went. . . ." [Incomplete.]

THE ARCHBISHOP OF CANTERBURY'S ADDRESS to the King.

[1624-5, March 5.]-Advising, on behalf of both Houses of Parliament, against the continuance of the treaties with Spain. Copy.  $\frac{1}{2}$  p. See *Cal. State Papers, Dom.*, p. 178.

MARY, LADY INGRAM, to her servant, JOHN MATISON.

1625 [July].—" I charge you suffer not one of my servants to stir from you this fortnight, which is till Saturday come se'nnight, and if in the mean time any one fall sick, I charge you as you will answer it to let me know. In the mean time let them air all their clothes as well linen as woollen and whatsoever they have in cloak-bags or elsewhere, and let them air themselves well and not come home till this day fortnight, but then to come if they be well, not else." Seal.  $\frac{1}{2}$  p.

*Overleaf, a draft of Matison's reply, dated at Armin, July 30.* All the servants are in good health. He has done as ordered.  $\frac{1}{4}$  p.

[? LORD CONWAY, Secretary of State, to the LORD TREASURER.]

1625, Dec. 30. Hampton Court.—I wrote to your Lordship to stay the sealing of Sir Arthur Ingram's discharge until a difference between him and Sir Thomas Bludder about the alum business should be reconciled. With Sir Arthur's consent,



the Duke has appointed me to settle the same. Sir Arthur having now satisfied the sums of money that remained unpaid on the alum account, you may pass the discharge. *The Hon. F. L. Wood.*  
*Copy. 1 p.*

THE KING to the COUNCIL IN THE NORTH.

1626, April 13. Whitehall.—To admit Sir Arthur Ingram, Secretary to the Council, to be one of the council in ordinary as formerly, his name having been accidentally omitted from the new commission. *Sign manual. ½ p.*

THE EARL OF SUFFOLK to SIR JOHN BINGLEY.

1626[–7], Jan. 16. Suffolk House.—Sending a privy seal for payment of 554*l.* to Sir John Spillman for jewels delivered to the king, and praying that a talley may be struck in the exchequer for that sum, out of the rent due from the farmer of the Irish customs at Ladyday next. *Seal. ¾ p.*

SIR GEORGE GORING to SIR ARTHUR INGRAM, at Westminster.

1627, June 1.—“I had rather thank you by some real expression than in words only, for the great care and love you have pleased to show my poor family in this present occasion concerning my daughter, and believe me, sir, if I live you shall find all my actions as real to you and yours. By this time I suppose young Mr. Slingsby hath seen my eldest daughter, which makes me send these few lines to you desiring you to try with all conveniency what hope of liking there may be, that accordingly we may either proceed cheerfully or stop without farther hopes of second motions. I confess myself ingeniously to you as to my well-known friend, that I should infinitely joy in this match, because of their dispositions, which would sort so well, and that not only they, but we also, their parents, should reap the comfort of such a concurrence. Did I not hear of the young gentleman as I do, I could well hold my peace and tack about another way. But I not only desire his alliance but his contentment also in the best degree, by fitting him with such a one as may not have her mind and her body in two several places, which I see too usual in these days. Did I know her unhealthy, I would not throw away my money to abuse him. I will assure you that above these three years she never had touch of her former distemper and then it was but for a short time. 2,000*l.* I shall roundly pay with her, and as for other things wherein my credit with my friends may serve that worthy gentleman Sir Henry Slingsby, assure them that I shall more readily assist them than they can call me to them, and I hope let them see more clearly that I have no other end in this wish of my eldest daughter first than to pay her her birthright and suit their humours so as we may all joy the more after.” *1 p.*

*The Hon.  
F. L. Wood.*

JOHN SMITHSON to SIR ARTHUR INGRAM, the elder.

1627, Nov. 12. Halifax.—Misdoings of one Richard Waterhouse. "He much inveigheth against Sir Huball Thalwell [Eubule Thelwall], one of the Masters of the Chancery, about falsifying a report and saith that he is most corrupt, dishonest and a vile fellow; and braggeth that he told him so much to his face; and told him that if ever there were a Parliament, he would have him upon the stage for his unjust dealing."  $1\frac{1}{4}$  pp.

The EARL OF MARLBOROUGH, Lord Treasurer, and LORD WESTON, Chancellor of the Exchequer, to SIR ROBERT PYE, Auditor of the Receipts, and SIR EDWARD WARDOUR, Clerk of the Pells.

1628, June 27.—Warrant to strike tallies for 1,000*l.* on Mr. Abraham Jacob's account of the impost of tobacco at Michaelmas next, and for a similar sum on the account of the pretermitted customs in the collection of the said Mr. Abraham Jacob for the year ending at Christmas next, in payment of 2,000*l.* due from the King to the Earl of Mulgrave. *Copy.*  $\frac{3}{4}$  p.

The LORDS OF THE COUNCIL to SIR ARTHUR INGRAM.

1628, Sept. 29. Whitehall.—Concerning the proposed disafforestation of the forest of Galtres. *Signed.*  $1\frac{1}{4}$  pp.

MILES WHITE to SIR ARTHUR INGRAM, at Westminster.

1628, Dec. 27. York.—I expected your return to York at Christmas, but I see your occasions have altered your purpose. Howbeit, I will be no less careful to discharge the duty you imposed on me, of attending on the Council at your table, than if you were present. The country is not a little glad of so good a change, and my Lord Wentworth in a letter to the Council has said how greatly he desires the promoting of the honour of this court. "Now I hope also that he will be easily persuaded by your good means, to help forward the finishing of that religious intention, which your worship hath long ago conceived, for maintaining a weekly sermon to the prisoners in York Castle: whereunto, if you both join and bend your endeavours, how many poor souls shall bless God, that ever they knew you! I desire therefore that this may be remembered." I make bold to desire that the house you have taken for me may be ready before Easter, the rather that the term I have in my present house expires then. 1 p.

THOMAS METCALFE to SIR ARTHUR INGRAM.

1629, Sept. 30. Leeds.—Proposal to increase the revenue by putting a tax of 12*d.* a quarter on malt, which would

produce at least 400,000*l.* or 500,000*l.* a year. *Signed.* *The Hon. F. L. Wood.*  
2 pp.

*A second paper enlarging on the same subject. Undated.*  
2 pp.

#### YORK CASTLE.

1629-30, Jan. 27.—Gaol delivery. 103 names. Including John Shawe, *qui habet iudicium de pena forte et dura*, and William Garnons, *qui ponendus est in cippis durante tempore sessionis curie cum papiro super caput (hijis inscriptis)*: "For counterfeiting the handes of Sr. Henry Slyngesby, Sr. Willm. Ellis and Sr. Thomas Tildesley, kts., three of his Maties. most honourable councill in the north."

The KING to VISCOUNT WENTWORTH, President of the Council in the North.

1630, May 4. Westminster.—To give Sir Arthur Ingram, secretary of the Council, precedency of all other councillors except Sir William Ellis and Sir Thomas Tildesley, he having been longer on the Council than any but those two. *Copy.* 1 p.

SIR MATTHEO DE RENZI to SIR ARTHUR INGRAM.

1632, March 25. Dublin.—Thanking him for his willingness to employ him in the customs and promising him the honest and faithful service he has done to other farmers for ten years past.  $\frac{3}{4}$  p.

ROBERT COGAN to [SIR ARTHUR INGRAM].

1632, June 29. Dublin.—"After a most dangerous and tedious passage it pleased God at last to send me safe hither, being twice driven ashore and chased one whole day and a night by a pirate even until we came almost into our harbour."

On the delivery of the Lord Deputy's letter, both the lords promised me all the assistance I should demand. Whereupon I drew up warrants to all the ports for the placing of such officers as I should appoint, and that they should pay over such money as they had collected since Ladyday. They all signed the warrant except Sir Edward Bagshawe, who said that the Lord Deputy and Lord Mountnorris had promised him that he should still receive the money, and affirmed that he would receive it until one of them should come in person to forbid him. I acquainted the Lords Justices with this, who sent for Bagshawe. When he came, he put up a petition, which I was called on to answer, though I had expected him to be committed for contempt. But I passed it over in silence, having business of greater consequence to attend to, for I make all haste to settle the ports.

Our business has been much damaged by the sickness of Sir Matthew Derensey [De Renzi], who it is thought will



*The Hon. F. L. Wood.* never recover. He has only caused letters to be written to the officers according as you wrote him. He directed the officers in every port to receive both the new and old imposts on wine, not knowing that the Earl of Carlisle had surrendered his lease. Thus many ships were driven into England that would have discharged here, and 500*l.* at the least are lost to us. I have sent letters to all the ports to desist from this course and to deliver up the bonds which the merchants who discharged were forced to give for payment.

The tonnage we lost by your leaving it out of the book of rates for fear Mr. Attorney would make further delay in his despatch of the whole. This is 500*l.* a year lost.

Also you never mentioned to De Renzi that we were to have defalcations of the Derry and Coleraine. I have with much ado obtained a warrant from the Lords Justices to write to the Mayor and officers of those places to receive our officers. I have not as yet been able to see Sir Edward Bagshawe's books. He says he will pay me the money he has in hand after quarter day and yesterday gave me 900*l.*, but he will not desist from receiving the money.

"I find no greater enemies to our business than the King's officers, who are continually buzzing into the merchants' ears of the extreme rates of the customs, pressing them to clamour openly in the Custom House for not allowing the merchants 5*l.* per cent. as formerly they say they had, which I will not grant."

In answer to your letter of the 12th of this month as to what hope I have in the success of our business, "which I know you much thirst after, being impatient in your desires in matters of profit," I have the same hope as ever, if it be not spoiled by the thriftiness of Lord Mountnorris. By paying the officers poor stipends, so that they cannot maintain themselves and are driven to bribe, we lose 1,000*l.* for every 100*l.* we save. My fear is lest you and the Lord Deputy agree with Lord Mountnorris, as you intimated to me in England. If you will be advised by me, you shall quickly see the fruits of my carefulness. If you dislike my advice, pray conceal it, lest Lord Mountnorris should take it ill. I thank you for your advice to deserve the Lord Deputy's favour. I should acknowledge it a great favour if you would tell me who the enemies mentioned in your letter were and what they could alledge against me.

"For your old servant, Master Marcom, I have appointed him a place, but he likes it not, with 20*l.* a year fee according to your directions; he tells me he understands there is no company and that the place hath not much trade. I told him it was the more fitter for him, seeing his stipend was equal to them that had more business; he might live the more quietly. The last week he went to my Lord of Cork's, he being set at supper with divers great lords, knights, ladies and gentlemen, saluted my Lord of Cork, kissed all the ladies and,

when he had done, set himself down at the table and told my Lord whose servant he was and how long he had served you and now you had sent him hither to cozen the King in his old days, played upon my Lord himself and said he had heard that he had a crafty pate of his own as well as his master had, played upon all at the table: the Countess of Kildare was Misteris Mallencolly and so had names for all the rest. Two days after he came again to supper and abused every man, calling the Lord Primate Mr. Metropolitan and told one Mr. Lutterell, a gentleman of great worth, he looked like a physician, which if he had not been in that place he told him he could let him blood and he was a good warrant to have done it. And so much for your man, Mr. Marcom, which if we had more such officers we should make a good business of our farm." *The Hon. F. L. Wood.*

Having enlarged on our business and all your other commands, let me trouble you with three requests: firstly, to compose my difference with the Earl of Middlesex; secondly, to move the Lord Deputy on my behalf concerning my office, out of which this lewd fellow Monke has kept me these seven years; lastly, that I may reap satisfaction for my pains in this great business. 6 pp.

JOHN MATTESON to SIR ARTHUR INGRAM, the elder, at Westminster.

1632, July 2. York.—“Your letter dated the 24th of June I received on Saturday the 30th at Sherifhutton, where I was the day before to make the house handsome and clean as could be, and got people and caused the stony walks to be weeded both in the garden and in the court, and made very clean, and the grass of the court mown, and also the banks in the garden, and made as clean as could be in that time, and had the great room and the next room to it (for a drawing room) hung with hangings and furnished with chairs and stools, and was very handsome, and the other rooms made clean, only the gallery was locked up close and none came in it, and this my Lady appointed because the two Irish lords and the Lord Clifford with divers knights and other good company were to dine there on Saturday last, where they had a very good dinner made ready by ten o'clock, which was much commended of the lords and the rest, for truly it deserved no less, for we had what could be got, and Andrew and Ann Harbert was there about it and we had a hot pasty of a side of very fat venison, that we carried from York. The lords did much commend the house, and said it was great pity that it was not continually inhabited; the game was laid for the lords and is very fair, and well liked with the lords, but they killed none, nor so much as hounded, they made such haste away to meet my Lord Deputy, who came not in till after six at night . . .” *Signed.*  $\frac{3}{4}$  p.

*Endorsed:* “Was brought back and not del. my Mr. being comed out of London.”

*The Hon.  
F. L. Wood.*

HUGH LOYD to ———.

1632[-3], Feb. 1. Garddrag.—“According to your desire I was willing, although he deserveth no kindness from me, to further Captain Price in raising the money, being the greatest burden that ever our country did undergo, especially amongst the poorer sort, the sum amounting to above eighteen subsidies and in some parishes above twenty. I mean by sassing of the poorest sort as well as subsidy men for a whole subsidy, in all those lordships of 4s. in the pound cometh not above 46*l.*, and the money intended to be gathered to pay Sir William Whitmore is 864*l.*, as the captain affirmeth. He taketh a course to raise it, that I dare not do as he doth and other potent men, his assistants. They come from parish to parish, send for the inhabitants by summons, in some parishes, of constables, rate every parish in those parts wherein I live to a particular sum, appoint assessors and collectors in every parish, which putteth the people in an amazement, the rather because Mr. Jones, late knight of the parliament and himself being burgess, do come from place to place, and the captain naming assessors and collectors in form of a subsidy. They came to the parish where I dwell. I desired them to accept of every man his voluntary gift, and did offer for myself 40s. in gold and all the tenants there would have done the like, each man according to his ability, but the captain would not accept of it, and rated our parish at 80*l.* and appointed eight of his friends assessors and two collectors, who have sessed all men according to their minds, their friends in small sums, loading other poor men, some of them in more than they are worth. I am resolved to pay as much as I am assessed at, being but four nobles, as I understand the drift of that is as I conceive to make the sum on the highest seem to be but small, and to make good his information of 1500 freeholders where in truth we are not of all sorts of subsidy men not above 220 in all those manors. In other parishes he called men by poll to know what they would give; those that did not appear or promise to his liking, the captain rated them himself some at 4*l.*, others at 40s., more or less, with protestation that if they did not pay all, he would pay it for them, and that he would have an order that the refusers should not have liberty on the commons, no, not so much as to turn a goose. And the collectors do affirm that those that will not pay their assessment shall travel to London besides the loss of their freedom of common, likewise the tenants are persuaded by some in high and harsh terms, by others in setting forth of manifold dangers to those that will not contribute, and if that do not prevail they desire for their sakes and love, and as they expect requital in giving or refusing, with a conclusion of danger to the refusers. Moreover, the captain called before him other tenants in neighbouring lordships, viz.: the Bishop of St. Davids’ tenants of his lordship of Claskarmon, and rated them at 10*l.*, Mr. Fowler’s tenants of his lordship of Golon,



rated them at 80*l.* and upwards, Mr. Robert Williams' tenants of his lordship of Kevenllice, and rated them; yet for ought I hear those men will not pay, let him seize what he please. But the tenants of Sir William Croft in his lordship of the grain of Comtoydder do pay above 40*l.* To what sum those assessments do amount, or what will be gathered, I know not, but thought meet to say so much to you which is truth and will be justified, make what use you please of it." 2 *pp.* *The Hon.  
F. L. Wood.*

ROBERT COGAN to SIR ARTHUR INGRAM, the elder.

1632[-3], Feb. 20. Dublin.—Lord Mountnorris has put his man into the Custom House to take all entries and receive the money in my place, nor am I privy to what is done. His Lordship has set spies on me to know whether I am inclined to drinking or gaming or any other vice. If he were as free himself as I am that way, it would be more to his credit. He has examined every officer that I placed as to what they gave me for their places. You see he turns up every stone to thrust me out that I may not oversee his actions. Pray send me a discharge for the 600*l.* you appointed me to pay Mr. Robert Cullam for Mr. Medcalf, and stand my friend about the money I am to have of the King. If you do not help me I shall be hopeless ever to have it. I will give you one half that I may have the other. 1½ *pp.*

THE GENTLEMEN AND FREEHOLDERS OF COUNTY FERMANAGH  
to the LORDS JUSTICES AND COUNCIL OF IRELAND.

1632[-3], Feb. 27. Eniskillin.—Protesting against contributing further to the payment of the army, being impoverished by the late subsidies, and the motion for continued payment coming only from the recusant nobility. *Copy.* 2 *pp.*

ROBERT COGAN to his cousin, SIR ARTHUR INGRAM.

1633, May 8. Dublin.—By your letter of April 3 it seems you have acquainted the Lord Deputy with my wrongs. About the 1,000*l.* which I am to have from the King, I will be as silent as you could devise. I told Lord Mountnorris that I had made it over to you and that it was an evil office in him to oppose what the King and the Lord Treasurer had allowed. I never received money from the officers I placed, but was careful to choose honest and understanding men. Someone has wronged me. I desire to know who it is. Concerning Mr. Norton, his father was much in my debt, and the son desired me to take a part for him in the business of the customs and he would pay what was owed me. It was at the time when we went begging for partners. We agreed that he should take a quarter part, but when he found that all

*The Hon.  
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the money for the fine was to be paid sooner than he expected, contrary to the first contract, he desired that he might have an eighth only, which I agreed to, on condition that he should pay his father's debt and disengage me from a bond in which I had entered for him. If he did not pay his money as other men did, he was to be debarred from any further demand and to have the money he had paid back with interest. So if he will pay his father's debt to me, I am ready to end all matters. I have further offered him my eighth part for a reasonable composition. I should thus be clear of this malicious lord who has encouraged Norton's agent and has promised his assistance if he will begin his suit against me. I think I must convey my part over to you or your son, for I am told he (Mountnorris) will never rest till he has turned me out and he would not dare to oppose you as he does me. Mr. Radcliffe, who seemed at first to dislike his Lordship's courses against me, does nothing, "for his Lordship courts and compliments and feasts him and carries him abroad into the country to great lords' houses and so engrosses him with fawning and flattering him that he allows of all he doth. I do conceive him to have better judgment in Lyttellton, Ploydon and Fyttesherbert than he hath in custom businesses, for he hath been at the Custom House with his Lordship, but saith nothing but what his Lordship hath first instructed him in that he gives allowance unto. I could write you of many particulars but they would be too tedious to relate and therefore all I can say of him is, I think him to be a very honest gentleman and wishes all were well." I conceive this half year's receipts from the ports will be more than the former, but the books are not come up and I shall be one of the last to see them. None must know anything but from his Lordship. This is one of Monke's plots. "A verier knave he could never employ and therefore the fitter for him, for honest men he cannot abide." I am entreated by men of good sort to tell you that if you will rent your three-eighth parts, they will give you 2,000 marks a year and pay every half year beforehand. I think I could draw them up to 1,500*l.*, and a whole year in advance. They would give their bonds. For my part I could wish it, for then we should join to overrule this giddy-brained lord, who is ignorant how this business might be improved 4,000*l.* or 5,000*l.* a year. I have paid your nephew, Hugh Ingram, 15*l.* He says he never received but 50*s.* since his coming hither. His captain threatened to put him out because he does not keep a horse, though he had mine whenever he had occasion. This is his Lordship's doing, who loves you not. Concerning Lord Middlesex's business, I conceive your own weighty occasions will not permit you to think of it, so I have written to a friend to undertake it. I marvel that you do not send me a discharge for the 600*l.* which I paid to Mr. Robert Cullam for Mr. Christopher Medcalf. *Two seals of arms, 3 pp.*



The KING to the DEAN AND CHAPTER OF YORK.

*The Hon.  
F. L. Wood.*

1633, May 27. The Palace at York.—Concerning certain houses about the Cathedral of York and certain seats in the choir. *Copy. 1 p. See Cal. State Papers, Dom., p. 72.*

SIR WILLIAM COLE to SIR ARTHUR INGRAM.

1633, June 6.—“From my sure lodging in the castle of Dublin.”—“By a letter lately written from many of the best rank and quality in the county where I live to the Lords Justices and Council of this kingdom, the copy whereof here enclosed I send you, contrary to our expectations it seems we have displeased the Lord Deputy, who sent over his Majesty’s letter to restrain us in the castle of Dublin, where we have been this five weeks, to the great grief of all the protestants in this kingdom as well as to ourselves; the insolencies of the papists daily increasing here to a great height, as may likewise appear by these other enclosed papers, three copies whereof I likewise gave to Mr. George Ratcliffe, desiring him to acquaint the Lord Deputy therewith.

“The intent of our letter or ourselves never was to oppose the levying the money mentioned therein, but to show the poverty of the country, and, as the old saying is, in hope thereby to get the saddle set upon the right horse, and to have them that promised that money without our consents to have paid it themselves, who will get ten times as much by having the presentments against recusants suspended, as now they are, since their giving of this money.

“About five or six years since they gave away 120,000*l.* in the like kind, without our consents, whereby many of them got many titles of honour, and very many other great favours and benefits, and have likewise had the presentments suspended until of late by his Majesty’s direction they were put on foot again, by means whereof very many were ready to conform themselves in religion, which the priests perceiving, as it seems, sent over their agents, who giving 20,000*l.* towards the payment of the army, the presentments were again presently quashed to the great grief of all his Majesty’s protestant subjects in this kingdom, which I daresay are about 40,000 able men. And the exceptions that is taken to our letter, as we hear, is this, that we there say in effect, that if this course hold, that the papists shall thus as often as they please give away such sums of money to compass their own ends, without the privy or consent of the protestants, and shall thereupon procure warrants to be issued by the State for the collection thereof, and thereupon in any place where the money is not paid by the day prefixed, that then the soldiers shall be laid upon the defaulters, taking their meat and drink or their pawn forcibly from them for the same from day to day until they satisfy what is required as formerly they have done. We enjoy nothing that we may call our own which in the like



*The Hon. F. L. Wood.* kind may not forcibly be taken from us. This is too true, and my Lord Deputy will find all the protestants in the kingdom very unwilling to bear it any longer in that kind if they should be so put to it again, as I hope we shall not. But for this year in respect we find it would be displeasing to the Lord Deputy to give any impediments to the payment of the army, in obedience of his Majesty's command and also being no ways willing to offend the Lord Deputy, we have consented to the payment thereof and hope that his Lordship, if he be not ready to come over, will give present order for our enlargements, the rather for that our cases is such in some kind as he hath formerly suffered in himself." 2 pp.

The BISHOP OF LONDON to SIR ARTHUR INGRAM, at York.

1633, July 21. Welbeck.—“I will thank my Lord Deputy for his letters when I return answer, and I do thank you for this extraordinary care in sending them. But the truth is, I did come through Boroughbridge, and went not upon any backside of the town, though it were my misfortune (if you were there) not to see you. I thank you for all the kindness you tendered me at York, and shall be glad to see you at London. My Lord Deputy writes very carefully to me concerning you, as if I were able to do you service; therein I doubt he is mistaken, but I shall be ready for his sake and your own to do you the best I can.” *Signed.*  $\frac{1}{2}$  p.

W. RAYLTON to [? SIR ARTHUR INGRAM].

1633, Aug. 27. London.—I send herewith a letter from Mr. Roe, and because I think you expect to hear what becomes of the alum business, you may please to understand that within ten days of the Lord Treasurer's coming back, we waited on his Lordship for his hand. He was desirous to advise with Lord Cottington before doing anything. Lord Cottington was against putting them forward until the fine was acknowledged, but afterwards, on Mr. Attorney's speech with his Lordship, he was content they should be signed by the King, which Mr. Secretary Windebank got done at Oatlands yesterday sevensnight before his Majesty's remove to Woodstock, and within two days I had them past the signet and privy seal, hoping that some writings which are to pass between Lord Mulgrave and his grandchild would have been ready, so that we might have had the fine acknowledged while the Lord Chief Justice was in town. But those writings could not be ready so soon, and without them Lord Sheffield and Lord Middlesex will not give way for any fine to pass. It is expected the writings will be ready this week, and the Lord Chief Justice in town again next week. Lord Mulgrave is very willing to do anything, but they hold him very close to the performance of the agreements for Lady Sheffield's jointure

and estating Lord Sheffield in some of the land. Yet it is now believed the earl might have passed the fine without his grandchild, but that our writings from the King are now so drawn and cannot well be altered. Thank you for my venison, which would have been better had it not been too long on the way, after so much hunting. *1 3/4 pp.* *The Hon.  
F. L. Wood.*

THOMAS ROWE to SIR ARTHUR INGRAM.

1633, Aug. 27. Hanworth.—It is not my fault you had no answer to your first letter long ago. My Lord never went to court but I solicited him to move the King for you, which he did twelve days since. I heard him say he found the King as loath to do it as ever he found him in any business in his life. The very next day he wrote a letter to you signifying his Majesty's pleasure, wherein he left out your daughter, which when I saw I took it from Mr. Raylton and carried it to him and desired him to put in her name, since you desired it. But he would not. Mr. Raylton took the letter and enclosed it in a packet for York, which I presume you may have received before this. *Seal. 3/4 p.*

VISCOUNT WENTWORTH to SIR ARTHUR INGRAM.

1633, Aug. 28. Dublin Castle.—Thank you for giving order for the payment of 2,000*l.* and for moving the Lord Treasurer to take my demands for allowance into consideration. I hope his Lordship will do something in it before the term. If not, I must entreat you to second your former motion.

Neither are you unmindful of that business I entreated you to move unto the Lord Chamberlain, wherein nothing further can be done until your going to London. Let me still put you in mind to speak with him when you are there, and to certify me at your first conveniency.

For what may concern you here, do not doubt but that I shall be very careful, and "namely" in the Custom business, of which I shall give a full account, I hope to your satisfaction. For this mistaking between Lord Mountnorris and you, I know not what to say to it. I am sorry it should so fall out. He holds himself rather slighted by you. I wish these misconceptions were laid aside by you both and that neither of you would be so apt to credit reports, which are often made greater than there is cause for and from no good will to either party. "I make no question you will quickly discover it, and so reconcile these trifling differences, if you will but give yourselves leave rightly to understand one another."

As touching the business of the recusants, I like well that you should proceed therein when in London, according to our speech. But for the other business with Mr. Turner, I have put it in Lord Cottington's hands.

*The Hon.  
F. L. Wood.*

"My children came well and safely hither, I praise God, as this bearer can tell you, but I should have been so far from giving you thanks, as I should much have blamed you (your health considered) if you had adventured upon so troublesome a journey as to come to Chester, which I take to be performed in your good wishes to them and me. I hope by the next to write unto you with my own hand, which for the present I entreat you to excuse." *Signed. Autograph postscript. 1½ pp.*

ROBERT COGAN to SIR ARTHUR INGRAM, the elder.

1633, Sept. 5. Dublin.—Repetition of former complaints, fearing that the last letter did not reach its destination. The Lord Deputy arrived Tuesday July 23, and has since, in the presence of Lord Mountnorris, the Lord Deputy's brother, Mr. Radcliffe and myself, examined the accounts, but has not yet concluded. I have suited your nephew, Hugh Ingram, according to your direction. He pressed me for a silver belt and sword suitable to his clothes, but I showed him that directions therefor were not contained in your letter, and I durst not go beyond my commission. When the tailor is paid, I think it will come to twenty marks or thereabouts. *Seal. 2¼ pp.*

VISCOUNT WENTWORTH to SIR ARTHUR INGRAM.

1633, Sept. 30. Dublin.—"Your letter of the eleventh of this month had long before this received an answer, but that the wind hath stood so full at east ever since, as not one bark hath stirred out of this port since. Now so soon as the wind gives hope of a gale for England, my pen shall carry me onwards to you at York."

I am glad you are so in growth with the Lord Treasurer. I have not yet received any answer to my demands for allowance. If it be not done before your coming to town, I shall assure myself of your best assistance therein. You let me see how mindful you are of an absent friend in the business of Kimberworth Park. I desire it only for my pleasure and will give more than it is worth, so I cannot commit it to safer hands than yours.

The alum business now sticks between Lord Middlesex and Lord Mulgrave. I trust you will set them at one and show them that they are not best advised to delay taking men while they are in a good mind. If they understand through what difficulties, through what heats and colds I have brought it to this pass, they themselves would be of the same mind with me. Once I have a good warrant past the seal of the works, it will be fit to procure the commission you speak of to Sir William Penniman and Mr. Winne for viewing the mines and other abuses done to the work in the country. But till that be made sure, I beseech you not to mention it.

I doubt not but my Lord Mountnorris and you will better understand one another. It shall not be in his power to do



you any prejudice in the farm ; I will be accountable to you for that. My opinion is the customs will increase still, if these Biskaners do not disturb the trade. I cannot tell you how it will fall out in the Munster ports, but I understand the farm is better this half year in these northern ports by some 500*l*. We have consulted the managing of this business and given such orders as I trust we shall find the benefit of by the year's end.

*The Hon.  
F. L. Wood.*

I find great difficulty in Mr. Cogan's business. The Chief Baron says there is no such debt and the King is mistaken and deceived in the grant. I am loath to make myself obnoxious to the people here by carrying the business with a strong hand.

For the recusants' business I cannot find that my cousin Radcliffe is of opinion there can be a *præmunire*, but he conceives it to be very hazardous to adventure on it, as a thing which will be subject to misconstruction in a Parliament, and advises caution. For myself, I wholly remit it to you.

Lord Mountnorris tells me he will give you satisfaction for your wine and says there will be more due to him for his sixpence in the pound out of the money he pays you from the Exchequer here, for which as yet he says he has had no allowance. 3 *pp*.

#### The SAME to the SAME.

1633, Nov. 4. Dublin.—Many thanks for your care in the alum business, which I am marvellous desirous to have settled. I must still entreat your assistance to bring the Earls of Middlesex and Mulgrave to agreement. As touching the statute entered into by Lord Mulgrave to Jones and Essington, which Lords Middlesex and Sheffield are so desirous to take in, I could very well be contented to be your partner in that bargain, but I have not so much money to spare from my other occasions. Nevertheless, if you go through, I will undertake, so long as I continue receiver of the recusants' revenue, to pay you 1,000*l*. a year out of that receipt, upon Lord Mulgrave's assignment.

I pray you remember my business with the Lord Treasurer and the Lord Chamberlain.

If Mr. Metcalfe and Mr. Northie think to proceed in the business of the pipestaves they or one of them must come over here before Candlemas to enter into a new contract for 500,000 staves, for there be some here that offer for a licence at the rate of 3*l*. 10*s*. a thousand, which they must resolve to give if they look to have the sole traffic in that commodity.

I much doubt of success in Mr. Cogan's business.

I have now sent over my secretary to attend my counsel with the book of pleadings in the cause between Sir David Fowls and me appointed to be heard the 20th of this month. If you meet any of my noble friends you may do me a favour by mentioning it and desiring their presence. *Signed.* 2½ *pp*.

*The Hon.  
F. L. Wood.*

ROBERT COGAN to SIR ARTHUR INGRAM.

1633, Dec. 20. Dublin.—“The Lord Mountnorris doth not meddle with the business as he did before, for the Lord Deputy hath taken all into his own hands and Mountnorris meddles not with anything sithence Michaelmas, nor receives not a penny, for which he is not a little discontented, and hath manifested by some coarse words as I hear he hath spoken, and it is thought the Lord Deputy doth begin to discover him and in time it will break out, for he cannot but shew himself what he is.” *The rest of the letter relates to the writer’s affairs.* 2½ pp.

SIR GEORGE WENTWORTH to [? SIR ARTHUR INGRAM].

1633[–4], Jan. 1. Dublin Castle.—“My Lord hath ever preserved his love entire unto you, a larger demonstration whereof cannot be shown than his vigilant care in this accident of your son, who fearing lest you might suspect his affection, hath ever kept his best intentions ready on all occasions to serve you, especially at so large a distance.

“He hath now been some few days before his going by my Lord’s direction prohibited the sight of the gentlewoman, and without public knowledge or suspect, commanded to his chamber. If I give him his due, I shall relate that which you will be glad to hear, that he hath been a strict observer of my Lord, yet I cannot promise that he hath not erred in his thoughts, but I dare say not in his person to his last commands.

“I find the gentleman in his words and expressions much affects her, and as all men in these amorous tracts that eager desires that persuades him to entreat a sight of her, before his departing; and did not reason regulate his passion, he would willingly transgress; and hope his passionate digression might prove a pardonable offence.

“As I travel the streets I hear the general good opinion each mouth proclaims in the praise [of] . . . Hilton, for one that hath bred up his daughter religiously, wherein . . . greatest portion: and did I not fear you would be jealous, I should . . . incline unto your son, I think I might say she deserves well.

“I know you need no direction . . . how to demean yourself in this action, but I should think the more kindly you used him, the greater command you would [have] over him: it hath been my Lord’s especial care, and all his friends’, to send him a free man in his person unto you; in whose hands we leave him, as the best adviser of his future good and contentment.” *Slightly torn.* 1 p.

PHILIP DARELL to SIR ARTHUR INGRAM.

1634, May 12. “Three Crownes without Bootham Barre, York.”—“A brief or total of all the yearly rents with their arrearages and several days of payment in each several county within-mentioned, according to several compositions made

by commissioners of the northern counties between *The Hon.*  
Sept. 16 1634 exclusive and April 22 inclusive, with *F. L. Wood.*  
divers recusants within the said counties." Staffordshire,  
yearly rent, 300*l.* 3*s.* 4*d.*; Derbyshire, 4*l.*; Cheshire, 60*l.*;  
Lancashire, 291*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.*; Notts, 69*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.*; Yorkshire,  
81*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.*; Lincolnshire, 4*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.*; Westmorland, 19*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.*;  
Cumberland, 49*l.*; Northumberland, *nil.*; Bishopric of  
Durham, 18*l.* Total, 897*l.* 16*s.* 8*d.* Total arrears, 2,064*l.* 5*s.*

				<i>l.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>		<i>l.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
Rents due Martinmas, 1634	..			233	15	8	}	463	15	8
Arrears	do.	..	..	230	0	0				
Rents due Pentecost and Mart.,							}	1,549	15	0
1635	..	..	..	897	16	8				
Arrears	do	..	..	651	18	4	}	1,269	6	8
Rents due Pentecost and Mart.,										
1636	..	..	..	897	16	8	}			
Arrears	do	..	..	371	10	0				
								3,282	17	4
Compositions for old debts and forfeitures, &c., due Martinmas, 1634, 22 <i>l.</i> 3 <i>s.</i> 4 <i>d.</i> , and Pentecost 1635, 18 <i>l.</i>								40	3	4
								3,323	0	8

SIR GEORGE RADCLIFFE to [SIR ARTHUR INGRAM].

1634, Aug. 21. Dublin Castle.—The account of your last half year's custom falls short of the summer half year. This is some marvel, considering the wines, which come in winter more than in summer, and the exportation of hide and tallow are most in winter. I impute it to a long westerly wind we had almost all the winter, which stopped all trade in a manner. I discover daily abuses in the ports and am just going to Waterford to find out a pack of knavery there. I am much mistaken if this journey will not be worth 500*l.* a year to the farmers.

My Lord is to receive all the moneys. He employs me in it, and I desire to perfect my accounts half-yearly. I pray you authorise somebody to take my accounts every Michaelmas and Easter term, and by letter of attorney give me an acquittance. I cannot yet get cleared the reckonings between Lord Mountnorris and me. He has been sick, which was a hindrance. I have not had an hour at my disposing these many weeks, the business of Parliament and Council board and the King's affairs have so overloaded me. For the business of the pipestaves and exchange (for which I heartily thank you) I cannot give you an account until I have found leisure to speak to my Lord. My Lord Marshall was here, but mentioned not the business of his farthings. For my part I owe him so much service, I shall be most unwilling to be his



*The Hon. F. L. Wood.* prejudice. But the judges here have resolved that they belong to the King and must pay custom, and it stands not with my duty to my master, either as councillor of state or councillor at law to prejudice his right. The officers first moved it without my privity, and being moved I might not stop it. For the last year's custom of the farthings, I had 200*l.* in farthings, which still lie in my hands. I would be glad to take 160*l.* in money for them. For linen yarn, Mr. West shall have all fair passage, though the old fool he employs will not understand it nor conceive what is for his own good. I pray you let Mr. West know, for it seems his agent here has misreported me unto him. 1 $\frac{3}{4}$  pp.

SIR GEORGE RADCLIFFE to [SIR ARTHUR INGRAM].

1634, Oct. 28. Dublin Castle.—I cannot yet give you an account of the last half year's customs, but hope it will be as good as formerly, because we have had no hurt by pirates and the pilchard fishing was very good, though the herrings failed. But there is a business in hand about the tallow which will be of great consequence. The new companies of soapers in London have got a restraint of vending tallow here, themselves to have it all, which if it go forward, will destroy many of our Dutch merchants, whereby we shall lose at least 4,000*l.* per annum. The Parliament has been sensible of this and both Houses have petitioned about it. Besides, we have the King's covenant that this and all other commodities shall be free. I pray you move the Duchess about it.

"I can give you no present resolution concerning the exchange between London and Dublin. It will be shortly debated by the Lords of the Council here, and then I shall be better able to judge of it; for the present, some wise men do much suspect it will be a great hindrance of trade here, and a way to carry out much money in specie, which otherwise of necessity must be laid out in commodities to answer payments there. For this kingdom differs much from other parts, in that the outgates here far exceed the ingates, which brings in money and enriches the kingdom, whereas by the exchange instead of money we shall have nothing but paper. So as it is conceived that it may be a greater hindrance to the customs than at the first view it can be imagined. But of this more hereafter.

"I have had several times speech with my Lord Deputy about you, and the difference which I find between you; being desirous and not out of hope in a little time to do you a good office therein, for though I find him not satisfied with several particulars, yet I perceive he is far from malice or irreconcilableness towards you. Your acquaintance and familiarity hath been great and long, which he is not apt to forget. I am not able to mention all particulars. Such as I do on the sudden call to mind I shall, and therein use my wonted freedom towards you and all men.

"That Richard Elmhirst was sent for to London by my Lord Treasurer there is no question; (he writes himself so much to me). But was it not your motion to my Lord Treasurer that he sent for him? Why else did you of yourself without my Lord Treasurer's privity take upon you to send him down again as wise as he came? It was a kindness indeed to Elmhirst, but with all it was plain that you knew the ground of his sending for, otherwise you would not have been so bold with my Lord Treasurer. My Lord Deputy is very confident and thinks he can fully prove that you were advised not to meddle in the business of the recusants, without my Lord's privity. Be that as it will, was it not a part of that respect which my Lord Deputy might challenge from you, not to have dealt therewith without first acquainting him with all? it being a matter which my Lord Deputy had brought to that it was, and was so deeply engaged in.

*The Hon.  
F. L. Wood.*

"I have heard of some other things which I cannot yet say that they are come to my Lord's ear, yet must I needs mention them unto you. It is said by some, that you take to yourself as though by your means you had procured my lord to be President of York, Viscount, farmer of the alums, lord of Tankersley, farmer of the customs and Deputy of Ireland. These or most of these they say you attribute to yourself. That you wished my Lord well in them all I think no man will deny, that knows how things have gone. But for procuring them, you know that the presidentship, viscountship and deputyship were granted him I think before you knew of them, and in a manner before himself well knew of them, or thought to have them, except only the viscountship. So as I cannot believe that you will claim any part in them. You did treat something about Tankersley, but Sir Edward Leech and you fell out, so as my Lord had rather the more difficulty thereby in the purchase, which he made for a full and valuable consideration. And though it be some conveniency to his house at Woodhouse, yet it was no cheap bargain to my Lord for any yearly benefit that he is likely to make of it.

"You informed him of the alums and the values or expected profit thereof, but you know with what difficulty and by what means that lease was obtained, and how little help you could make him then to effect it. And for the customs, yourself had not had your share therein, nor this contract been made, if it had not been by my Lord's means, who made the bargain for you, and, as it falls out, for us all; though for my part, I acknowledge your treating with the Earl of Thomond for me. In all these things your affection to my Lord was doubtless very good, but your assistance no other than I have mentioned. Therefore, as I have herein expressed myself with that plainness and freedom which I love in a friend, so let me entreat and advise you to be very wary how anything in this kind comes from you, lest it breed yet worse blood betwixt you and make a greater distance



*The Hon. F. L. Wood.* than is and I hope will be betwixt you. For I shall truly endeavour, and I hope not without success, that you may be brought much nearer together, than this late occasion hath made you. I have no end other than by discharging the respects I owe you both to show myself your affectionate friend." 3 pp.

SIR ABRAHAM DAWES to [the LORD TREASURER].

1634[-5], Jan. 1.—"According to your Lordship's warrant of the 19 of this last month I have made search for the quantities of dyeing woods brought into London and the out ports in one year expressed in their several kinds and quantities with their values:—

"Brazell wood.—90 tons—paying 2s. subsidy and 1s. impost.

Brazeletto.—20 tons—paying only 9d. subsidy.

Red wood.—290 tons—paying only 9d. subsidy.

Stockfish wood.—28 tons—paying 6d. subsidy.

Fustick wood.—360 tons—paying 6d. subsidy.

"And it appears by a certificate dated Dec. 4 last, under the hands of some of the buyers of the said sorts, that the redwood rated in the book of rates but at 15s. per centum is sold at 56s. per centum, which is 2s. per centum and maketh 40s. per ton more than the same is valued in the book of rates, which if reduced to pay according to the sale the 290 tons aforesaid imported should pay the rate over and above which now it yieldeth 580*l.* per annum.

"But under your Lordship's favour it is conceived that any commodity raised more than the book of rates should redound to the farmers' benefit during their lease. All which I leave to your Lordship's wisdom to determine." *Copy.*

Certificate of prices paid by buyers and sellers:—

Redwood, *alias* Ginny wood.—56s. the hundred.

St. Martin's wood, *alias* stockfish wood.—3*l.* the hundred.

Brassellett wood, *alias* sweet wood.—50s. the hundred.

French Brassell.—45s. the hundred.

Gemeca wood.—40s. the hundred.

*Signed:* John Shawe; Thomas Waltos; William Watson; John Wilson; Thomas Flecher; John White. *Dated,* Dec. 4, 1634. *Copy.*

Wood imported into the Port of London from Christmas, 1633, to Christmas, 1634.

Brazell	..	..	..	..	74 tons.
Brazeletto	..	..	..	..	22 "
Redwood	..	..	..	..	290 "
Stockfish wood	..	..	..	..	28 $\frac{1}{4}$ "
Fustick	..	..	..	..	360 $\frac{1}{2}$ "
Fernando buck wood	..	..	..	..	2 "
Lignum vitae	..	..	..	..	13 "



## COMMISSION FOR ENQUIRY OF FEES.

*The Hon.  
F. L. Wood.*

1635, April.—“There being a house newly hired in the Covent Garden for his Majesty’s special service in execution of the Commission for Enquiry of Fees, and a room therein designed for the Commissioners’ courts and meetings, which are usually thrice a week, and eight of the Privy Council being of that Commission, I do desire your Lordship . . . . .  
 . . . . . to give warrant or command to the officers of the Wardrobe to furnish the said room with hangings, chairs and carpets with what convenient speed may be.” *Draft, with additions and corrections in Sir Arthur Ingram’s hand. ½ p.*

SIR GEORGE RADCLIFFE to SIR ARTHUR INGRAM, the elder.

1635, May 9. Dublin Castle.—I have been very busy, which will I hope be an excuse for my being so behind in answering your letters. I pay all your bills at an hour’s warning, and still desire you to send over somebody authorised to take your account and give me a discharge. For the account grows daily, and I desire to set it straight. I have moved the Lord Deputy about the recusants’ receipts for their new composition but can do little good. He is unwilling to divide the account or that you should deal in it as yet it stands. You know it was the occasion of some former distaste, which I hope in time to set right between you. My advice is that you should not much endeavour in it, but whatsoever you wish I will do the best I can.

For the impost of wines to be had from my Lord of Carlisle, I can say but two things : 1st, that it was one of those things which the Parliament desired might be bought out for his Majesty’s use ; 2ndly, that it is not worth to my Lord (above the King’s part) more than 1,000*l.* per annum, and I would be loath to take it at that rate. You overvalue it if you think it worth 1,500*l.* I know not what assignments Lord Carlisle has made of it ; but I hear of some, how true God knows. The books now come in daily. Dublin holds as good or better than it was the former half year. Other ports are not so good.

*Postscript.*—After I had written I received yours dated March 7, which was to pay 1,000*l.* to Mr. Lisset, which shall be done. But for licence to have the sole exportation of butter, that may not be granted, but to the great prejudice of trade here. It was formerly denied to a gentleman, the King’s servant, who was specially recommended ; and certificate thereof made over and our reasons well approved of. If we should give way to such courses, the inconveniences would soon be found in the customs. Therefore I pray you beat down all such propositions as much as you can. 1 *p.*

THOMAS WEBB to SIR ARTHUR INGRAM.

1635, June 10.—“I understand you desire to have some particulars in writing concerning the business now with my

*The Hon. F. L. Wood.* Lord Cottington about the imposts of dyeing woods, and what has passed therein betwixt my Lord Duke and his Lordship. The papers that were delivered to my Lord Cottington were a petition to the King to impose 2s. the hundred upon all dyeing woods not fully valued in the book of rates : this was referred unto my Lord Treasurer and his Lordship commanded Sir Abraham Dawes to inform him whether the demand was reasonable ; he certifies it was, but names only redwood, because the other entries (as you may see by the certificate) are so small that he thinks them not considerable. My Lord Treasurer reports to the King that he is satisfied in the fitness of the proposition and that the value is like to be 500*l.* per annum, besides the charge of managing. Mr. Medcasse hereupon, who is surveyor-general of his Majesty's customs, offers by his care to undertake to make it worth a thousand pounds per annum to my Lord Duke, or else to lose his pains and charges, so that on the other part he might have the overplus if it proved more. My Lord acquaints my Lord Cottington herewith, and adds that if it shall be thought fit to double this impost of 2*s.*, which is but after five per centum, and make it four shillings impost, which will scarce come to ten per centum, then the profit must likewise double and so become 2,000*l.* per centum. And this, sir, my Lord is pleased to give me leave to write to you, that those who offered the business to him may not lose the merit of their proposition, which his Grace hath recommended to my Lord Cottington for that purpose." *Seal of arms.* 1 p.

SIR JOHN COKE to SIR ARTHUR INGRAM, at Westminster.

1636, July 7. Totnam.—“At my late being at court, I received a commandment from his Majesty to signify his pleasure unto you, that you should not go out of town till you heard further from him : which I suppose will be within a few days : but what the matter is I assure you I do not know. To-morrow morning we shall meet at Star Chamber and it may be that from thence you may know more.” *Signed.* *Seal of arms.*  $\frac{1}{2}$  p.

SIR ARTHUR INGRAM to the EARL OF CARNARVON.

1636, July 12. Westminster.—I understand that you desire to buy the deer in Hanley Hay. “My Lord, it may be that I love money as other men do, but if I should take money of him that hath married the daughter of my Lord Chamberlain for deer, I should shew myself a most unworthy man. My Lord, in a word they are all yours.” They shall be ready whenever you may conveniently fetch them away. I am told by the keeper that there are between two and three hundred in all. He is an honest man, and if you employ him, you will find him a good woodman and a very careful man. *Seal.*  $\frac{3}{4}$  p.

SIR JOHN COKE to SIR ARTHUR INGRAM, knight and baronet *The Hon. F. L. Wood.*  
(sic).

1636, July 13. Tottenham.—“The reason of your stay by my last direction, you will understand to-morrow, being Thursday, at the Star Chamber, when the Lords are appointed to meet by eight in the morning. There you are required to attend them: and I conceive that the business is already imparted unto you. Wherein I doubt not of your forwardness in what shall concern the King’s service.” *Seal of arms.*  $\frac{1}{2}$  p.

VISCOUNT WENTWORTH to SIR ARTHUR INGRAM.

1636, Dec. 30. His Majesty’s Castle of Dublin.—“I would not have had you to have troubled yourself so far with me, as to have presented me with anything, much less with anything of price. So as indeed I had returned your muscadine back to you again, had it come at such distance as I might have done it with any conveniency. For although *esculenta* and *poculenta* be not held *bribamenta*, yet I do not use to take anything of that nature, and must therefore by all means repay it you, so soon as I can find any opportunity thereunto.

“Touching the two hundred pounds you have in your hands from Farrington, which indeed is the King’s moneys and none of Farrington’s, but fraudulently employed and detained by him, without giving any manner of accompt either of that, or much greater sums in his hands, which lie upon my charge; I say, for that two hundred pounds, you will be pleased still to receive it in your own hands, until you receive further order thereabouts from the court of Exchequer.” *Signed.*  $\frac{3}{4}$  p.

CHRISTOPHER WANDESFORD to SIR ARTHUR INGRAM, the elder.

1637, Nov. 27.—Thanking Ingram for moving the Earl of Holland to give the writer the custody of the second daughter of the late Earl of Sunderland. Wandesford has long had the child’s tuition, and there is an agreement between him and her mother for a marriage between her and his son.\* *Seal of arms.* 1 p.

The KING OF MOROCCO to CHARLES I.

[c. 1637.]—Suggesting an alliance against Tunis, Algiers etc. *Copy.*  $1\frac{1}{2}$  pp. [See *State Papers, Foreign, Gen. Corr. Barbary States, Vol. xiii.*]

SIR JOHN BINGLEY to SIR ARTHUR INGRAM, at York.

1637[–8], Feb. 20. Dublin.—“You are not to marvel if you be troubled for doing the King good service, for ignorant and dishonest persons think every man will deceive as they would

\* Emmanuel Scrope, Earl of Sunderland, died *s.p. legit.* in 1630. He left three natural daughters, but none of them married the writer’s son. Wandesford succeeded Wentworth as Lord Deputy of Ireland,



*The Hon.  
F. L. Wood.*

do, and in the business of the customs of Ireland you took great pains, and so did I, and the King was never more truly nor zealously served in any business than in this of the customs : for when I gave the great Lord Treasurers Dorset and the late noble Earl of Salisbury the first notice of the little custom that Ireland paid to the Crown, they were exceeding glad and studied how to improve them, and had many conferences with you about it, and you took great pains and digested the business into so good a form, that whereas all the kingdom yielded not thirteen score pounds English per annum, and out of that sum the customer had 50*l.* per annum fee and the searcher 10*l.* per annum, you brought it to 6,000*l.* the first five years and a half every year, and after the said five years and a half to 12,000*l.* a year for divers years, and since increased to 15,000*l.* a year and much more. I had a lease of the port of Drogheda for 21 years whereof three years were expired which I surrendered to be a leading case to others, and had but 600*l.* for it. That port hath yielded 1,200*l.*, 1,500*l.*, and more every year since, and had the Lord Treasurer Salisbury lived I had had a good recompence, but never had any. But things in this world must be as they may and not as good honesty would. . . .”  
*Seal.* 2 pp.

#### VISCOUNT WENTWORTH.

1638, April 18.—Releasing Sir Arthur Ingram, at his own request, from his covenant to make good any loss that Wentworth should incur by undertaking the farm of the Irish customs. *Signed.*  $\frac{1}{4}$  p.

#### THE ARCHBISHOP OF CANTERBURY TO SIR ARTHUR INGRAM.

1638, June 19. Lambeth.—“I have long had it in my thoughts to speak with you about St. Paul’s Church ; but the business of these two last terms hath lien so heavy upon me, that it left me no leisure to speak seriously to you about it ; and to speak only in a sudden and cursory way with you, I did not hold any way fitting or proportionable either to my own desires or the nobleness of your disposition to works of that nature. The truth is, God hath blest you with a great fortune, and you live in a noble and generous way with it. And therefore I would heartily pray you to open your hand freely to this magnificent work, the re-edifying of St. Paul’s Church, which God and the King have set me upon. And because it would be too large to express some particulars, which yet I think fit you should consider of, I should take it for a great deal of kindness and respect to me, would you be pleased sometime to-morrow morning to come over to Lambeth and speak with me ; for I shall be gone to Croydon toward the evening. When you come, I shall say nothing to you but that which I hope shall be very honourable for you, and give yourself good content. Thus not doubting but I

shall see you, I leave you to God's blessed protection." *Seal The Hon. of arms.  $\frac{3}{4}$  p.* *F. L. Wood.*

The KING to the MASTER AND FELLOWS OF TRINITY COLLEGE, CAMBRIDGE.

1638, June 24. Greenwich.—Recommending the case of Sir Arthur Ingram in respect of the difference between him and one Hitch concerning the tythes of the manor of Altofts, held by Ingram of the college. *Copy.  $\frac{1}{2}$  p. There is in the collection a considerable number of letters about this business.*

#### HOLLAND HOUSE.

1638–40.—The accounts of the building etc., done for the Earl of Holland at his manor of Kensington in 1638, 1639 and 1640. Interesting details of the work done by the bricklayer, carpenter, painter etc., the whole amounting to 6,609*l.* 8*s.* 2*d.*, of which 5,025*l.* 8*s.* 11½*d.* had been paid. *Paper book.*

THOMAS ROWE to SIR ARTHUR INGRAM, the elder, at York.

1639, July 26. Whitehall.—Sir Thomas Fanshawe is very sensible of your too much and too earnest pressing him to do a thing he could not justify. He has visited my Lord and they have agreed that a *sciri fac* shall issue this vacation and an extent after the next term, so that you have your desire. My Lord and all his family are in very good health. The Earl of Leicester is going into France and stays at a port on this side the water to see whether his Majesty go on for Scotland or not. We are every day going betwixt Hanworth and London. Duke Barnard Weigmarke, the Swedish general, is lately dead. *Seal of arms.  $\frac{1}{2}$  p.*

#### The SAME to the SAME.

1639, Aug. 7. Whitehall.—I am sorry to hear that you still continue in pain. It will be over, I doubt not, ere long. My Lord thanks you for your care of his horse. He has lost two or three since they came home. He desires to have him when he is well and it is convenient. Some six days since the eldest brother you have, Sir Thomas Thynne, died, leaving his eldest son, Sir James Thynne, about 6,000*l.* *per annum* and nothing else; his only son by his second wife, who is to marry the Lord Keeper's daughter, 4,000*l.* *per annum*; his daughter, 20,000*l.* in a velvet trunk. She had before 2,000*l.* in plate and 4,000*l.* in jewels, and remained a maid (in the opinion of the world) almost two days after her father's death. Then came a letter from her husband, one Mr. Nott (which was delivered to her brother), who is the Prince's servant and son to Mr Nott the mercer at Temple Bar, who was married to her above three weeks before legally. Besides this portion she has interest in some purchased lands. Thynne made his

*The Hon.* lady sole executor and willed she should pay all such legacies  
*F. L. Wood.* as he set down in a schedule, but made no schedule. *Seal*  
*of arms.* 1 p.

PH[ILIP] BURLAMACHI to [SIR ARTHUR INGRAM].

1639, Aug. 27. London.—“ I doe adventure these few lines to let you understand that the Lord Deputi of Irland is send for to bee hier about Michelmas. Divers discourses and suggestions are raised of the causes of his comming, which I obmit to write, having no ground for it, but generally it is thought that hee might come over to staye, which I beleieve not, chieffely because Mr. Raylton, who is an honest man, tould my brother that hee was to staye but a month or six weekes. Take this in your consideration; about that time I hope to bee readie for the business and iff the Lord Treasurer had not gone to the Bath I have a great hope I had been dispatched afor now, having had a verie favorable audience of the lords, who have promised to relate unto the King my sufferances and to get my satisfaction. Manie things are past that are fitter for discourses by words then for the penn, whereof God willing at our meeting I shall give you an accoumpt.

“ Forrain niews is little to relate; since the Duc Bernard died his armee hath done nothing; the bodie whitout a head can hardly move and although other are appointed to command thei have not that power nor the love of his souldiers as he had. France doth seak by all means to have Brisack, but I hold thei shall misse of their aimes. In Piedmont the most part is lost for the French; a truce for 70 dayes is concluded between the Duchesse and the Princes of Savoye; the French doe send supplies to maintaine the warres, but the people is not verie well affected to them, and besides, there being a verie great tumult raised in Normandie and Britaine by a companie of verie poore men, by the impositions of niew taxes layd upon them, the King shall be forced to looke to him selff, they having in Roan pluckt downe and borned 18 or 20 houses, ransakt the goods and monies to a great vawlew belonging to the receavers and farmers of the said niew impositions, which doth put al the cities in great feare and gives apprehension that these men should not raise iff there were not some great men that doe back them; the successe wee shall heare to morow. Iff there is anie thing considerable I shall not faile to give you notice thereof.

“ The Swedes armees are in Bohemia keeping the Imperialist whitin Prague perplexed with plague and famine; there may everi day some notable incontre follow; a niew suply is come to the Swedes from Sweden and Liffland, which gives them courage to march towards Slesia. The Hollanders doe nothing but keepe their forces togheter to give the better meanes to the French to playe their game against the Spaniards, but it is thought that no great matter shall be done this year by the one or the other, beeing amost of equal



strenght on the borders of the Low Countries. The Great Turc is returned to Constantinopel, hath made peace with the Venetian, who doe pay unto him threë hundred thousand seekins besides other presents to the Sultanes and Caimakan, so that it is thought that the peace doth cost the Venetian neare a million of crownes, which is tree hunderd thousand pounds. At our court litle expectation of the succes of the Parlement of Scotland. The Lord Goring was sworne Privea Councelor and Vice Chamberlan to the King on Sunday last, Mr. Henri Germain Master of the Hors and Mr. Walter Montagu Vice Chamberlan to the Queene. This last I doe not know for certain, but the other two are most sure." 1½ p. *The Hon.  
F. L. Wood.*

CHRISTOPHER ELLISON to SIR ARTHUR INGRAM, the younger.

1639, Nov. 12. Westminster.—I have sent down by last week's carrier a dozen of shuttlecocks and two pair of battle-dores together with a bundle of holland. You have heard that Sir Marmaduke Langdell has been made high sheriff of Yorkshire, on the recommendation of the Lord Deputy, although Sir Thomas Wentworth, Sir John Bucke and another were given for lights to the King. The cause between the Lord Deputy and the Lord Chancellor is heard to-day before the King and the Lords at the council table. Between them they have taken up all the great counsel about the town. 1 p.

The EARL OF HOLLAND to the MAYOR AND ALDERMEN OF WINDSOR.

1639, Dec. 9. Whitehall.—Recommending them to choose Sir Arthur Ingram as one of their burgesses in the coming parliament. *Copy.* ½ p.

PHILIP DARELL to SIR ARTHUR INGRAM, the elder.

1640, Aug. 4. "Sunne in Pye-corner."—It was certainly related to me by Mr. Stevenson, her Majesty's page of her bedchamber, that the King of France has lately given the Cardinal Infanta of Spain a great defeat, and taken the principal town in Artois, called Artois. *Seal.* 1¼ p.

SIR ARTHUR INGRAM.

1640, Sept. 4. York.—Warrant for Sir Arthur Ingram, for the recovery of his health, to remove himself and his wife with needful servants and such necessities as he shall think fit into the country, any command or restraint heretofore given to the contrary notwithstanding. *Signed:* H. Vane. ¼ p.

The EARL OF STRAFFORD to SIR JOHN GIBSON.

1640, Sept. 30. York.—To disband his troopers, charging them to be in arms at an hour's warning. *Copy.* ¾ p.

*The Hon.  
F. L. Wood.*

CHRISTOPHER ELLISON to JOHN BAITSON.

1640, Oct. 11. York.—The Scots make great demands, 40,000*l.* a month to maintain their army during the treaty and 1,200,000*l.* for their damages. The high sheriff adjourned the polling for the knights of the shire to Pomfrett, when Sir William Savill still fell short of the number, and so the sheriff has returned (I think against his will) my Lord Fairfax and Mr. Bellassis. The times are troublesome to us here, as you well know. 1 *p.*

CHRISTOPHER ELLISON to JOHN MATTESON, at York.

1640, Nov. 10. Westminster.—“Both Houses goes on very cheerfully and lovingly together, I pray God to direct them aright; my Lord Lieutenant is much spoken on and very many complaints comes in against him; there is for one a petition presented by our Yorkshire gent[lemen], wherein they express a great many grievances; not any of our countrymen that was in the House excepted against [it], saving Sir William Strickland, but Sir Phillipp Stapleton took him quickly up” *Seal.* 1 *p.*

UNIVERSITY COLLEGE, OXFORD.

[1640.]—Propositions for the employment of 3,500*l.* given by Sir Simon Bennett for enlarging the buildings of the college to accomodate additional fellows and scholars. 2 *pp.*

To SIR ROBERT PYE, Auditor of the Receipt, and SIR EDWARD WARDOUR, Clerk of the Pells.

1641, April.—Whereas the Earl of Suffolk has undertaken to pay 935*l.* 1*s.* 6*d.*, the remainder of his debt to the King, whereof 700*l.* are to be paid in the north to the Earl of Holland, general of his Majesty's army there, and 235*l.* 1*s.* 6*d.* are to be assigned to Sir Arthur Ingram as part of 900*l.* or thereabouts, due to him on a late annuity of 200*l.* for carriage of alum, these are to require you to strike tallies in discharge of so much of the said debts as will amount to 235*l.* 1*s.* 6*d.* 1 *p.* *There is a number of other papers relating to the Earl of Suffolk's debts.*

LORD FINCH, to his brother, SIR NATHANIEL FINCH.

1641, Aug. 5. The Hague.—“Thou must now put all upon the old shore, for my future obliging of thee or any other is past my hopes. I am glad to hear the Parliament resents the small means that the puisne judges have, and do hope, having taken notice of it, they will make an honourable provision for them. When I think or hear it is time again to move in it, I will not forget thee. I am heartily glad also of the Queen's stay, and doubt not but her desire to satisfy the Parliament in all things will give her a return of much affection from them, and produce the happy effects of her content and

health. I pray God send the poor judges that are under the cloud some comfort and relief." Disposition of the writer's estate. 1 p. *The Hon.  
F. L. Wood.*

SIR EDWARD OSBORNE, baronet, late Vice-President of the Council in the North, to SIR ARTHUR INGRAM, the elder, and Mr. JOHN IBSON, at York.

1641, Oct. 13. Kineton.—Answer to interrogatories, made by virtue of a commission dated Aug. 9, to inquire what goods remain in the manor of St. Mary's at York, where the President and Council inhabited; who had charge of them, &c.; likewise what moneys are accruing to the King and what have been laid out for household expenses. *Seal of arms.* 8 pp.

*Enclosed.*—An account by Francis Watts, late secretary to Sir Edward Osborne, of moneys spent or owing for the repair of the manor-house since his Majesty's departure from thence in Sept., 1640, also for provision against his Majesty's access to the manor in the same year and for allowance to be made to Watts for keeping the house and goods since that date. Total, 99*l.* 4*s.* 7*d.*

THE MARQUESS OF HAMILTON to the KING.

1641, Oct. 23. Kinneil.—Concerning the "unhappy business which occasioned my removal from court." *Copy.* See *Cal. State Papers, Dom.*, p. 145; *Hamilton Papers* (Camden Soc.), p. 106.

[SIR ARTHUR INGRAM] to ———.

[? 1641.]—Offering to entertain the King at his house in York, on his journey to Scotland. *Draft, corrected in Sir Arthur Ingram's hand.* 1 p.

SIR HENRY VANE to LADY INGRAM, the elder, at YORK.

1641, Nov. 10. Holyrood House.—"I did promise Sir Arthur Ingraham that when his Majesty should disclose his day for his return, I should fairly give him advertisement thereof, but understanding that he is gone to London, I hold myself obliged to give notice that his Majesty will be with you at York on Saturday sevensnight next, and stay with you two nights; his court will not be great. And so I kiss your Ladyship's hands." *Seal of arms (broken).*  $\frac{3}{4}$  p.

B. DOWCETT to SIR ARTHUR INGUEROM, the father, or in his absence to young SIR ARTHUR, at York.

1641, Nov. 10. Edinburgh.—This morning in the Parliament House the King declared his resolution to take his journey hence on Thursday come sevensnight, the 18th of this month, and has resolved to lie at your house the Saturday following, the 20th, where he intends to rest two nights. *Seal of arms.* 1 p.



*The Hon.  
F. L. Wood.*

JOHN MATTESON to SIR ARTHUR INGRAM, the elder.

1641, Nov. 12. York.—“ . . . Concerning the King's coming my Lady hears no more than by those letters from Sir Henry Vaine and Mr. Dowcet which I sent up post from Ferrybridge, and which I hope is come to you long ere this. And yet we are thinking of preparation, lest his coming should be of a small warning, and what care can be taken for the performance thereof will not be wanting; for salmon I hope Will Lee will supply every week, and the like for partridge, either from York, Jackson or Ellwicke, and if them from York be not good, I am very sorry, for sure they have meat enough, and if those wild creatures will not feed, I cannot tell how to help it. . . .”  
*Seal.* 1½ p.

PH[ILIP] HODSON to SIR ARTHUR INGRAM, at  
Westminster.

1641, Nov. 26. York.—“ Though my Lady took her journey yesterday towards London, yet I suppose this will come to your hands before you see her. Therefore I thought good to let you know his Majesty's entertainment at your house was carried with so much bounty and good order, so much care and so good service without all noise or show of disturbance that not only the King but all those princes and lords were infinitely pleased with their entertainment. And the King appeared to be so well pleased as everybody could see by his cheerfulness that nothing could be added to his content, insomuch as when my Lady upon the King's commendation of the welcome which he found, my Lady in a seasonable compliment desired his Majesty to excuse it, if anything were amiss by the absence of her husband, the King said that all things was so well and so full that if her husband had been there it could not be mended, and when he returned from my Lord Mayor he said he had lost by the bargain, for the entertainment he left was better than that he found, and indeed I dare be bold to say no lady in Yorkshire could have exceeded it or equalled it if they had been in her place. Mr. Butler told me he never saw a feast better ordered and indeed all men were of that opinion. . . .” *Seal of arms.* 1 p.

GEORGE GARRETT and SIR GEORGE CLERKE, sheriffs of  
Middlesex, to SIR ARTHUR INGRAM.

1641, Dec. 11.—I have received a letter from the House of Commons concerning the partiality in the assessment of poll money, and the defaults of the commissioners, to whom I am directed to write in accordance with the terms of a declaration published Nov. 29: that they are to call before them the collectors of every town or parish within their several divisions and cause particular certificates to be made and returned to the House of Commons according to the form lately made by the House. Having, before the receipt of the

said letter, distributed all the declarations, I hereby give you notice that you forthwith perform all things according to the said declaration and letter. *Signed. Seal. 1 p.* *The Hon.  
F. L. Wood.*

SIR THOMAS WIDDRINGTON to SIR ARTHUR INGRAM, at Westminster.

1641, Dec. 24. York.—I left in your hands the rude draft of a bill to prevent suits against the late Council at York. I have since, by the assistance of others, made some amendments and alterations and have made another draft, which I send enclosed, desiring you, if the other be not already presented to the House, to present this, being more perfect. *Signed. Seal of arms. ½ p.*

SIR JOHN BROOKE to SIR ARTHUR INGRAM.

1641[–2], Jan. 19.—I am glad you are no more displeased with me, though you have just cause to be. As you have a good opinion of me pray hold it, “for if I and all the friends I have be worth so much you shall have it with all the speed I can, that I may still have your love, which I do more esteem than twenty Holy Islands.”\* 1 p.

ARTHUR INGRAM to his uncle, SIR ARTHUR INGRAM, the elder.

1641[–2], Feb. 4. York.—According to your direction I have taken possession of his Majesty's household stuff at the manor house in York and of the keys. But Mr. Watts keeps the keys of his own lodgings and of the porter's gates. I suppose you think it neither fitting nor safe for me to take charge of the house and another to have power to come in at all times of the night; especially Mr. Watts, who may have keys of most of the rooms. I know that to divers of them there were two or three keys. He has other lodgings in the town, where he lies more than in the manor, and might remove there altogether. The Lord Lieutenant desired to know the condition of the household stuff. “Truly I find the most of it very mean. There is fifteen feather beds, but all so thin of feathers that the upholsterer, which John Matteson brought to me, saith that they will make but nine or ten good beds at the most, for we went all three this morning to view them. There is 22 pieces of hangings, the one half of them are good, but the other half are very old and mean. The chairs and stools much worn and mouldy for want of airing and dressing: both house and stuff much worse for want of fires, though I perceive there was a chaldre of coals laid in to that purpose, and I find half of them; the other he burnt it seems in his own chamber. The windows are many of them broken and, if not soon repaired, will cost twice as much. I suppose 20s.

\* The writer had just been appointed Keeper and Captain of Holy Island and Fern Island.

*The Hon. F. L. Wood.* will yet mend all and secure the rest the better. I was this morning likewise in the brewhouse which is in good repair and furnished with excellent brewing vessels. I saw the great stable likewise which will hold near twenty horse and at least 100 loads of hay, but I find it must needs be new pointed next summer and most of the tiles taken off, in regard that the lathes are rotten and will not bear the tiles. It is my Lord's pleasure that a small cost should not be spared if it may prevent a greater, therefore, if you think fit, there may be two or three chalders of lime and some sand laid in, with which I doubt not but to prevent all present danger. I shall want coals also ere long if I do as should be done to the house and stuff, and in regard I shall need much help to do all this I desire, if you so please, that the gardener and porter may receive their wages from my hands, which will make them more ready to lend their helps when I shall call, nor am I unwilling to lay out any money for the good of the house and goods so I may know where to receive it again once in three or four months, and I shall give in mine accompts upon oath if it shall be so required. I suppose it may best come from Mr. Elmhirst out of his composition money, but that I leave to your better judgment and my Lord's pleasure therein." I enclose a particular of the goods and a letter from Mr. Watts. He told me that he intended to give up the key of his chamber within this fortnight. I suppose a word to him in your next letter will make him do it. *Seal of arms.* 1½ p.

*Enclosed.*—FRANCIS WATTS to [SIR ARTHUR INGRAM].

1641[-2], Feb. 4. York.—I have delivered up the goods at the manor to your kinsman, Mr. Ingram, and hope that on perusal of the inventory you will find little difference between it and the former. I have been as careful as I could in the preservation of this stuff, although you have been otherwise informed, as I conjecture. I beg you to take into consideration the bill formerly sent you (*vide ante*, p. 55).

*Postscript.*—"I shall presume to hear from you whether I may continue for a season my chamber and study at the manor, in regard I have many things there that for the present I cannot dispose of, especially all the King's records of the compositions with recusants." 1 p.

#### THE MARQUESS OF NEWCASTLE.

1643, June 2. Tadcaster.—Protection for Sir Arthur Ingram, who has paid his full contribution towards the maintenance of the King's army. *Copy.* ½ p.

#### WARRANTS FOR ARMS.

1643, Nov. 3. York.—To Mr. Dobson, to deliver to Sir Robert Strickland, or any officer he shall appoint, 100 muskets with bandoleers. *Signed*, Ja. Watkinson.



1643, Nov. 9.—To Captain Johnson, to deliver to Captain Jones so many muskets and bandoleers as he has men, which he affirms to be 62 besides officers, and to make up these 100 he may receive arms at York when his company is complete. *Signed, Hu. Cholmeley.* *The Hon.  
F. L. Wood.*

WILLIAM DENISON to MR. ALDERMAN WATKINSON.

1643, Nov. 17.—“Be pleased to remember that I spoke to you for 100 swords for Captain Grimston, being of my master’s regiment, which you told me did not need any warrant, being formerly listed. I pray you deliver them: which is the desire of my master and your servant.”  $\frac{1}{2}$  p.

THE MARQUESS OF NEWCASTLE to ALDERMAN WATKINSON.

1643, Dec. 1. Chesterfield.—“I am as impatient for the arms and as necessitous of them as can be, for I have an [*sic*] number of men raised and cannot make them useful for want of arms which I have so long expected. Therefore I pray you use all diligence in getting draughts to bring them with all expedition.

“We have not had here any such frosts as you mention, which makes me wonder.

“When I see the arms I shall give you an answer to your suit.

“I must not adventure them by water.

“You write me word that coals are at a great rate, but I desire to know at what rate in sterling money. And so expecting your care of despatching the arms away I remain your assured loving friend.” *Seal of arms (broken).* 1 p.

SIR ARTHUR INGRAM and the WAR.

[1643.]—“Sir Tho[mas] Ingram being in the country about the year 1643 and his brother Sir Arthur Ingram then living at London, whose estate was likely all to be entered upon by the King’s party, and Sir Thomas Ingram hearing of the same, through the affection he bore to his brother Sir Arthur he procured a letter, order or warrant from my Lord of Newcastle for saving his rents [that no officers or soldiers should disturb or molest any of the aforesaid Sir Arthur Ingram (*sic*) stewards or servants in receiving of the rents as they had done formerly].\* And the aforesaid Sir Tho[mas] Ingram sent to John Matteson steward to Sir Arthur Ingram kt. to pay to Mr. Edward Ellisson servant then to [the aforesaid]\* Sir Tho[mas] Ingram kt. 500*l.*, which John Matteson did send [him]\* by Mr. Edward Ellisson according to Sir Tho[mas]’ appointment, for sending any horses into the King’s service. I being then as now servant to him and privy to all the business that

\* Erased.

*The Hon. F. L. Wood.* he had to do for Sir Arthur then will depose that he never sent in any, but diverse orders he had from Sir Arthur to do no such thing for him or anything else whatsoever that might concern him for the King's party, though he suffered never so much for the present."  $\frac{3}{4}$  p. *Endorsed:* "Concerning my Mr. and Sr Tho. in 1643."

THE MARQUESS OF NEWCASTLE to the OFFICERS and SOLDIERS under his Command.

1644, April 19.—The stable belonging to Sir Thomas Ingram in York is not to be meddled with, nor his hay taken away without special order, as he is employed on special service, and has often occasion to be absent from this city. *Signed.*  $\frac{1}{2}$  p.

W——— L——— to SIR ARTHUR INGRAM.

1644, Dec. 17.—All things go on after a new mould. I am but now come from the Hall, and the House was but then risen, after 5 o'clock. The business was about the great vote. They went from the House to the Painted Chamber, where the House of Lords and they were to receive the King's answer, brought by the Duke of Richmond and the Earl of Southampton. What it may produce I know not, but some think a treaty may follow. There is nothing more than the enclosed will show you, but the relieving of Taunton Castle by Colonel Howburne and Van Rose. *Torn.* 1 p.

LORD FAIRFAX.

1645, May 24. York.—Pass for John Matteson, steward to Sir Arthur Ingram, and his servant Richard Stones to go on Sir Arthur's occasions within the Parliament quarters. *Signed.*  $\frac{1}{2}$  p.

BRIAN STAPYLTON to SIR ARTHUR INGRAM, at York.

1645.—“ . . . Our party in Wales successful beyond expectation in recovering what we were like to lose there upon the revolt of Glamorganshire ; in the opinion of all men, the King and the greatest part of his forces must quit their quarters at Oxford ere long ; only Newark braveth us ; where the fault is I know not, but very strange rumours are spread abroad concerning that leaguer ; Dorsetshire is cleared by the taking in of Corfe Castle ; and if we prove as active this spring as we have been in the hardest times of winter, the next summer may put an end to the war ; meantime, we are speeding our propositions of peace to the King, which are now in the Scottish commissioners' hands, for their approbation ; and we are almost agreed upon the ordinance which the assembly of divines desired for supplying the defects of the directory ; thus you see how lavish I have been of my news, whereunto I shall only add that Abbingdon [Abingdon] was almost lost, Prince Rupert having gotten into the town with

his horse, but being gallantly repulsed by the defendants, he is retreated with dishonour." *Fragment.* *The Hon.  
F. L. Wood.*

JOHN WHITEWAY to ISAAC KNIPE.

1646, May 4. Dorchester.—Business matters.  $\frac{1}{2}$  p.

*On the back is a copy of Charles I.'s well-known letter, dated from Newcastle, June 2, 1646, to his son Charles, bidding him obey his mother in everything except religion. Printed by Mrs. Everett Green in the Letters of Queen Henrietta Maria, p. 317.*

THOMAS CARTER to MR. WEST.

[? 1648, May 23.]—"I was this day at Pontefract and I can give you a true relation of the plot the last night against the castle. There came about eighty men and horse, as they were estimated by one that see them, and three score musketeers to Swillington tower side about midnight, or after, and reared a ladder which was three steps higher than the wall. It was made of two, with an iron bolt in the midst, to fold up; it is forty steps. It pleased God there was one soldier on the leads, who heard some noise below but see none. He asked who was there. They would not speak. He bid them either speak or he would shoot. Thereupon through their silence he shot and cried 'Arms, arms,' and so the main guard rise, and they run away, and were seen this morning about Sharlston. Thus in brief of that business."  $\frac{3}{4}$  p.

JER[EMY] SHAKERLEY to [JOHN MATTESON].

1648-9, March 5. Carre.—"From my good friend William Guest I received your note (which I have here sent you back) containing a relation of your losses, which I wish I could as well ease as complain of. Yet if there be help from astrology (which I will not deny may be) I believe that not only the art but even the key of the art is locked up. Astrology consists of too much uncertainty, to inform us of anything herein. And the astrologers themselves, being ingorant of the astronomical part of their art, are not to be trusted. Can we believe them in contingencies, who are to seek in the things that must follow of necessity and depend on the constancy of Nature's powers? I could amplify myself upon this business, but, if God spare me life and ability, I shall show in public what my thoughts are upon this subject, and perhaps from philosophical principles seek a foundation for a more refined astrology. This I shall entreat you to accept from him who is your servant." *Addressed, "To my friend." Seal (broken).*  $\frac{1}{2}$  p.

ACCOUNTS of the MANOR OF BENTLEY, belonging to  
Sir Thomas Ingram.

1649, May 15.—Received (by Lady Ingram) of Will. Ellwicke of Arksey 45*l.* 16*s.*; abated him for assesses till Sept. 10, 1648, 5*l.* 16*s.*; total of half year's rent due last midsummer, 51*l.* 10*s.* [*sic*].



*The Hon.* Particulars of the assessments paid to Francis Windell, the  
*F. L. Wood.* constable, and his acquittance:—

Divers grounds of Sir Thomas Ingram's assessed for eight months' assess to Pomfret Castle for the King and for an assessment to Mr. Furnis at Ferrybridge for maintenance of the guard there; for an assessment for the British army, and for weekly assesses to Sir Henry Chamley [Cholmeley] at Featherstone for the leaguer against Pomfret, and for three months' assess for the standing army, and for more assesses for the leaguer against Pomfret and Scarborough. Received of Will. Ellwicke, Aug. 7, 1648, 5*l.* 16*s.*

1648, Dec. 2.—Paid to George Peal, constable, for an assessment for settling the militia of this county and for the weekly pay to Sir Edward Roads and for maintenance of the forces against Pomfret and Scarborough, commanded by warrant, and for assessments for payment for provision paid to Quarter-Master Rashwood, quarter-master to the general regiment of foot, by order of Lieutenant-General Cromwell, 2*l.* 19*s.*

Stopped by Thomas Bradford for his farm for assesses which he has paid the constable till Martinmas last past, 2*l.* 6*d.*

Paid Captain Swane, Sept. 14 last, for the use of the Commonwealth, in full of all arrears by tenants in Bentley lordship for your [Ingram's] time of sequestration, 3*l.* 4*s.*

Paid in charges of the party of horse that came with him and for his distress, for he began to "streane" of your tenants, which made me glad to compound with him, 10*s.*

Paid Godfrey Burton for the "quene-rent" due last Michaelmas, 2*l.* 15*s.* Acquittance, 4*d.*

Total paid in assesses etc. to Dec. 31.. 17*l.* 4*s.* 10*d.*

Paid my Lady at Doncaster, Sept. 10 .... 45*l.* 14*s.*

Left with Mr. Haford for your worship,

according to your letter..... 40*l.* 1*s.* 2*d.*

Total rent for manor of Bentley for the year ending

Feb. 2 ..... 103*l.*

JER[EMY] SHAKERLEY to JOHN MATTESON, at the Tennis Court, near the Minster, York.

1649, July 31.—"I have so far accorded to do you what pleasure I can, that I have quitted my first resolution and made bold to become the interpreter of the heavens in relation to your affairs, after the best rules of modern authors, and my ability. I conceive good hopes of recovery, but not speedy; nor can a hasty inquiry much conduce, in regard the party is not so fully known. There are two, a man and a woman, are the actors, who are not unknown to yourself, but of your acquaintance. The man something of a melancholy constitution,

the woman witty, a little proud and haughty, both of them under forty years of age. They are such as have been by you suspected. But let my advice, not to be too hasty in searching, prevail with you, and rather seek the truth by circumstances, than by means too direct, which being suspicious may cause a removal. I wish you good success and I hope you will not want it. All I can do is to subscribe myself, Sir, your servant to my power.”

*The Hon.  
F. L. Wood.*

*Postscript.*—“Concerning my seeing you the bearer will certify you: by whom I have sent a small — [sic] pray accept it.” 1 p.

The SAME to the SAME, at York.

1649, Dec. 9. Carre, near Colne.—I wondered why I did not hear from you, when about a fortnight ago your letter to William Guest, dated Oct. 28, gave me untimely notice of your intended journey this way. I cannot tell you anything further of your business, but that the discovery will be tedious and a quick proceeding not advantageous. I shall certainly not be in Yorkshire before April or May. I desire, therefore, to hear from you by this bearer, whom you may trust. Nothing but your earnest entreaties should have drawn anything of this nature from me. I would have sent you an almanack of my own, but I presume you have them in York. *Seal.* 1 p.

The SAME to the SAME.

1649–50, Feb. 1. Carre.—I take this opportunity of writing, though I know nothing more concerning your business. Yet I shall desire to hear from you how it succeeds and whether my conjectures be likely. “I would also gladly know from you whether to teach the mathematicks in York would yield an artist any profit or no. I have some intentions that way if the business appear feasible. If your reply yield me any hopes, I shall see York about mid-March, when some other affairs will draw me into Yorkshire. Otherwise I shall steer some other course. . . .” *Seal (broken).*  $\frac{3}{4}$  p.

The SAME to the SAME.

1650, March 27. Carre.—“Your many entreaties have drawn me to resolve of a journey to see you.”  $\frac{1}{4}$  p.

The SAME to the SAME (at the house of Mr. John Cooper at the Tennis Court behind the Minster, York).

1650, Aug. 13. Carre.—“. . . I am sorry I find so small means to requite your many courtesies or satisfy your expectation so fully as I desire. I hope all will do to your own liking; and that the opinion I gave you will prove true in a short time. But beware of a high complexion, whose suspicion plots your disquiet; 'tis his care that hinders the discovery,

*The Hon. F. L. Wood.* and will do a while, but not long. Remember my words, that you do nothing rashly.

"Here are strong reports of a child that speaks in York; pray send me word what you know of it. There is a little book for surveying come out this year, 1650; if it be at the stationers I pray you send it, and I shall account for it when I see you, which will be before this summer go out, for I have some business into Yorkshire, and I intend to make a few steps further, to give you thanks for your many and undeserved favours; intending in the meantime to let no occasion pass, wherein I may manifest that I am your real servant."

*Postscript.*—"Remember me to my landlord Mr. Couper and my landlady etc." 1 p.

*Draught of John Matteson's answer*, Aug. 15.—I have sent off the book on surveying, also "a poor pipe of smoke for yourself and your good friends." "Concerning the child speaking it is so common in everyone's mouth, which if they [*sic*] were occasion, they will take their oaths of it."  $\frac{3}{4}$  p.

SIR ARTHUR INGRAM to JOHN MATTESON.

1650, Sept. 4.—I have received your letter and the warrant from Colonel Aldured for two horses at Howden. If he be in town, go to him and say the warning is so short I cannot provide them. If he will take money, pay it; if not, desire him to give you time, as until Monday, and then send them to what place he shall appoint. If he be not in town, send to-morrow morning very early to Wighton, where he will be. If money would do, I had rather pay money than send horse and arms. I have sent Dick Stones with a letter to Colonel Aldured which I would not have delivered. If you can, send some one to prevent him. *Copy.* 1 p.

THOMAS BYGOD to CHRISTOPHER ELLISON, at York.

1659[-60], Feb. 2.—Muncke is not yet come to town. The report is he will come to-morrow. Most of the troopers are gone to let him in, but some foot stay at Somerset House and will not out till they have their pay. They say they will fight for anyone that will pay them. Declarations come in every day for a free parliament. Many have been presented to General Muncke, but Mr. Scott and Mr. Robinson give the answer. *Seal (broken).*  $\frac{3}{4}$  p.

H[ENRY] STAPYLTON, Receiver, to the HEIRS of SIR ARTHUR INGRAM, Fee Farmer of the manor of Altofts and Warmfield etc.

1660, Sept. 1.—To bring all rents and moneys due to the King to Mr. Tatham's house at Pontefract, Wednesday, Oct. 10.  $\frac{1}{2}$  p.

ARTHUR INGRAM to CHRISTOPHER ELLISON, at York.

1660[-1], Jan. 17. Hull.—The well-affected in Hull have listed themselves in a troop of volunteers and I have listed



my servant. I want a pair of handsome pistols, which are hard to get. If you have any at York that were my cousin Ingram's, lend me a pair; if not, bring me a pair from the study at Temple Newsam and I will restore them. 1 p. *The Hon.  
F. L. Wood.*

ELIZABETH FRAISER to MRS. WARMSTRY.

[1661,] Nov. 11. London.—Mr. Homes is in the Tower for suffering the Swedish ambassador to pass by without striking sail. The Duchess of York and all her women are in mourning for her grandmother, Lady Alesbery. The Queen was prayed for in all churches last Sunday and she will not be here till February. Sir Richard Fanshaw has made the King much more in love since he has given her character. The Queen of Bohemia has been very ill of a cold and still keeps her chamber. The Duke of Richmond is much in love with Mrs. Hambelton and they say at Court he will marry her. This is a year that produces strange effects in matrimony. *Seal of arms (broken).* 2½ pp.

The SAME to the SAME, at Slaugham.

[1661-2,] Feb. 10. London.—The Queen of Bohemia is moved to Leicester House, but 'tis feared her next will be a longer journey. This is a fatal year to great persons. The Duke of Richmond is married to Mrs. Lues. "In my last I sent you word that beautiful Mrs. Stuart is here so admired and so rich in clothes and jewels, she is the only blazing star.

"I was at the Court last night in the most horrid crowd, that we were almost smothered. To-morrow the Bishop of London preaches: and now Lent is coming, I hear it will be strictly kept. The King goes within a week to Portsmouth and there stays while the Queen comes over." *Seal of arms.* 2½ pp.

The SAME to the SAME.

[1661-2,] Feb. 14. London.—"Since I have made choice of you for my valentine, give me leave to challenge you for my own. The King holds the old custom. He drew the Duchess of Richmond and my Lady Castle Mane drew him.

"The unmarried Mr. Hambelton gave my Lady Jarrot a ball and a very noble entertain. The Duchess of Yorke gave the maids of honour leave to quit their mourning for that day, but my Lady Mary Savig carried away the bell for dancing. The King's mind changes often and within a fortnight he returns to Hamton Court while White Hall is a-cleansing.

"I have deferred the telling of ill news till the last. The most excellent Queen of Bohemia died on Thursday at one of the morning without any violent pain or sickness. She

*The Hon. F. L. Wood.* never kept her bed one day! All the town in deep mourning and in real, for she was an example of goodness. . . ." *Seal of arms.* 2 pp.

E[LIZABETH] F[RAISER] to [MRS. WARMSTRY].

[1661-2,] Feb. 21. London.—"The King had letters from the Queen on Friday last. The *Charles* is landed and the Queen will be here by March 1 if the winds be good, but most believe it will be towards the latter ending.

"Everybody here is in cloth mourning and are to continue till the Queen is landed, and then they leave it off. Here is a sad accident happened amongst some of the young gallants, for my Lord Bukarst and his brother, Sir Henery Bellowses, and his cousin and Tom Wentworth went out of town with Mr. Vohon on Wednesday or Tuesday, and as they were within a mile of Hogsden two men came to them making great moan that they had been robbed and told them that the thieves were on the top of the hill.

"They spurred on their horses and overtook a couple of men. They supposing them thieves bid them stand, but they resisted, and one of them made a thrust at him. He fell off his horse and they found by circumstances that he was a poor country farmer. The other man made his escape and raised the town, and he died four hours after, and these gentlemen are at Nuget. The coroner found it murder and the King was fain to write to the jury or they had been all hanged on Monday next.\* Whitehall was four times on fire in that great wind. My Lord Barcelet lost to the value of 500*l*. Secretary Nicklaus his lodgings were on fire and Prince Robart's and my Lord Mandevell's. Duke D'arsy's chamber was plundered, for to prevent the burning he took down his goods, and they cleared his chamber of all, nor can he recover any of them again." 4 pp.

MARRIAGE of HENRY INGRAM, FIRST VISCOUNT IRWIN, with ESSEX, DAUGHTER of EDWARD MONTAGU, SECOND EARL of MANCHESTER.

1662[-3], Feb. 19.—Exceptions to the articles of marriage. Signed, John Earle. 1½ pp.

*Observations on the foregoing.* 1 p.

THE EARL OF WESTMEATH to HIS WIFE.

[? 1665,] Dec. 20.—"Sweet heart, since my last letter unto you, here is little news. The great affairs concerning the present writs, wherein I was employed, I have despatched. For his Majesty hath sent over directions to stop all matters for recusancy. My Lord Deputy is not yet come to London, by reason of the gout, but he is expected daily, for his Majesty

\* Cf. *Pepys Diary* (ed. Wheatley), ii, 193.

sent for him to come. His Lordship wrote unto me very nobly and I found the fruits thereof by his Majesty who sent for me the last Wednesday, from whom I received a great deal of comfort. I doubt not by the grace of God to do my country a great deal of good before I depart, which will be with the Deputy about February next, and so with my love to yourself I rest your only Weste Meath." *The Hon.  
F. L. Wood.*

*Postscript.*—"I was with the Queen, who used me most graciously and said that she would deal most effectually with the King for the Catholics of Ireland." 1 p.

#### THE WEST RIDING MILITIA.

1666, April 6.—Order that Henry, Viscount Irwin, shall, on his own petition, be henceforth chargeable with the maintenance of only two light horses in the militia, instead of three as heretofore. *Copy, certified by Sir Thomas Wentworth.* 1 p.

#### A CATALOGUE OF BOOKS.

1669.—A MS. catalogue of books, presumably at Temple Newsam. The arrangement is according to the position of the books on the shelves. There is also, under the heading "Parchment and Paper Bookes," an interesting alphabetical list of plays; lists of sermons, pamphlets etc. *Paper book, inscribed on the first leaf, "A Catalogue of all my Books I have this 19th of October, 1669."*

BE[VIL] SKELTON to MADAME SKELTON, *a sa maison en la Meuse proche de Charing Cross a Londres.*

1672-3, Jan. 1-11. Guisnes.—I have sent Lieutenant Stringer and Sergeant Noble back for recruits, who are speedily to return, by whom you may send what you please. I have not yet pitched on what quarter I shall go to, so can give you no direction. Write to Peter Court at Calais to send to me. It will not be long before I am at Paris. I shall be with you again by Midsummer Day, if the report be true of our enemy's inability to make any resistance, being absolutely ruined. I am in great trouble for my father, which please let him know. We are here in a little burgh, of which I am governor, but are to remove in four or five days. I hope all will succeed well, seeing no likelihood to the contrary. We move first to Marquise, next to Bulloigne, thence to Neufchattell, and so to Montreuill, etc. "So assuring you that I most passionately love thee, being unwilling to express any further discontent and trouble for my being from thee, not questioning you are sufficiently assured of my being, my only joy, thy faithful loving husband." *Seal.* 2 pp.

ROBERT STAPYLTON to JOHN ROADS, at Temple Newsam.

1688, Dec. 19. Stapleford.—Lord Irwin did not go into Yorkshire, his intention being to come and associate with



*The Hon. F. L. Wood.* the nobility and gentry in these parts. So he went to Leicester, and with the rest accompanied the Princess first to Oxford and then to London. He came down very well equipped with sixteen men well armed. I believe this expedition will cost him 500*l.* if not more. He came from home very privately, neither his lady nor his father-in-law knowing of his design. But I hope there will be no further need either of soldiers or associations. *Seal of arms. 2 pp.*

BEVIL SKELTON to his sister [MRS. WINDSOR].

1688-9, Jan. 4-14. Calais.—“I wrote to you from Dover as I was ready to embark; which I did on Tuesday morning three of the clock, but had not been an hour at sea before we were pursued by a vessel full of the Dover rabble who had an intent to plunder us, if not to murder us, and had we not been well resolved they had gained their point, but after two hours’ dispute side by side, with matches lighted and pistols cocked expecting who should fire first, they finding nothing was to be had without blows left us, and we sailed on our way, but by a contrary wind were forced on Tuesday afternoon into Dunkirk, where the governor received us kindly and treated us nobly, and the next day lent us his coaches to this place, where I am necessitated to stay for a conveniency to carry me to Paris, which I hope to have to-morrow, and in seven days after shall be at home; I am here with the Duke de Charrot, the governor, who is very kind to me. The Duchess of Norfolk is also in town and some few English. Our Court is at St. Germain, where their Majesties were most kindly received by the King of France, and all possible demonstrations of love and friendship shewed by that King. He has sent unto the Queen’s closet six thousand pistoles for her pocket money and all sorts of stuffs, silks, brocades and other gallantries for [? her] ladies, and has settled fifty thousand crowns a month for the maintenance of our King’s family, which is all I can tell you from hence, but that I am heartily glad to be here in safety with my two sons, who present their duties to you.” Money matters.

*Postscript.*—“My son has a saddle and holsters of mine which I would have sent me by the first opportunity. The Duchess of Norfolk tells me that the Queen has commanded my wife to stay with her at St. Germain.” 4 *pp.*

ARTHUR TODD to JOHN ROADES, at Temple Newsam.

1689, April 18. London.—“... ’Tis certain that the Chancellor Jeffreys died this morning about two o’clock, some kind of an elegy sold of him about the town. The term began yesterday, but no great throngs yet; the judges nominated, but some refuse their commissions; the King and Queen at Hampton Court, the Parliament this day busy about the poll, not fully settled yet; but values appointed for persons

according to their qualities, gentlemen xxs., esquires 5*l.*, *The Hon.* knights 10*l.* etc. An embargo laid upon ships for France, *F. L. Wood.* and a proclamation will come out suddenly of war against that King; King William on Sunday last sent for the merchants [who] trade thither, to know how they could draw thence their effects; telling them his design. The French King has displaced all Irish officers and put in of the French, and has 20,000 men at Brest intended for Ireland, and some small navy; but Admiral Herbert cruises on the Irish coast to prevent them. Three regiments are arrived of our men in Ireland and four regiments more shipped off; and many horsemen intended to follow; the Scots preliminaries are accepted and King William and Queen Mary proclaimed there and will be crowned there, as is thought, sometime hereafter. Episcopacy wholly outed there; strange discourses here in the city, both presbyters and episcopal too high one against the other. God send a good agreement, or we untwist our tacklings. . . ." *Seal.* 1 p.

The KING to SIR CHARLES SCARBOROUGH.

1689, June 27. Hampton Court.—Recalling him from his office of envoy at the court of Portugal. *Sign manual.* Countersigned by the Earl of Shrewsbury. *Signet.* 1 p.

The MARQUESS OF CARMARTHEN to [the DEPUTY LIEUTENANTS OF THE WEST RIDING].

1690, June 5. London.—Instructions as to calling out the militia for review, with special reference to Papists charged to send a horse and arms. *Copy.* 2½ pp.

The LORDS OF THE COUNCIL to the MARQUESS OF CARMARTHEN, Lord Lieutenant of the West Riding, or to the Deputy Lieutenants.

1690, Aug. 6. Whitehall.—Empowering him to take bail of papists and other disaffected persons seized according to former directions. *Copy.* ½ p.

The MARQUESS OF CARMARTHEN to the DEPUTY LIEUTENANTS OF THE WEST RIDING.

1690, Aug. 26. London.—The King is not to be charged for keeping horses more than will arise from the sale thereof. I desire to know how the militia are clothed and whether the horsemen have cloaks. The accident about the cannon at Limerick will have retarded the siege ten or twelve days and his Majesty's return will be delayed, which will occasion another prorogation of Parliament, so that I believe it will be the first week of October before it can meet. I hope all our countrymen will then attend, it being of great moment. *Copy.* 1 p. *Enclosing :—*

*The Hon.  
F. L. Wood.*

The PRIVY COUNCIL to the MARQUESS OF CARMARTHEN, Lord Lieutenant of the West Riding, or to the Deputy Lieutenants.

1690, Aug. 23. Whitehall.—To transmit an account of all Papists and disaffected persons who have been seized or against whom warrants are out; to sell all horses seized from persons who have refused to subscribe to the Declaration, to pay the money so obtained to the high sheriff of the county for transmission to the Exchequer, and to send an account to the Board. *True copy.* 1 p.

The LORDS OF THE ADMIRALTY to the MARQUESS OF CARMARTHEN, Lord Lieutenant of the West Riding.

1690–1, Feb. 10. Whitehall.—Order to impress sailors and watermen. *True copy.* 2 pp.

BEVIL SKELTON to his sister, MRS. WINDSOR.

1691[?–2], Feb. 2. St. Germain's.—Relating the death of his wife on Saturday, Jan. 17–27; begging his sister to care for her (and his) sons and to ask Lady Wentworth, sister of the deceased, to give her a vault at Stepney or to get her put in the family vault at Westminster, since, as a Protestant, she cannot be buried in consecrated ground in France. 6 pp.

The SAME to the SAME.

1691[?–2], Feb. 16. St. Germain's.—A further letter on the same subject, enclosing a duplicate of the foregoing made by the writer's son, Cary Skelton. 3 pp.

PAPERS relating to NAVAL MATTERS.

1692–1701.—Warrants and instructions from the Admiralty, accounts, certificates and other papers mainly relating to the impressment of seamen in Yorkshire. Arthur, third Viscount Irwin, was vice-admiral of the county. *See also letters, infra.*

The PRIVY COUNCIL to [the MARQUESS OF CARMARTHEN].

1692, April 21. Whitehall.—Order to inspect the militia of the three Ridings. *Copy.*  $\frac{1}{2}$  p.

JOHN ROADES to ARTHUR TODD, at the Nag's Head, Hull.

1692, April 26. Temple Newsam.—“... I am very sorry your business is likely to end so ill. I wish all the prestmasters do not play tricks: as the constables neglect aiding them. I cannot perceive that masters of vessels are exempt, if others cannot be found, for the warrant is general. My Lord Mayor of York, it seems, took bonds of some that were impressed for their appearance at Hull, where they have been since with their vessels, and would have their bonds in,



whereupon he writ to my Lord, but my Lord will not release them, unless men come in plentifully, which I perceive they do not. I am glad you hold forth so stoutly, but 'tis no wonder when Turkey eggs are so plentiful and pretty Bathshebas to nourish up old sinners. . . ."  $\frac{3}{4}$  p. *The Hon.  
F. L. Wood.*

The MARQUESS OF CARMARTHEN to [the DEPUTY LIEUTENANTS OF THE WEST RIDING].

1692, April 26. London.—I herewith send the copy of a letter from the Council for putting the militia in readiness. Her Majesty's intentions being not to put the country to greater charge than necessary, I desire that for the first meeting for viewing arms you make one day serve, where possible. Against the second meeting, muster-masters shall attend. I am informed that for want of a due regulation the numbers of foot are much diminished, yet the horse increased very little, if at all. Speedy care must be taken to review the militia rates and to make a new settlement, making as much increase of the horse as may be. Lord Irwin is made vice-admiral of the county. *Copy.*  $1\frac{1}{2}$  pp.

The COMMISSIONERS of CUSTOMS to the COLLECTORS or PRINCIPAL OFFICERS of the CUSTOMS at Hull.

1692, May 7. Custom House.—Enclosing copy of an order in Council for a general embargo on all ships. *Copy.*  $\frac{1}{2}$  p.

The SAME to the SAME.

1692, May 14. Custom House.—Removing the embargo from all ships and vessels employed about the fishers [*sic*] of this kingdom; all ships bound for Ireland; ships bound to the east country for naval stores under the convoy of the *Garland* frigate; all foreign ships and vessels, provided they take none of their Majesties' subjects aboard them. *Copy.*  $\frac{3}{4}$  p.

RALPH CHETHAM to JOHN ROADES, at Temple Newsam.

1692, Sept. 2. New Malton.—Horses to run in races (on Langton Wolds, Sept. 6 and 8) and their owners.

*First Plate.*

Mr. Lister	..	..	..	..	Cobler.
Mr. Lampton	..	..	..	..	Blackbird.
Mr. Croft	..	..	..	..	Silver Tayle.
Mr. Heblethwaite	..	..	..	..	Daudler.

*Heats.*

Sir Mathew Peireson	..	..	..	..	Martin.
Mr. Lister	..	..	..	..	Burnett.
Mr. Christo. Tanckred	..	..	..	..	Plewman.
Mr. Hutchinson	..	..	..	..	Hawkeswell.

*The Hon. F. L. Wood.* The PRIVY COUNCIL to the MARQUESS OF CARMARTHEN, Lord Lieutenant of the three Ridings.

1692-3, Feb. 2. Whitehall.—Instructions for raising seamen for completing the number of 8,100 required to man the fleet. *Copy.* 3 pp.

The MARQUESS OF CARMARTHEN to the DEPUTY LIEUTENANTS OF THE WEST RIDING.

1692-3, Feb. 18. London.—Instructions to search the houses of Papists known or suspected to keep arms. *Copy.* 1 p.

ARTHUR TODD, Deputy Vice-Admiral of Yorkshire, to VISCOUNT IRWIN, Vice-Admiral.

1693, April 5. Hull.—Ill-success of the prestmasters in Yorkshire; slackness of the constables. If no greater success appear I shall inform your Lordship, that the Commissioners of the Admiralty may be satisfied with your proceedings and that their Majesties' moneys may not be imprudently expended. *Seal.* 1 p.

ARTHUR TODD to the SECRETARY OF THE ADMIRALTY.

1693, April 12. Hull.—The numbers of men desired for their Majesties' service cannot possibly be raised in this county. I have not as yet received forty men. Thirty-four, being able seamen, are already aboard the *Humber*, but I see no possibility of getting above twenty more in fourteen days. The charge heightens daily and before fifty men are completed we shall run out 100*l.* *Draft.* 1 p.

VISCOUNT IRWIN to VISCOUNT DOWNE.

1693, May 3. Temple Newsam.—The Admiralty desire me to press with new vigour. Neither in the first warrant nor in their letter is there any mention of excusing anybody. The *Humber* is considered one of the best third-rates the King has, and if you continue with the rest to encourage the constables to let the men go by your certificates she will not be able to sail, and I shall be forced in my own defence to send those certificates to the Admiralty. Next week I send the prestmasters out again and desire you to encourage them rather than otherwise. *Copy.* 1 p.

ARTHUR TODD to VISCOUNT IRWIN.

[1693,] May 17. Hull.—I have sent out, continued and encouraged the prestmasters, furnished them with moneys, warrants etc. "It would be too tedious to tell your Lordship what skulking, flying and running, nay, sometimes resisting and fighting, there is amongst such men before they be taken; what sleights, excuses, certificates, lies and escapes happen

after impressing; what a Jacobite temper is dispersed throughout the great part of this country." The numbers of seamen already got, and likely to come in this month, will not, I fear, reach above fourscore effective men. The charge (when you determine the awards of the prestmasters and order their payment, for which they dun me daily) will be above 200*l*. *Copy.* 1 *p*. *The Hon. F. L. Wood.*

ARTHUR TODD to [JOHN] ROADES.

1693, June 7. Hull.—I have only received and sent on board the *Humber* 87 effective men. The charge has been very great. A spirit of fear and cowardice has seized most of them and there are not a few who conceal and dissuade them from the service. A right lusty seaman is *rara avis in terris*, not to be found. . . . "I have bought a man-of-war of thirty-two guns, the curious epitome of one in all parts, top and topgallant, and put up in a large box to come with the boat; the ship cost (box and all) above three guineas, but will be a fine show in our hall. It cannot be made again the like on't for ten guineas." 2 *pp*.

H. SQUIRE to VISCOUNT IRWIN.

1693, Nov. 4. York.—I heretofore gave you an account of the *Lark's* becoming a deodand. By order of the Admiralty she was seized for their Majesties' use, but was claimed by Lord Dunbar. The case was to be tried last assizes, but Lord Dunbar delayed the trial, and the ship, which is in Bridlington Harbour, grows old and leaky.

A shipload of Scotch oysters was cast away about sixteen years ago at the mouth of the Humber, and though none were to be found there before that time they have since begun to breed and have come to good perfection. Lord Dunbar pretends that the fishery of all the Humber belongs to him, and if any people get oysters without licence from him he sues them in his own court and puts them to great charges. This being not only a navigable river but an arm of the sea, and where the oysters are taken about eight miles broad, I conceive the royalty belongs to the Crown and not to any lord of the manor, unless expressly granted. The profit is not great, but if it belong to the Crown, there is no reason it should be lost. 1 *p*.

A[RT]HUR TODD to JOHN ROADES, at Scotton.

1693, Dec. 12. Scarborough.—"The opposition against us was great and the objections many. A new writ came to us from the new sheriff, which if Mr. Barnard could, [he] would have prevented the knowledge of it to us, and kept us in the dark, but Mr. Blanchard demanded it, cried it two market-days, Thursday and Saturday, for the election to be on Monday, which was yesterday accordingly, and then Mr. Barnard has 18, we 24 votes; after he would have begun



*The Hon. F. L. Wood.* with the populacy, and for a free vote ; but not a freeman would speak or desire it, but with joy and acclamation my Lord was carried on men's shoulders. The tide was not down, but the men waded through it, and his Lordship then rid admiral at sea, and we all followed to my landlord Bell, which proved sound and good mettle, though our adversaries thought he was theirs. I write in a public-house and cannot enlarge. My Lord either this day or to-morrow is for Malton and so homewards." 1 p.

*Postscript.*—" Mr. Barnard talks of getting freemen's hands, and to make some disturbance ; but wise men say we are safe against all such attempts. For both the bailiffs signed the indentures (though Mr. Ford unwillingly) and the returns from the sheriff we shall take at York."  $\frac{1}{4}$  p.

THOMAS POTTER to [VISCOUNT INGRAM].

1693[-4], Jan. 3. Leeds.—The western clothiers have petitioned Parliament for a bill for a free trade again, to destroy the Hamburg Company. It was carried by one vote that a bill should be brought in. If they prevail, the chief benefit of the trade will redound to foreigners ; for, during the three years of free trade, three-fourths of the goods shipped for Holland were foreign. The Hamburg Company is able to supply all foreign places within their privileges. In their warehouse at Hamburg there is never less of English woollen manufacture than 100,000*l.* worth. In thirty years I never saw so much ill and deceitful-made cloth as came to our markets during the last three years of free trade. Three years longer would have ruined our reputation in foreign parts, and our enemies abroad would have been encouraged to improve that trade against us. If it be complained that there is a decay of trade since the restraint, it surely can't be supposed that one year can have so great influence. The stop of trade is caused not by the restraint but by the quantities of false-made goods sent to market. The one sort of woollen manufacture made in these parts, to wit, white kerseys, are as cheap now as they have been these twenty years, notwithstanding they are the only proper commodity of Holland and Flanders, whither all persons have as free liberty of shipping as when the late Act was in force. The charge of beating down our prices is as easily answered. Our market here is free and open for all men to buy in and those of the Hamburg Company are not one-fourth of the buyers here.  $1\frac{1}{4}$  pp.

ARTHUR TODD to VISCOUNT IRWIN.

1694, May 13. Hull.—Trouble and inconveniences connected with pressing seamen. I have applied to the Admiralty, but as yet have had no answer. The civil and military officers here give me no assistance. Last week I

prevailed with the gaoler, who long denied me, to take as many as he could of the boldest and fiercest seamen into his house, being wearied with the daily noise of escapes. Notwithstanding, four men (one whereof was pilot to King William at his landing in England\*) got yesterday away by a cord from a very high turret. Scarce a person in town will not help to conceal them. Of about 54 imprest, four have been cleared by protections, and thirty of the best have escaped. I have above twenty left, which will cost me near 20s. a day. I have stopped all prestmaster's proceedings.  $1\frac{1}{2}$  pp.

*The Hon.  
F. L. Wood.*

ARTHUR TODD to [JOHN] RODES.

1694, May 13. Hull.—“I must be assured you would acquaint my Lord with what I have several times intimated to you since I came hither, and not knowing when my Lord was at home, deferred till now to write to his Lordship; my trouble has increased mightily every day for want of places to secure my men, and my addresses to the magistrates here prevailed nothing, nor have I had any answer from above, and the people here consisting generally of seamen, neither I nor the prestmasters can be safe from flouts and curses, and not a house that I know of that would not receive a fugitive and shut the door on him, and wish they were all gone and threatened in my hearing (the women) to bring a ladder to their chamber windows rather than they should not escape. I prevailed with the gaoler (the sheriff denying me) to take some of the seamen that I thought most dangerous a week ago, and notwithstanding the strength of the place, from a turret higher than ours at Temple Newsam, four men slipped away by a cord in a minute, but my great grief was that Brocklesbank, the King's pilot and my best seaman, was one of the number; if my spirits were not compounded with a little mirth, I should be quite ruined; yesterday I took Mr. Wightman and went to the rest, which was nine, left behind, to enquire how this was done, and these nine upon opening the door, upon the top of a broad pair of stairs, forced one another forward upon us, and for a while we turned them with my cane and his stick; the main guard is next door and the soldiers made a lane and encouraged the seamen to come down and break from us, and never a man would have turned them; I prayed any two musketeers to assist me, and I would give them a drink; they would not, so my wrath and Mr. Wightman's was kindled (for I should have been ashamed to let nine run away together), and we fell upon them with strokes, and drive them up by blows, but one stick in their hands would have beat us both down, and after we had struck them into the doors we sprung it to, and it was a half door with iron pricks, over which they threw at us all that was moveable, a pail of water, pot-lid, tubs, and our clothes

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\* Brocklesbank.

*The Hon. F. L. Wood.* wet fearfully ; I could neither find mayor nor sheriff, and the governor chid his guard and that was all ; now a prestmaster dare scarce carry an impress man through the streets.

"The men in hold threaten their lives, and call me such names as you never heard, and curse and damn all before them, and threatened if I gave not more allowance than the King's I should not see one of them next day ; we capitulated after, and went among them with the gaoler, who was from home at our quarrel, and I promised if they would keep orderly and quietly and attempt no escapes I would give them 2*d.* per diem apiece to drink more than I gave the gaoler for them, and they promised fair, but I cannot trust them. I am forced to bear patiently all, and now several men begins to pity my condition ; I am tormented every day, women crying, men complaining, all entreating, the mayor objecting ; I cannot impress here ; I can neither eat nor drink nor sleep without complaints—one has children, another's a master, or the boat and lading in danger, or a protection will be produced ; I am plagued of every side, and the worst was when I complained to the gaoler's wife that I feared remissness, she answers, Pray take them all away, I am weary of them ; that cut my heart ! for I might as well be desired to drive twenty foxes to market, for, alas ! I am constrained to bend, to beg, and bow, and pay ; and yet no security. I have as much as in me lies stopped all proceedings for a time till I take in all accounts, and then can be more minute in my expense, and know the remain, and this I will do this week coming in, God willing. But it will call me to Bridlington, if not further. I have enclosed to my Lord a copy of three letters I writ before I could timely communicate my straits to his Lordship, expecting every post an answer ; am apt to think the Admiralty either has not an opportunity to send a ketch or are otherwise throngly concerned. My humble service to all, being scarce *compos mentis*."

*Postscript.*—"You mention nothing of the want of any deals whilst I am here, or for what use.

"The sheriff's name is Ned Duncalf, who was my old acquaintance, and before I knew he was in that office he came to plead and beg off a man ; he is crooked and a smart talking man, and his tongue runs before his wit, and I used my old freedom before company to take him short and baffled him, and since, though I humbly begged his pardon both by writing and word of mouth, he is very much displeased, and will show me no favour, I think on that account." 2 *pp.*

#### ARTHUR TODD to JOHN ROADES.

1694, May 20. Hull.—Difficulty of keeping impressed seamen. Of 55 impressed only seven remain, 41 having escaped, two being in prison and five discharged. Of 250*l.* received 205*l.* have been spent. *Seal.* 2 *pp.*



*Enclosed*: Copy of a letter, dated May 19, to James Sothern, *The Hon.* at the Admiralty, asking for a ship in which to secure the *F. L. Wood.* seamen.

[? BEVIL SKELTON to his sister, MRS. WINDSOR.]

1694, Aug. 12-22.—I am much concerned to understand that you still retain a resentment against my youngest son. How I came to lose your friendship I am ignorant, but I beg you to suspend your judgment till I am so happy as to see you. But whatever you determine concerning me, I beg my son may not always be in disgrace with you. He has ever had that respect for you which is due to a mother. If he has offended you, it was not intentionally. He is too far off to clear himself, being in Italy, whence he has not stirred these eighteen months. He is much in favour and credit with the generals he serves under and has acquitted himself on divers occasions with much gallantry. He has as much wit as most men, were it but acquainted with his brother's sweet temper. But he is of a hot, fierce spirit and very ambitious. His brother has all his good qualities and more, without his ill. He is a great favourite at the Court, both with men and women. He is a little extravagant in clothes, and has been unfortunate in losing horses, which has put him somewhat behindhand. He has the promise of an employment usually sold for 5,000*l.* I hear the house wants repairs; once more I beg you for these young men's sakes to undertake them. I hear Lord Montague is in a dangerous way, which I should be sorry for, his brother being not so good a man to deal with. *Unsigned and unaddressed.* 4 pp.

THE DUKE OF LEEDS to the DEPUTY LIEUTENANTS OF THE WEST RIDING.

1694, Oct. 9. London.—Instructions to review the militia, whom the writer found miserably armed at the time of the Revolution. Good muskets can be bought at Brimmingam for 17*s.* 2 pp.

VISCOUNT IRWIN to the VISCOUNTESS IRWIN, at Temple Newsam.

[c. 1694.]—"My pretty Dear penny, I received yours and wonder that anny Body should write such a lie, for to whate you write mee word of I never namde agiane. There was at the Gorge one nithg my lorde Macxelfilde, Sir William Striland and several others and Ben Sharrard akst Sir William Striland and mee if wee hord anny thing of the great rejoycing at Mr. Middeltons. I tould him I did hier such a thing but did beleve that Mr. Middel. was a man of more since then to do such a thing. He siad he beleve it mitgh be true, and as weer talking in came my Lord Cassilton and akst how we were talking of. We told him ther was sush a reporte but wee

*The Hon. F. L. Wood.* did not give anny credit to it but still Ben Sherrard stood to it. My Lord Maccelfild akst me if I was weell aqianted with Mr. Middel. I told yes and that I never heard him speke a disrepecfull word of ether king or qeen, and this was the first and the onely time I ever heard it mentioned and this you miay let my uncel know." 1 p.

VISCOUNT IRWIN to HIS WIFE.

[1694-5,] Jan. 21.—“ I have sent you a copy of worses which is as I am told will be sung at the queens bueryel. . . .”

$\frac{1}{2}$  p.

*Enclosed, in another hand :*

“ A Boon Song.”

“ Our ships are all taken, our merchants all strip’t,  
Our trad’smen all broken, our money all clipt,  
Come, my boys, come.  
Come &c.

Lett’s merrily call our old master home.

2.

“ Phips has cheated the nation, he’le cheat it again  
If we’ll but supply him with money and men.  
Money &c.

Which if we do the De’il take us. Amen.

3.

“ At Dixmund and Ferns we made a descent,  
When all the world knows no harm was meant.  
Harm &c.

It was only to shamm his good parliament.

4.

“ We were sadly mistaken in that Dutch thing  
When first we pretended to make it a king.  
Make &c.

Then lett us all joyne to unmake it again.

5.

“ He first run at Steenkirk, and then at Landain,  
Where ere he meetts Luxemburg he’le run again.  
He’le &c.

When we do supply him with money and men.

6.

“ When James our first monarch shall attempt to land  
This pitifull Hogan, we’le all withstand.  
All &c.

Then hey for the honour of Old England.”

The SAME to the SAME.

[1694-5,] Jan. 26.—“ My Pretty Dear Penny, I have sent you the vote of the House weer you see that Sir Jonh

[sic] Bland was sent for in custode of the serjiant at armes; *The Hon. F. L. Wood.* so that you miay be shure that I would have come done but that I could have no leave but I intend [to] be with you very shortly and will let you know next post when I come. I was this day to see the queen ly in state but tho wee had a file of musketers and six yeomen of the gards wee wer a most prest to death, I will tell you when I come home all aboute it; I am, my Dearest, thine for ever." *Seal of arms (broken).* 1 p.

The SAME to the SAME, at Temple Newsam.

[? 1694-5, Jan. 31.]—"My pretty Dear penny, I wonder whate deversion you can find at Baraby among my old ants who are as mannoicolly as the Devill; hier is no news in toune but of a woman house husband was hangd the other day. She begde the body of the sherriffe and put him in a coffing aftur he was cut doune and caried him about this toune to several taverns and perticulerly to Lockets [?] wher she cald for a pinte siack and drunk to him and kis him and cried her Hary was hangd and what a sad thing it uas to have her dear Hary hangd and great dele of such stuff, and the justes of peace was forst to take the body from her and bary it." *Seal of arms.* 1 p.

The SAME to the SAME.

[? 1694-5, Jan.]—"Being you were so godly in your last letter I have sente you a sermone that was preht [sic] the Sunday after the qeene died. You talke of meting in Haven but I hope wee shall meet in Yorkshire before wee meet theer."  $\frac{1}{2}$  p.

The SAME to the SAME.

[1694-5, Feb. or March.]—"The discreption of the mobe is to see the qeene ly in state is unexpressable; she will be buried on Tuesday next."  $\frac{3}{4}$  p.

The SAME to the SAME.

[1694-5, Feb. or March.]—"I have sent you the paper of the burying which will be upon Tuesday next and a Thursday sevensnigth after I intend to set out of this nasty toune. Heir is no nuse in toune but the commical trecks the mobe play with the women that went to see the queen ly in state, all which I will teell you when I come home."  $\frac{3}{4}$  p.

M. DAWSON to JOHN ROADES, at Temple Newsam.

[1694-5,] March 2. London.—"... There is two guineas a place given for some thousand places to see the Queen's burial, several galleries that holds 2 and 300 people and not a place under 10s. I think all the people within 20 miles of the



*The Hon. F. L. Wood.* town are got hither. The streets are all boarded from Whitehall Gate to the Abbey and railed in on each side. I believe there might be 10,000 people on them this day. The Parliament men do walk in cloaks." *Seal of arms (broken).*  
1 p.

ARTHUR TODD to JOHN ROADES.

1695, May 29. Hull.—A privateer has taken a Lynn vessel, laden with salt. This man had a gun given him at Scarborough to signify two privateers were coasting in sight of the castle. But he would not go into the harbour, so was taken in Filey Bay. At the time there were seven men of war at Burlington, who sailed several ways on Thursday last. The Lynn man was taken on Tuesday, and salt being, I think, prohibited in the French kingdoms, he ransomed himself for 40*l*. The privateer took some guineas and small things.  
1 p.

CHARLES MONTAGUE to MR. MATCHELL.

1695, Sept. 7.—“I would not be wanting in giving you notice as soon as I was certain of it, that the King has resolved to call a new parliament at his return, and to desire you would take care of your borough. I hope the good success in Flanders will be a good preparation for a new election; I hear in most counties the choice will be better, and if we have a good new parliament the world is our own, and the French King will despair. I give my Lord Irwin notice by this post, who I hear has been already at Scarborough. Pray let as many of your friends as you can know this, that they may secure their interest.” 1 p.

ARTHUR TODD to JOHN ROADES.

1695-6, Feb. 28. Hull.—The unexpected news put us into a strange consternation. The embargo on ships here is put in execution. The citadel, garrison and all defences are prepared and the military officers and soldiers very active in searches etc. That King William is safe, over-balances any fears from his and our enemies. Lieutenant Strickland has written for seamen, and the clerk of the cheque permits me to send what I have. There are two men of war here, the *Garland* (Captain King) and the *Winchesley* (Captain Redel); they are to convoy some laden traders to London, and are at Whitebooth road. They talk of sailing to-day. We have no vessel to receive imprest men as yet, though Mr. Boswell, the clerk of the cheque, expects one daily, but this hurry of affairs may be a hindrance. 1 p.

*Postscript.*—“Papists’ horses and arms are begun to be brought in.”

The DUKE OF LEEDS to the DEPUTY-LIEUTENANTS OF YORKSHIRE. *The Hon. F. L. Wood.*

1695-6, March 14. London.—To give notice to the principals of the militia that a muster will shortly be ordered. *Copy.* 1 p.

The PRIVY COUNCIL to the DUKE OF LEEDS.

1695[-6], March 14. Whitehall.—To detain horses seized, according to Act of Parliament, from dangerous persons in his lieutenancy until further notice. *Copy.* 1 p.

T. TASH to VISCOUNT IRWIN.

1695-6, March 21. London.—Parliament was all yesterday about settling of guineas, but could not do it, so the town is in a confusion. The Jacobites are still assured that King J[ames] will land, but I hope we shall prevent him. There is not a prison in town that is not full. I was yesterday at the Fleet, and I think there are above 300 there. "But I ne'er see to [*sic*] town so pleasant in all my life, for now they are all of a side, for it is the hardest matter in the world to find a Jacobite." *Seal.* 1 p.

The DUKE OF LEEDS to the DEPUTY LIEUTENANTS OF THE WEST RIDING.

1696, March 26. London.—Sending a copy of a letter from the Privy Council, dated March 23, relating to the seizure and sale of Papists' horses. *Copy.*

ED[WARD] CANBY to JOHN ROADIES.

1696, April 4.—Yesterday we went to Doncaster to subscribe to the association. For the honour of my Lord and the credit of our lordship, we marched in with 200 horse. The sheriff was mightily pleased. It made a great noise in the town, so that the streets were filled and the windows decked with fair ladies. They gave us the title of the royal regiment. The sheriff ordered us to sign first. I think we shall get him 300 hands more. *Seal of arms (broken).* 1 p.

CHRISTO[PHER] STOCKDALE to VISCOUNT IRWIN, M.P., at Temple Newsam.

1696, April 4. London.—"Yesterday we attended the King with our association signed or consented to be signed by 418 members, 95 having only refused, for yesterday Sir Marmaduke Wyvill and three more came in and signed it; his Majesty was very well pleased and returned us a very pretty acceptable answer, a copy whereof follows, and for the future I hope your honour will drink our royal associator's health;

*The Hon.  
F. L. Wood.*

we were afterwards treated in the cellars, and so all parted well contented; yesterday Sir John Freind and Sir William Perkins were executed, but died very obstinate and sullen, and have left the most impudent papers behind them that were ever known upon such occasions, especially in so bad a cause; but I hope we shall humble the rogues before we have done with them; to-day our glorious bill was brought in and read the first time, and ordered a second reading upon Monday; the recusants you may be sure were against it, and would have had all the members summoned up in order to lose it by delay, but they could not get up to a question, and we had like to have got Seymoure to the bar for saying all associations not legally entered into and upon a legal authority are unlawful, but he explained himself; however, we came to this brave vote, that whoever shall assert our entering into this association is illegal shall be deemed a promoter of the interest of the late King James and enemies of the laws and liberties of England. To this resolution none but Jack Granville durst give a negative. I had almost forgot to tell your Lordship that we gave his Majesty two noble sums upon the delivery of his speech to think that we had got such a brave associator amongst us. The prisoners' papers are not yet printed because they are so malevolent that I suppose they must be printed with animadversions. My Lord, I wish your honour and my Lady much joy of a seventh son in order to be a doctor." *Seal (broken).*  
1½ pp.

CHRISTOPHER STOCKDALE to VISCOUNT IRWIN, at Temple Newsam.

1696, Aug. 22. London.—“ . . . In my last I intimated the design of some men to advance the King's money, and though it has miscarried God be thanked yet 'twas really intended; and for that purpose my Lord Portland dined one day with Paul Foley and the Land Bank men, who immediately thereupon subscribed almost 40,000*l.*, but could never raise the money, for they intended to have borrowed it of the Jews, but honest Jack Smith was too nimble for them, and engaged with the Jews for 30,000*l.* at a higher premium and interest than the Land Bank could afford and so prevented 'um; the Bank of England as you have heard at last advanced the 200,000*l.*, and yesterday held a general court to consider how to raise it; my Lord Mayor told 'um from the court of directors that whatever they called in of the principal should be taken in their own bills and notes, that they had got an assurance from the government of a privy seal to reimburse them the great losses they sustained the last year by the exchange occasioned by the ill state of our coin, and that they would make provision for an allowance of 4*l.* per cent. for all running cash and the principal on



demand; they have adjourned the consideration of these things till Friday next; I don't question but these proceedings will occasion great heats in St. Stephen's Chapel next winter, and if we don't stand to it like men of mettle I shall dread the consequence. By the way, I will tell your Lordship a pleasant story; last Monday my Lord Portland, Shrewsbury, C[harles] Montague, Jack Smith and some others dined with my Lord Mayor, and returned home at night, but what happened in that interim I leave you to guess, for the three first came away together and the coach overturned, whereby the duke's thumb was put out of joint and Charles' forehead flayed; but his Lordship got no hurt, nor friend John, who came by himself. Yesterday another packet came in, whereof the prints will render you a full account, so will make no repetitions here; we are mightily amused with the discourse of a general peace and a new Queen, and I believe there may be grounds for both, but at present the particulars are kept very secret; though some private letters say the French King has been forced to assure his people of a peace this year at any rate; I know not what condition he may be in but am sure we want it very much, and in five years time I hope we shall be in a better condition to undertake the war with more vigour and application. . . .” *Seal. 2 pp.*

*The Hon.  
F. L. Wood.*

EDWARD, LORD INGRAM, to JOHN ROADES, at Temple Newsam.

[c. 1697-8,] Feb. 9. Eaton.—“I am very very well and think Eaton very easy scholl. I am shure one cannot offend without they be meare rakes indeed. I am so well plac that I shall be in the fourth form this Whitsuntide, Christmas is the fardest, and if I had had the good fortune to have learnt the right Greek grammer I might have been in it by Easter. When you go to see my brothers you must tell my brother Arthur that I will write to him ere long. I pray you to acquaint Mr. Herbert how well I am plac.”  $\frac{1}{2}$  p.

MEMBERS OF THE HAMBURG COMPANY to VISCOUNT IRWIN.

1698[-9], March 1. Leeds.—Concerning a petition signed by the Mayor of Leeds and divers merchants and clothiers alleging that indirect means were used in obtaining a petition for establishing the Hamburg Company. *Seal of arms (broken).* 1 p.

HENRY IRETON to VISCOUNT IRWIN, at Temple Newsam.

[16]99, Aug. 30. Loo.—What you said about a horse you thought might please the King for a hunter has encouraged me to acquaint you that the King has lost so many of those hunters which were fit for his own riding and is grown so difficult to be fitted, being only able to ride such nags as are very temperate and have a very easy motion in their gallop

*The Hon. F. L. Wood.* that, though he have many fine horses in his stable, he is almost quite on foot. You will do the King a very great pleasure if you can sell him such a nag as is temperate and has an easy motion and that you have already used to hunting. The King purposes to be at Newmarket this next meeting, which will be towards the middle of October. If then you have such a nag and think fit to bring or send him thither, I believe you cannot want a convenience of so doing at that time of the year. *Seal.* 2½ pp.

“MEMOIRE DES SECRETES NEUVELLEMENT INVANTES ET  
ESPRUBES.”

[17th cent.]—Premierement, La mode describe ung subget tel qu'il vous plea escrire et le fere treuver ung aultre. (2) La mode describe sur la toille. (3) La mode dôster lescriture dung papier et puis escrire de nouveau. (4) La mode de lever une partie dune piece dargent. (5) La mode de mêstre dans une pieare lettre ou aultre chose quil vous plea. (6) La mode de faire la poudre blanche pour tirer une arquebuse sans faire bruiet. (7) La mode de lever ung cachet desire et le rafermer de mesme. *Descriptions of each of these processes.* *Unsigned.* 3 pp.

SIR J[OHN] KAYE to [VISCOUNT IRWIN].

1701, June 10.—If you had not written, I should have endeavoured to get you excused had the call gone on, which the long Land Tax Bill being brought in put by. I believe no other day will be appointed this session, which is drawing to a conclusion. The Land Tax Bill was this day carried up to the Lords, who I suppose will not be long passing it. Smart messages (as are thought) have passed betwixt the two Houses, which I hope may have a good issue, for the sad consequences of differences are to be dreaded. Affairs abroad seem to tend to war, which England cannot avoid for its own security. The Lords have fixed Friday next for the trial of Lord Somers, but whether that will hold I cannot ascertain. 1 p.

SIR CHARLES HOTHAM to VISCOUNT IRWIN.

1701, Sept. 23. London.—The King of France's declaring the pretended Prince of Wales King of England puts new life and ferment into our King, who has ordered Lord Manchester to depart from France without taking leave, and has sent orders that Monsieur Poussin depart this kingdom within twenty-four hours after notice, which will be given him to-day or to-morrow. Our address is much approved of, and the greater number of hands will make it more valuable. Very great opposition is made against it in your Riding by some gentlemen who will show themselves as zealously against you

as against the address. Pray get what hands you can to it *The Hon.*  
in your own neighbourhood, especially about Leeds and *F. L. Wood.*  
Halifax. 1 p.

THE EARL OF BURLINGTON TO VISCOUNT IRWIN.

1701, Dec. 1.—Though my interest can do you no service in your election, there being no contest, whenever there is you shall command it. I was surprised to read that the address from Leeds was delivered by the Duke of Leeds. I thought I was desired to deliver it, and told the King so. What makes it more extraordinary is that it was presented by one whom the King turned out of the lieutenancy and put me in his place.  $2\frac{1}{2}$  pp.

VISCOUNT IRWIN.

1701.—A series of letters from the Dukes of Somerset, Bolton and Newcastle, the Marquess of Hartington, the Earls of Carlisle and Burlington and others promising to use their influence for the election of Viscount Irwin as one of the members for Yorkshire in the next parliament.

THOMAS SMITH TO JOHN ROADES.

1701-2, Feb. 19. London.—It is said that the King of Poland abdicated last Tuesday. There was a great heat in the House of Commons, for after having resolved that the black list and other pamphlets were scandalous and reflected on the honour of the House, they moved that the question might be put that those concerned in presenting the address on which the King dissolved the last parliament were guilty of endeavouring to subvert the government and destroy the constitution of the House and tending to animosities or to that effect. The Noes had the majority. The Jacks finding themselves much too weak would fain adjourn, but the other party would not, when Sir William Strickland standing up to speak dropped down in a fit and was carried out, attended by many members. The other party making use of their opportunity adjourned. *Seal of arms (broken).* 1 p.

THOMAS WETTENHALL [tailor] TO JOHN ROADES.

1701-2, March 14. London.—“ . . . I suppose now [since the King's death] you will have black, for it is a greater mourning than was for King Charles, if greater can be. Black cloth is a pretty deal dearer, but it shall not be so to you. . . . ” 1 p.

CHRISTOPHER STOCKDALE TO VISCOUNT IRWIN, at Temple Newsam.

1702, April 28. London.—If her Majesty honours us with medals, I will take care of yours. But I am informed we are



*The Hon. F. L. Wood.* to have none, and 'tis alleged there is not enough fine gold in town to make them. I believe the session draws to a period very fast. Some say we shall be up next week and dissolved presently after. I hope you find all things to your mind in our county against the next election. We expect great changes at Court, but they are not yet declared. The commissions of peace and lieutenancy are to be reformed throughout the nation, they say. The Right Hon. John Howe, since his privy councillorship, is supposed to stand fair for Postmaster General, instead of Frankland and Cotton, which will render him master of all intelligence. *Seal.* 2 pp.

VISCOUNT IRWIN to his mother, the DOWAGER VISCOUNTESS IRWIN, at Temple Newsam.

[1702-3,] March 23. Cambridge.—Sending the following :—

“The Queen a message to the senate sent,  
To beg her Duke\* a boon from Parliament.  
After a warm debate the House grew bold,  
And bade her pay her peer with Vigo gold.  
Now this was thought confounded hard by some,  
To give one Duke, what t’other Duke brought home.  
After Bulck broke ’twas found upon plain proof,  
The Golden Galley had not wealth enough,  
At which her Grace† and Majesty took snuff.”

*Cf. Harl. MS. 7315, f. 303 ; Lansd. MS. 852, f. 21.*

The SAME to the SAME.

[? 1704-5,] Jan. 8. Dusseldorp.—“I am after a journey of three days arrived at this place, where there is a pretty neat court, the Elector, who is a very regular prince, having put everything in very good order. Here are a good many very fine paintings and will be more, the Elector buying every day something or other, as also the Electress, who is a very civil handsome princess. The Elector has the air of an heros and is so affable and courteous to strangers that I wonder my Lord Quadrington should commit so great an uncivility as to go away without taking his leave of him. I writ to your Ladyship from Utrecht about my design of going to Italy. . . .” *Seal of arms.* 3 pp.

The SAME to the SAME.

1705, Oct. 2. Siena.—“My Lord Cardigan is not married as people say ; since marriage is never heard of here betwixt strangers and Italians ; but, according to the custom of Venice, keeps a mistress, tho’ very ugly and old, and has quartered for several years all comers and goers.” *Seal.* 2 pp.

\* “Marlbrough.”

† “Of Marlborough.”

## The SAME to the SAME.

The Hon.  
F. L. Wood.

1706-7, Jan. 22. Venice.—“I wonder those gentlemen who see me at Venice should give so pitiful an account of [my] living, since I see never a one who lived better than I did there, unless they thought I made no figure, because I kept no whore; tho’ I must confess they might easily have outdone me then, because I had never a farthing in my pocket, it being just at my arrival from Germany. I am sure of one thing, which is this, that wherever I have been in Italy, I have had the best company in the town, and what few strangers before me can boast of, and that what we call making [a] figure in the world is being esteemed by persons of sense and breeding and not keeping continually together as the English do, without knowing anything of the country but what their landlord tells them. I wonder your Ladyship should talk of the greatness of my allowance, when there is not any English gentlemen [*sic*] who travels with his man, but what has six or seven hundred pounds a year, which is much more than I have, who must have more servants than that. . . . We have very fine operas here, and the good company of the Princess Hercolani, the imperial ambassador’s wife; all the rest is not worth a farthing.” 4 pp.

RICH INGRAM to his brother, VISCOUNT IRWIN, at Temple Newsam.

1710, Nov. 27. Ghent.—“I would not give you an account whether I liked my post until I had gone through all the hardships, which I have now done and am still so well pleased that I shall advise everybody of my acquaintance to the foot, though we have been at a siege where we have had as much fatigue as people could well have had and also have lost a great many men. We for our own share have lost two hundred and shall not be able to get them if you don’t very much stand our friend. I have sent two Yorkshire gentlemen with a good number of sergeants and corporal[s], and have sent to London to have an order upon the city and county both, so that I beg of all things that you will order Mr. Roades to engage all your friends at Leeds and Wakefield and everywhere, where you have interest. . . . If [we s]hould fail of recruits from Yorkshire, our regiment will never be able to appear in field again, so that my reputation will be gone for ever, and on the contrary, if we succeed [we] shall have as good a regiment as any is. I hear that Mr. Eversfeild is for county and town. I have done nothing towards standing, nor shall not without you advise me to it, having made a resolution if not ordered to the contrary to stay in this country till all is clear, without you should stay in Yorkshire the winter, then I am resolved to be with you, having leave to do what I will from my brigadier. . . . Col. Harrison stays on this side, but by virtue of a speale [*sic*] of money paid by the

*The Hon. F. L. Wood.* town of Ghent to Mr. Cadogan (as report goes, I know not how true it is, but this I am sure) the English foot are thrust into all the holes in [the] country." *Seal.* 2 pp.

L. YERSIN to [? JOHN ROADES].

1711, July 28. London.—Quarter's bill for my Lord [Irwin's] prints :

	<i>l.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
Foreign prints .. .. .	1	2	6
Dayer's Letters .. .. .	1	0	0
Examiner, Medley and Spectator ..	0	15	0
Evening P. Gazette and Post Master and Scrip .. .. .	0	19	0
2½ doz. Votes .. .. .	0	6	3
	<hr/>		
	£4	2	9

1 p.

RICH INGRAM to [ROBERT] HOPKINSON, at Temple Newsam.

1711, Dec. 13. London.—My brother promised to desire you'd recommend an officer, I have sent down for recruits, to his acquaintances at Leeds and Wakefield. If he has forgot, I beg you'd do me that favour. The officer's name is Collinwood, a young gentleman of a very good family, a little more northward than we are. His behaviour will, I believe, give him a good reputation amongst you. The war being likely to go on, we would have as good men as possible, and knowing there are none better than the Yorkshire lads care not how many we have of them.

*Postscript.*—"Pray let the Doctor\* interest himself, else he'll be ill-served when he's chaplain to my regiment, I mean when I get one." *Seal.* 1½ pp.

#### NEWSLETTER.

1712, Sept. 2. London.—Letters from Vienna, August 24, say that several deputies from the Diet at Presbourg were daily expected with the articles which have been drawn up, which, when the Emperor has examined and approved them, he is to return to Presbourg, publicly sign them and end the Diet. Prince Rogatzy Berenzein and some others, chiefs of the rebels, have not yet embraced the pardon tendered them by the Emperor.

There is advice from Buda that the pest is broken out anew there. To prevent its spreading towards Austria, travellers are obliged to perform quarantine. The Grand Seigneur has permitted the King of Sweden to winter at Bender. His Majesty uses his time there to draw the Ottoman Port into a fresh war with Muscovy.

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\* His brother, the Rev. George Ingram, afterwards eighth Viscount Irwin.



Letters from Bremen say that an express has arrived there from the Queen of Great Britain to signify to the King of Denmark that if he does not immediately cease his hostilities against the Duchy, her Majesty will send a squadron into the Baltic and oblige him ; since which, however, the King has made himself master of Staden. *The Hon.  
F. L. Wood.*

They write from Paris, Sept. 2, that the army in Flanders was very sick, the chief officers among the rest. The Chevalier St. George was still at Livery, where he went from St. Germans the day before Viscount Bullinbrook arrived at Paris. He returned incognito on the Friday following to see the opera. Lord Bullinbrook was also present, but no notice was taken the one of the other, and his Lordship retired first. The treaty of suspension of arms between France and Great Britain for four months was signed and sealed at Paris, Aug. 19, by M. Colebert and Lord Bullinbrook and contains eight articles, which are to be ratified in fifteen days at farthest. Spain is included.

The week before the date, arrived at the mint at Paris twelve carriages from Brest laden with piastres and lingots [*sic*] of gold and silver, brought from the South Sea to be coined in specie.

They write from Utricht, the sixth, that the conferences are at a stand, the French plenipotentiaries refusing to assist in anything till full satisfaction be given for the affront and injury done to the servants of M. Manayer by those of the Baron de Rechsern, who justified his footmen in what they had done. The French plenipotentiaries have received instructions from their court that public satisfaction shall be made as full as can be imagined, and proportionable to the offence given to so great a King. The French appear cold in the affair of a cessation of arms and positively demand that Lize be put into their hands before the conclusion of peace.

Falmouth, Aug. 29.—The expedition packet-boat arrived this day from Lisbon, where it left on the 16th, and relates that the master of a ship, arrived at Oporto from Newfoundland, reports that they had certain advice that the British squadron in the West Indies had fallen in with seventeen Martinico ships and had taken fourteen ; that the Brazil fleet was daily expected, and that the regiments in British pay in Portugal had been reduced but two, which are to be transported for Gibraltar, which place and Portmohone are to remain in our hands after a peace. Lord North and Gray is made governor of Portsmouth in the room of Lieut.-Gen. Earl. Yesterday morning Lord Lexington's eldest son with his Lordship's servants and equipage set out for Portsmouth. His Lordship will follow on Thursday to embark for Coruna in Spain. He has bought the extraordinary rich chariot that was made for Mr. Kellans before he deceased, and has carried it with him. The Bishop of Exeter, going on his visitation in Cornwall, fell from his horse and is very much hurt, which has stopped his journey. 3 pp.

*The Hon. F. L. Wood.* ISABEL, DOWAGER VISCOUNTESS IRWIN, to her son, JOHN INGRAM, at Portarlington.

1713-4, Feb. 27. York.—I did not insist on your brother recommending you to the Lord Lieutenant, who I found did not please the ministry and would be recalled. Yesterday news confirmed his coming over. We have great confusions in England, and are often alarmed with the Pre[tender] being embarked, and her Ma[jesty] dead or dying. But I hope the Parliament will take care to prevent him and make some good act to secure us, that the minds of the nation may be made easy. London is full of deaths, and sickness, particularly smallpox, keeps all people at home. . . . We have got a fine young bishop,\* who is not much above forty and a baronet and has a good estate. "All the ladies of the town resolve to endeavour to charm him. The minster has been mightily out of request of late but will now become a very fashionable place. Your cousin Ingram is highly caressed by those that have fair ladies to dispose of, since he is become a man of an estate. I tell him I'm afraid he must marry, whether his inclinations is for it or no." 3 pp.

MATTEO BIANCHI to ROBERT HOPKINSON.

1714, May 7. London.—"This is to let you know with a great deal of grief and sorrow that at 7 o'clock this evening I lost my good Lord [Irwin], the best friend I have in this world, so you may imagine what trouble I am in." *Seal of arms.* 1 p.

ROBERT HOPKINSON to VISCOUNT IRWIN, in London.

1715, [June] 20.—"Leeds ringers used to ring every Thursday night for pleasure but on Thursday was sen'night put off their ringing till the next day, which was the Pretender's birthday, and then begun two or three hours before their usual time, and tho' some Whigs took notice of it to the vicar to be the Pretender's birthday, he said he knew nothing of it. Then the chief churchwarden was applied unto and he said at his request the ringers put off their ringing from Thursday night till then to entertain some friends of his with a peal or two. However, they also continued ringing two or three hours beyond their usual time and the Pretender's birthday was certainly the cause of that day's ringing, as is generally believed tho' perhaps not to be made out.

"The dissenters there watch and guard their chapel every night with numbers of armed men, apprehending a mob as at Manchester." 2 pp.

MAJOR SAMUEL SLEIGH to VISCOUNT IRWIN, in London.

1715, July 5. Edinburgh.—"Since Hill's regiment marched your Lordship's has more room, but we are not one jot better in

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\* Sir William Dawes.

our bedding and get nothing but promises instead of straw. *The Hon. F. L. Wood.*  
 The poor men look like ghosts and labour under many hardships as to diet, but Captain Jenkinson who went for London this morning will more fully lay our case before your Lordship, and I hope through your Lordship's interest we shall soon be released from that vile hole. My Lord Shannon's regiment does duty here, but I believe Inverlochy would fit their constitution better than it does ours, they having formerly breathed that keen air for near a dozen years." *Seal of arms (broken).* 1½ pp.

CHARLES INGRAM to his mother, the DOWAGER VISCOUNTESS IRWIN, in London.

[1715,] July 25. Oxford.—“The present posture of affairs takes up all discourse in Oxford. The loss of our Chancellor, the D[u]k[e] of Or[mon]d, surprises them very much, but to clear the matter a little they give out that he is gone to head an army against the pretender, King George. I must confess I am very much surpris[e]d at the proceedings of the nation in general, and I reall[y] believe it will end in a civil war. If it should, I hope we shall subdue the Tories and quite extinguish the hopes of the Pretender, who as it is confidently reported here will invade us in a short time, for which purpose there is 25,000 men assemble[d] at Mardyke with thirty sail of men of war. I hope the Whigs are no less provided, tho' they give out that the common people won't take arms for King George. I for my part am threaten[ed] to be hanged the minute he lands in Oxford, but as my brother has got a regiment as also the governing of Hull, I intend, when I hear the Pretender sets foot in England, to retire to one of them. Officers nowadays are the safest, and I think the only thing that can secure a man's life. Your Ladyship won't, I hope, be angry if I go volunteer in case the Pretender should land, for I am fully resolved not to die in cold blood. I beg your Ladyship would let [me] know your opinion of the present times, and how you will secure yourself, and whether you intend to go to Hull for safety. I hear Harry is gone.” 3 pp.

MAJOR M. SOULL to VISCOUNT IRWIN, Governor of Hull.

1715, Aug. 11. Tower.—I could neither get the beating orders nor let you know whether the additional companies were to be raised. I got your patterns passed on Tuesday, although you had not sealed them, the general officers all thinking they were the best that had been shown them this year. But as there are but 300 suits provided, how many more, if any, am I to provide? 1 p.

The SAME to the SAME.

1715, Aug. 13. Tower.—The governor of Fort William has made a return to the Duke of Argyll of the effectives in



*The Hon. F. L. Wood.* your regiment, which are not 200 men, and Mr. Coningham, the commissary of the musters in Scotland, does not venture to close the rolls complete except you write to his Grace to desire him to do so. Mr. Pulteney will not apply to his Majesty for beating orders, saying it is unnecessary and will make too much noise in the country. 2 pp.

MAJOR M. SOULL to VISCOUNT IRWIN.

1715, Aug. 19. Tower.—I can have no beating orders, the design of augmenting or incorporating being laid aside, except the news of this day revive it, which is that the Pretender embarks at Toulon with four men of war and 28 transports with 10,000 men. What ground there is for this report, I cannot pretend to say.  $\frac{3}{4}$  p.

The SAME to the SAME.

1715, Aug. 25. Tower.—I am now adding two companies to your regiment. The captains are Fothergill and Hooke, the lieutenants, Collingwood and Thurlow, the ensigns, Northcot and one Scot.

The regiment is to consist of fifty men in a company and two drums. I am to take out the drums and halberds here, and the arms are to come out of the stores in Scotland. I shall have beating orders out by next post, but the Duke of Argyll will have the men raised in Scotland and has sent me orders to send every officer post to Edinburgh, and at their peril these new officers do not set out post in 48 hours after I get their commissions. 2 pp.

LIEUT. COL. J[OHN] CHOLMLEY to [? VISCOUNT IRWIN].

1715, Sept. 9. Fort William.—“I received the favour of yours yesterday, and was very glad to hear the good news of our completing and of our being relieved from this hole, which I believe is the sink of the world. I had stopped Lieutenant Bradford at Edenburgh before I had your letter. I hope by this time he's begun to recruit, and shall send Mackreth and Collingwood as soon as they are relieved from the out commands, which I've sent to this morning. Mountague's came hither last week, and by Mr Whetham's order nine companies marched out this morning for Sterling, and he designs to send two companies of Orrery's and Forfar's hither. I hope their regiments will soon follow. I don't doubt King George's approbation of your proclamation and I hope in a few years to see a body of his Majesty's troops in the heart of France to secure the title. I've sent you a return of the regiment, and was obliged to do the same to the governor of our effectives upon honour, who returned it by order to Mr Whetham.” 1½ pp.

COLONEL JOHN JONES [Lieutenant-governor of Hull] to  
[VISCOUNT IRWIN].

*The Hon.  
F. L. Wood.*

1715, Oct. 5. Hull.—Lord Dunbar and Sir Marmaduke Constable are in my custody. I have clapped sentinels at their doors, which they think severe, as they have given their paroles. Lord Dunbar has his lady with him, to which Sir William Strickland told me you had consented. They are desirous of taking the air, as to which I wait your instructions. 2 pp.

The SAME to [the SAME].

1715, Oct. 8. Hull.—In pursuance of your commands I have delivered Lord Dunbar into the custody of the messengers and he has this morning begun his journey for London. Sir Marmaduke Constable remains in my custody. One of the drawbridges which was taken down from the town will serve for the citadel. 1 p.

The SAME to [the SAME].

1715, Oct. 12. Hull.—The news from Berwick and Newcastle of the villainous designs of the rogues thereabouts has obliged me to desire the mayor of this place to assist me with some men towards strengthening the town's guards as there may be occasion, to which he readily consented and told me he would assemble his brethren for their opinion. I have already written to you as to putting the citadel in a posture of defence and hope to be honoured with your directions. I send you the copy of an order sent to the half-pay officers. About forty have arrived, but as yet no field officer, though they tell me two of their lieutenant-colonels will be here to-day. I advised them to send for your commands, but they desired to wait till their field officers came. 2 pp.

The SAME to [the SAME].

1715, Nov. 7. Hull.—This day Colonel Outon of the Guards came here express from London with orders to meet the Dutch at the Humber's mouth and to solicit them to send 3,000 to the River Fearth and the rest to London, which orders are given because the Dutch seem unwilling to separate their forces, they being spared us only by favour, since the Barrier Treaty is not yet concluded. The colonel sailed hence at 1 o'clock this afternoon.

*Postscript.*—I have consulted Colonel Lucas, and he is wholly of my opinion, to send your letter to Colonel Outon, in case this motion of the enemy might be a means to alter the disposition of the Dutch, since I believe the Court has not so fresh an account of the rebels' motion as your Lordship.

The SAME to [the SAME].

1715, Nov. 9. Hull.—The officers are this day gone for York. I have had complaints from our townsmen for want

*The Hon. F. L. Wood.* of being paid, but I satisfied them with fair words. If you desire the cannon from hence to be sent to York it will be most convenient to send them by water. I beg leave to put you in mind that we have only six gunners allowed here, of whom but four are now fit for duty. The gun-carriages are much out of repair, as are all things belonging to this garrison. A small expense would be of great service. 2 pp.

COLONEL JOHN JONES to [VISCOUNT IRWIN].

1715, Nov. 26. Hull.—Since my last another ship arrived with seven companies of Dutch on board, and the officers tell me they expect more every tide. The masters of the transports refuse to sail to Scotland, saying they have performed their contract in bringing the forces here, but they refuse to shew us any contract. We have given them positive orders, and if they still refuse I shall put pilots on board and so oblige the ship to proceed. I have got the collector to furnish the 300 Swiss which came in first with ten days' provisions. I shall endeavour to do the like by the Dutch, though we find beer very scarce. The Dutch complain of having suffered very much, being unclad and, as they tell me, almost naked. They have their clothing on board unmade up. I have provided for officers and men as well as possible. The horses are to proceed by land, so I design to put some of the foot on board the horse ship, which will be a great ease to them. 3 pp.

The SAME to [the SAME].

1715, Dec. 3. Hull.—After a great deal of trouble I have got the Dutch on board. They are just going to set sail. The two companies of Swiss of May's regiment which are put into Burlington Bay desire orders to march by land or to have provisions sent on board. I have ordered them to be furnished with what they want and hastened to Scotland by sea. 1 p.

MAJOR M. SOULL to VISCOUNT IRWIN, at Temple Newsam.

1715, Dec. 15. Tower.—Your Lordship's clothing is all gone to Scotland except the leather accoutrements and bayonets for the additional men, which will go next week. We have got seventeen prisoners, viz. Lord Scarsdale, Lord Oxford, Lord Lansdowne, Lord Duplin, Lord Powis, Sir Wm. Wyndham, Lord Cleremont, Lord Nairn and his son, Lord Derwentwater, Lord Witherington, Lord Cornwath, Lord Kinmure, Lord Nithsdale, Lord Wintoun, Mr. Howard and Mr. Hamilton. 1 p.

MAJOR SAMUEL SLEIGH to [VISCOUNT IRWIN].

1715, Dec. 31. Edinburgh.—“Immediately after the receipt of your Lordship's letter I went to Stirling, and addressed as you ordered me for leave for Colonel Cholmley. General Wetham did all he could in it, and the Duke says the colonel



shall come from the fort in a very little time ; but to make it more sure, I spoke th' other day to General Cadogan, who was going to Stirling, and he promised me to use all his interest in the matter. As to Lauder, the Duke does not think it proper to reclaim him, being resolved to ask no favours from the rebels. His family is not with him, but still somewhere in the Highlands, and in case his wife should return to the fort, I have wrote to Colonel Cholmley what your Lordship said on that subject. . . . The last of the Dutch troops came up yesterday, and 'tis thought as soon as our artillery arrives the army will march towards Perth. Almost everybody believes that the Pretender is now there, but I do not hear he has brought any forces with him. 'Tis strongly reported that Huntley and Seaforth's clans have attacked my Lord Sutherland, and been bravely repulsed, and that Inverness is still in our hands. A few days will bring a more certain account, and when anything happens I shall do myself the honour to communicate it to your Lordship. I have inquired how other regiments design to fill up. They tell me to six or eight and forty, including corporals, but I fancy they'll come short of that number, and I'm sure your Lordship's regiment, including our prisoners, is the strongest in Scotland. A few days ago I had an order from the Duke to send two men of your Lordship's regiment (who escaped from the rebels) to London to be evidence against some prisoners who are now going up by sea." 4 pp.

*The Hon.  
F. L. Wood.*

The SAME to [the SAME].

1715-6, Jan. 28. Edinburgh.—“Most people believe that the army marched to-day towards Perth, and I hope in a very little time the rebels will be brought to reason, notwithstanding the Pretender's being at the head of 'em. They have burnt Auchterader and all places near Perth that could be any shelter to our army. I heard to-day that the King had accepted the Earl of Seaforth's submission, and 'tis said my Lord Huntley will have the same favour.

“I do not hear of any regular troops going to be formed in the north. Neither is there any appearance of your regiment's being called to the field. So I believe your Lordship will lay aside the thoughts of coming to Scotland, which is now as bleak and unpleasant as Freezland.

“I shall observe your Lordship's orders concerning the non-effective money. Hook's and Fothergill's companies are ordered to the castle of Stirling. They were once designed for the fort, and would have been a good escort for money, which will soon be wanted there, but this disappointment has broke all my measures, and I fear another voyage by sea. However, I shall take his Grace's directions. The clothing is not yet got to the fort, neither has Colonel Cholmley left it, but certainly his leave must be gone, for I cannot think the Duke would bambouze both Mr. Cadogan and Whetham.” 2 pp.

*The Hon.  
F. L. Wood.*

MAJOR SAMUEL SLEIGH to [VISCOUNT IRWIN].

1715-6, Feb. 2. Edinburgh.—“I told your Lordship in my last that the Duke was marched from Stirling, and on Tuesday about noon our army arrived at Tillibeardine, where his Grace got intelligence that at four in the morning the rebels had quitted Perth, on which General Whetham was sent to take possession of it, with a detachment of fifty men from each regiment of foot and dragoons. They say the rebels were about 10,000, and when they quitted Perth (which they left in great confusion) the Highlanders took the route of Dunkell and the Lowland foot and horse that of Dundie and Brechen. The Duke sent an express with this news to Court yesterday, and we have not since heard anything from the army, but believe it is in pursuit of the rebels.”  $1\frac{1}{2}$  pp.

COLONEL JOHN JONES to [VISCOUNT IRWIN].

1715-6, Feb. 6. Hull.—This corporation desires to sign an association, and is willing, if your Lordship think fit, that the garrison be mentioned. They would take it as an honour if you would be named in it.  $1\frac{1}{2}$  pp.

[MAJOR M. SOULL] to VISCOUNT IRWIN, at Temple Newsam.

1715-6, Feb. 21. Tower.—Military matters. *The letter is concluded by Robinson Soull:—*

“My father had got thus far when we had an escape of my Lord Nithesdale. The best account we can get is that the warders let him out in a woman’s habit and riding-hood and a handkerchief as if he was crying. It is now past eleven and no news of a reprieve. I hope your Lordship will excuse this scrawl, we being in the last confusion.” 1 p.

THE SAME to the SAME.

1715-6, March 10. Tower.—I cannot determine whether it is yourself or your regiment you desire may move southward, and have therefore pressed for an order for both. But one line on receipt of this would be great satisfaction.  $\frac{1}{2}$  p.

MAJOR SAMUEL SLEIGH to [VISCOUNT IRWIN].

1716, March 29. Edinburgh.—“I had answered your Lordship’s last post could I have given a certain account of your regiment, which by a letter which I got last night from Fort William is still there, but it’s expected a large detachment will march out to assist in the hunting or disarming the Highlanders. General Cadogan is to be this day with most of the troops that are to reduce the Highlands at Ruthen in Badenogh, which is the centre of the rebels’ country, and expects the business will be entirely over in a fortnight or three weeks, and then we are informed your Lordship’s regiment will be relieved from Fort William, which afterwards I hope will

march for England, for I hear 'twill be one of those British foot regiments that are to march from Scotland thither, but your Lordship knows that best. There is a fort to be built at Perth to contain two regiments, another at Inverness for the like number, and a third at Glangary to contain 200 men, to preserve the communication between Inverness and Fort William, and there is to be additional barracks at Fort William for a second regiment. So that Scotland in all probability can hardly ever again be in a capacity to rebel." Regimental matters. 3 pp. *The Hon. F. L. Wood.*

The SAME to [the SAME].

1716, April 10. Edinburgh.—Last night arrived an express from General Cadogan, from Riven in Badenogh, that the rebels as far as that place had brought in their arms and that Loghkeel and Glangary, two principal chiefs, had submitted. 3 pp.

GENERAL WILLIAM CADOGAN to the OFFICER commanding LORD IRWIN's regiment at Fort William.

1716, April 23.—Order, according to instructions from the Secretary at War, to complete the regiment and to forward to the general particulars of present strength etc. 2 pp. *Copy, with copy of answer.*

MAJOR SAMUEL SLEIGH to [VISCOUNT IRWIN].

1716, April 30. Edinburgh.—To-morrow I go to Fort William, and shall acquaint Colonel Cholmley with your orders concerning sending proper serjeants and corporals to the recruiters. At present there is very few at the fort, for Colonel Cholmley went a fortnight ago with 300 men of our garrison to the Isles of Skye, Lewis etc. to disarm the rebels. However, I hope to find him returned, and do not doubt but the regiment will now soon move this way. General Cadogan is expected here this week. Most of the rebels have surrendered, so that our prisons are pretty full. I hear a commission of oyer and terminer is coming down, and that five regiments (I hope yours will be one) are to encamp near here during the trials. 2 pp.

LIEUTENANTS E[DWARD] SCATTERGOOD and GEORGE COLLINGWOOD to [VISCOUNT IRWIN].

1716, June 24. Fort William.—Explaining the circumstances in which they, Lieutenant Hardeveldt and Ensign Gascoign, had on the 14th inst. been called before a court martial of the captains [of the 16th regiment]. They had proposed a meeting of subalterns to discuss why they were excluded from regimental courts martial, contrary to the general custom of the army, and other grievances. 3½ pp.



*The Hon.* JAMES STANHOPE, [Secretary of State for the South,] to  
*F. L. Wood.* VISCOUNT IRWIN, or the commanding officer at Hull.

1716, July 5. Whitehall.—To ascertain the ground for the intelligence which his Majesty has received of a design to surprise Hull, and to take the necessary precautions for the security of the place. *Signed.* 1¼ pp.

P[AUL] METHUEN, [Secretary of State in the absence of James Stanhope,] to VISCOUNT IRWIN.

1716, July 12. Whitehall.—I laid your letter before his Royal Highness, who is very well satisfied with your zeal for his Majesty's service. He approves of your ordering necessary reparations at Hull, but as the advices of a design upon that place are not confirmed he thinks it needless to spend more thereon or to send thither Lord Cobham's regiment, "his Highness entirely relying on your Lordship's good conduct as to what regards the security of the place." *Signed.* 1½ pp.

THOMAS PHILLIPS to VISCOUNT IRWIN.

1716, July 21. Hull.—Concerning the defence works at Hull, at a standstill for want of orders from the Board of Ordnance. Beseeches his Lordship to write to his Royal Highness. *Signed.* 1½ pp.

MAJOR SAMUEL SLEIGH to [VISCOUNT IRWIN].

1716, Aug. 2. Edinburgh.—I cannot get the swords a farthing under 8*l.* a score. A set at 45 per company will come to 216*l.* I have sent one for your approbation. 1¼ pp.

J. MERRILL to the DUKE OF MARLBOROUGH or, in his absence, LIEUT.-GENERAL WITHERS.

1716, Sept. 10. Whitehall.—Four private men from each troop of light horse and dragoons and from each company of foot to be reduced; no fictitious names for widows to be allowed on the muster rolls in future; the pay of the said men reduced and the one man discontinued on the muster roll to be reserved as a fund to pay the usual allowance to the widows and the customary allowances to the colonels and agents of the regiments, and for enabling the captains to recruit and to defray the necessary expences of the service. Any officer making and signing a muster roll with fictitious names therein to be punished with the utmost severity. 2 pp.

MAJOR SAMUEL SLEIGH to VISCOUNT IRWIN.

1716, Sept. 27. Edinburgh.—Concerning the completing of Lord Irwin's regiment. "I heartily wish what we want more might be countrymen, for I find the Londoners are like to do us little service. I had just now a letter from Whitney, telling me that one of them of the major's company and two of mine

deserted since I came away, and another of mine was to have gone likewise, but was discovered before he got off, so that in ten weeks time I have lost near 40%. by death and desertion.” *The Hon. F. L. Wood.*  
3 pp.

WILLIAM PULTENEY, [Secretary at War,] to VISCOUNT IRWIN.

1716, Oct. 17. Whitehall.—To permit Colonel Lucas's regiment to march out of Hull on the arrival of Lord Irwin's regiment, which is to come from North Britain to relieve it.  $\frac{1}{2}$  p.

#### THE DUTCH AUXILIARIES.

[1716].—"The case of the embarkation of the Dutch troops to and from Great Britain." A paper relating to the expenses of the Dutch troops sent into Scotland in 1715, shewing reasons why it cost more than twice as much to send them over as to send them back.  $3\frac{1}{2}$  pp.

RICHARD WORTHINGTON to VISCOUNT IRWIN, at Temple Newsam.

1716-7, Feb. 16.—Ten regiments are ordered to march for Newcastle and the adjacent villages. 'Tis said his Majesty is in possession of the original treaty between the King of Sweden and the Pretender, which was negotiated by Mar and Baron Gortz. The latter has been seized at Arnheim. His secretary had likewise slipped away from the Hague, but has also been taken, and many of their papers, but not all.  $1\frac{1}{4}$  pp.

[CHARLES INGRAM] to ———.

[1717, May or June. Oxford].—"Going to make merry on King George's birthday,\* I found a great mob gathered before the tavern, encourage[d] by Mr. Manard and Mr. Man, who were shouting "an Ormond, no Constitutioners." I went into the club room, where I found the rest of our Society gather[ed]. A motion being made that we should set fire to our faggots, we gave orders accordingly. Upon this Mr. Manard threw down money to the mob that they might hinder 'em. They immediately threw down the faggots, carried 'em away shouting "an Ormond." We were not discourage[d] at their first disloyalty, but resolved to illuminate our windows. They immediately threw stones, broke 'em all to pieces, wounding one or two of our company, Sir William Holford in the forehead and Mr. Hadely upon his eye. We were advised after this to retire privately by the proctor, who did take no manner of notice on the gentleman above us who occasioned the riot till we forced him by sending up one of our club with him, which gentleman is ready to give his oath if require[d]. After we left the tavern we retire[d] to a gentleman's room, there resolving to finish our mirth. Five of us had occasion to go

\* May 28.

*The Hon. F. L. Wood.* to the coffee-house. As we were coming back we were followed by, as near as I can guess, an hundred gownsmen, who insulted us by throwing dirt and striving to make us shout "Ormond," which we refusing to do, they threaten[ed] us extremely, insomuch that an honourable gentleman was forced to fire to secure his life. We got safe to college with much ado. This was the transactions on Saturday night. On Sunday night they broke all the windows that was not illuminated on Saturday, as before they had broke all that was illuminated. We of the club, at the desire of our tutors, kept in our college all Sunday night. Betwixt ten and eleven, the mob or the gownsmen of the opposite party came to Oriel, being resolved to break our windows if not illuminated. They immediately threw stones, breaking all the low windows, and then proceeded to break the rest, but were made to retire by firing a gun. They threaten[ed] to come again but did not. This is all that I can attest, but if the government would be more credibly informed there are several gentlemen who can give better." *Unsigned. 4 pp.*

*For another account of this affair see "Portland MSS," vii, 222, 223, where the person who fired the shot from the windows of Oriel College is said to have been "one Ingram."*

A[RTHUR] I[NGRAM] to HARRY [INGRAM], brother of Lord Irwin.

1717, July 25. London.—" . . . We Commons thought ourselves ill-treated by the Lords in the proceedings of the trial of the great offender O[xfor]d. They insisted that we should begin with the articles of high treason, and we resolved to proceed on the articles as they were exhibited. They refused us a free conference on this point, and so we were non-suited and the villain discharged. Since the rising of the Parliament some alterations have been made in both civil and military employments, which occasions heartburnings, the King being resolved to shew his resentment on people who he thinks have not used him so well as he certainly deserves, but you may depend that he is determined never to receive a Tory into his service. . . ." 2 pp.

RICHARD WORTHINGTON to VISCOUNT IRWIN.

1717, Nov. 2.—"This evening about 5 or 6 the Princess was delivered of a boy, and between 7 and 8 the great guns in the park and Tower were fired, and the bells are a-rattling." 1 p.

J[AMES] CRAGGS to VISCOUNT IRWIN.

1717, Nov. 12. Whitehall.—Mr. Lumley has desired the King's leave to sell his regiment. He will expect 9,000 guineas for it, and indeed no regiment can be in better condition. I have the King's order to make you the proffer of it.\*  $\frac{3}{4}$  p.

\* Viscount Irwin, Col. 16th Regt., received his appointment as Col. 1st Dragoon Guards, Dec. 31, 1717.



SIR RICHARD STEELE to the COMMISSIONERS FOR FORFEITURE. *The Hon. F. L. Wood.*

1718, May 14.—“I have received the honour of yours dated yesterday, and very frankly own to you that I am detained by what may be yet called my private business, tho’ it is a matter which relates to the fishery of England.

“If there are not other properties in air, wood and water than are yet known it will not only be an ample fortune to me, but (what I sincerely much more value) make me the instrument of great good to others.

“The King has been pleased, as fast as due form will admit, to grant me a patent for a new invention of this importance.

“It is gone so far as a bill underwritten by Mr. Solicitor General for the King’s hand, but I have been interrupted from a pretension formed by a gentleman who has made an artful use of a confidence I put in him, to come in for a third share of the benefit arising from the design.

“Judge Eyre with great patience and goodness gave us an hearing last night, and adjusted into a legal way our controversy, and the patent is to proceed.

“This has been the main impediment to my going out of town, but I am to acknowledge others also, which are that by minding the business of mankind more than that of myself or family my fortune is in a very perplexed way. But as I have in me twice as much as I owe were I to die this moment, a little application will make all tight; in the meantime, tho’ (besides what I have to leave behind) my present income is 2,000*l. per annum*, I cannot this moment leave the town without almost irreparable detriment. A patriot (which I have been with all the faculties and opportunities in my power) must expect to bear the detraction of his friends and the revenge of his enemies. I have felt both as much as a private man ever did, and I will to my life’s end, in spite of both, go on in the same path. But I will hereafter be better prepared for it by taking care of my own fortune. I gave up for some years my quiet, my fame and my income, when contrary measures would have enlarged them all to a very high degree, and the end of all this is that the famous Richard Steele, Esqr., has no great man his friend but Sir Richard Steele, Knt.

“That knight has given the public the best years of his life, and begs to borrow of the public a few days of it for his own use.

“As for what some people will say, I shall be better able to answer them when I less fear them, that is to say, when, after making my own affairs easy, I may have nothing to attend but the public service.”

*Postscript.*—“Please to have the same concern for Richard Grantham, Esqr., at Goltho, near Lincoln, and Arthur Ingram, Esqr., at Lady Irwin’s, near Windsor.” *Copy.* 1½ pp.

*The Hon.* ANNE, VISCOUNTESS IRWIN, to the *HON. CHARLES INGRAM*, at  
*F. L. Wood.* Castle Howard.

[1720,] Dec. 21.—“ . . . I suppose you have been merry with Dr. Edgerton's stealing a match with Lady Betty Bentinck. She did it with the greatest resolution. A Sunday night she pretended to go to prayers, locked her chamber door and slipped down a back way and walked afoot out of St. James' with the doctor, who had sat in his coach two hours in the Mall, expecting her. Her whole family are prodigious angry, but the doctor is in the highest transport, and I can't help rejoicing that he has so happily succeeded in his passion. . . .” *Seal (broken).* 3 pp.

The SAME to the SAME.

[1720-1,] Jan. 26.—“ . . . I must tell you a conceit of the Duke of Wharton's. Last Monday night, young Stanhope, his Grace and several other gay gentlemen hired a hearse and two or three mourning coaches and all the best music in the opera. They went in the coaches and put the music in the hearse and in this manner they serenaded the town. Their first serenade was here, where they bestowed a full half hour's good music upon us. The conceit was the burying of the South Sea.

“ Lady Fitzwilliams is as good-humoured and agreeable as ever. She and I are constantly together. I find no woman half so entertaining, and I believe none more innocent. Poor Betty Noel has been dying for this week. Every day they expected would be her last. She is yet alive, but 'tis thought impossible she should recover.” 4 pp.

RICHARD WORTHINGTON to the DOWAGER VISCOUNTESS  
 IRWIN.

1726, Nov. 5.—“ The notion of an approaching war prevails also here, and makes all the stocks fall lower and lower, but the reason of the India Stock falling more in proportion than the others is by a discovery that some of the directors have been caught in foul practices.

“ They likewise have had it in the city for two or three days that his Majesty will not see Sir John Jennings, on which they conjecture that the reason must be for his not returning fire on the Spaniards at Fort St. Andrew [Santander] when they fired at the ships under his command.” 1 p.

MINORCA.

[1726-1738.].—A series of letters and papers relating to the supply of bread to the English troops in Minorca, for which island Henry, Viscount Irwin, was commissary general of stores from 1735. A few letters of an earlier date are addressed to his predecessor, William Bacon.

ARTHUR INGRAM to the LORDS OF THE TREASURY.

*The Hon.  
F. L. Wood.*

[c. 1727.]—Petition for payment of salary of 1,000*l.* a year from Lady-day, 1725, to Lady-day, 1727, due to him as one of the commissioners of forfeited estates in Scotland. *Undated.*

SARAH PLUMPTON to VISCOUNTESS IRWIN.

1729, March 26. Clapham.—“The Prince hath passed through our town twice, the first time gave a guinea to the mob, last Saturday dined at Epsom. A great many ladies had placed themselves to get a sight of him. He was so obliging [as] to invite them in, and saluted them all. He goes this day to Casehorton races, so shall endeavour to get a sight of his Highness as he passes our town.” *Seal of arms (broken).* 1 p.

VISCOUNT IRWIN to the DOWAGER VISCOUNTESS IRWIN.

1733, Dec. 29.—“The Prince of Orange sets out to-morrow for Bath. 'Tis reported they were married this week, but it is not to be consummated till he returns.” *Seal of arms.* 1½ pp.

The SAME to the SAME.

1738, Oct. 24. [Bath.]—“The Prince and Princess make their appearance morning and evening, and mostly play in an evening. The Prince went to my Lord Bathurst's on Saturday, and returned to-day; and to-morrow he is to have an invitation in form from Bristol.” 1½ pp.

DEPUTY LIEUTENANTS of the EAST RIDING.

1739, Aug. 6.—Eighteen nominations to deputy lieutenancies in the East Riding of Yorkshire. Printed forms with the nominees' names written in. *Signed by Henry, Viscount Irwin, Lord Lieutenant.*

CHO[LMLEY] TURNER to the GENTLEMEN, CLERGY and FREEHOLDERS of the COUNTY OF YORK.

1741, Sept. 3. Kirkleatham.—Accepting their nomination as candidate for the county at the ensuing election. 1 p.

YORKSHIRE POLITICS.

1741, Sept. 17.—“An account of the freeholders within the wapentake of Skyrack (the township of Leeds excepted), and how each of their inclinations at present stand for voting at the ensuing election for the county of York.” Cholmondley Turner, Esq., and George Fox, Esq., candidates. Lists of the freeholders in each parish, with remarks on their political leanings. *Paper book, 25 pp.*

The SAME.

1741, Dec. 8.—A reply to a “most scurrilous libel,” reprinted from *Common Sense* in the *York Courant*, on Cholmley Turner,



*The Hon. F. L. Wood.* one of the candidates for Yorkshire. *Reprinted from the York Gazetteer.* 1 p.

H[ENRY] PELHAM to [? VISCOUNT IRWIN].

1743[-4], Jan. 23.—“As I know you are a hearty well-wisher to everything that concerns the King and this country, I flatter myself you will not be sorry to read the enclosed account of the victory his Majesty has obtained over the French. You see Lord Carteret’s letter is wrote in haste, and has but few particulars. We expect another messenger soon; I am heartily concerned for poor Clayton. There has been great slaughter on both sides, but much more on the French than ours. All our particular friends are well. This is indeed a glorious beginning, and as I hope it will be well pursued, may put a happy end to a very doubtful and difficult situation.” 1 p.

The REBEL ARMY.

[1745].—“It is impossible to form any conjecture of the number of the rebels; this they conceal as much as possible; if great, to deceive the Government that they may not send a sufficient force against them; if small, not to discourage others from joining them. Pray has the Government no spies among them? Money does all things. They have their spies and emissaries everywhere, and know everything we do, and we know nothing they do. I wish our troops may not be too hasty in their march, lest they be attacked, fatigued and not in spirits, by such desperate fellows, who are strong and well fed and in high spirits. They trust entirely to the fierceness of these fellows, and their swords, seeming to despise the usual methods of fighting, by artillery, firelocks and bayonets; and besides they use targets. Two [or] three thousand tars with swords would be fit for them, to fight pell mell as they do; or a band with pitchforks to have them through the guts before they come within sword’s length. All the men should have skull caps. Every necessary precaution should be taken to resist the fury of these desperadoes. We have too long despised them. Some of them have got it into their head that our forces are to use *chevaux de frise*, to prevent them rushing upon them sword in hand, and seem afraid, but then they say they will not attack but harass them by marching and countermarching.” *Undated and unaddressed.* 1 p.

The SAME.

[1745].—“The rebels are 8,000 strong, and when all that can be supposed are come, they will amount in number to 11,000, of which about 5,000 may be deemed good men at their weapons, but this army consists in the whole of all sorts, greyheads and boys. They intended the latter end of last week to march southward, and Secretary Murray had ordered

oatmeal on the Carlisle road. Perhaps the approach of Wade <sup>*The Hon.*</sup> may alter their design. There have been no mutinies among <sup>*F. L. Wood.*</sup> them of moment, nor any desertions, but as they are ranged by their clans, there is little or no discipline among them, and a fellow in defence of one that was ordered to be whipped the other day by Lord G. Murray cocked his pistol at him and Lord G. thought it expedient not only to pardon the fault, but shake hands with the offender that threatened him. They are all in Highland dress, and say the plunderings are committed by country fellows under the disguise of their habit. They have five pieces of heavy artillery, which they have sent last Sunday sennight northwards, not being able to bring them on; with their army they have five field pieces. The ship at Montrose brought them 4,000 arms, six cannon, six-pounders, 12,000*l.* in cash, but no men or officers, nor does it appear that there are any French officers among them. They have received lately, too, 16,000*l.* in cash from London, supposed by sea. They buoy up the hopes of their people by an assurance from a Mr. de Boyer, that the French will land in the west and Earl Marishall at the head of a Spanish force of 5,000 men at Peter Head in the north of Scotland; that the common people of England are all with them; that the Bank is shut up; the Duke of Newcastle has absented himself together with the gentlemen and nobility of Scotland; that the Dutch dare not fight; that their broadswords will do all, and they have fixed their scythes at the end of poles to annoy the horse, of whom the Highlanders have lost their terror since the affair of Haddington. The friends of the Government in Scotland think we seem to despise them too much. Lord Lewis Gordon, brother to that duke, has joined them, as is said, by the instigation of his mother. The half-crown tax they demanded at Edin[burgh] is not yet paid, neither landlord nor tenant being able or willing to advance it." 1 p.

—— to VISCOUNT IRWIN, at Temple Newsam.

1745, Sept. 5. Edinburgh.—General Cope criticised. A butcher who was purveyor for the King's troops was made prisoner and carried to the Pretender's son, who treated him with much civility and despatched him. He says the rebels are in high spirits and big with hopes that General Keith was landed with 12,000 troops, but of what nation he knows not. This day has been set apart for fasting and praying, and the pulpits have rung with the barbarity of the Popish massacres etc. *Unsigned.* 1½ pp.

RICHARD MILNES to [VISCOUNT IRWIN].

1745, Sept 8.—*Enclosing the following* :—

Edinburgh, 3 Sept., 1745.

"I have only to confirm that Tullibarden with a number of Highlanders had taken possession of Blair and that 1,500 men

*The Hon. F. L. Wood.* were expected to be this night at Perth; by the movement of General Cope's army those Highlanders in small parties are at more liberty to extend themselves into the low country, where they pillage or carry all things before them. Those towns that do not submit to their directions are the objects of their displeasure, and those that do they seem to promise to be dealt with all favour, but how far promises are to be depended upon is not to be trusted to. We expect a reinforcement of Dutch every day. I pray Almighty God they may soon come and safe, to check those commotions ere they become too formidable." *Copy.*  $\frac{1}{2}$  p.

The KING to VISCOUNT IRWIN, Lord Lieutenant of the East Riding.

1745, Sept. 10. Kensington.—Warrant to form troops and to grant commissions in the East Riding for the defence of the country against the Pretender. *Sign manual. Counter-signed:* Holles Newcastle.  $1\frac{3}{4}$  pp.

—— to CHRISTOPHER OLDFIELD, Postmaster in York.

1745, Sept. 19. Ed[inburgh].—"To-day we received a message from Prince Charles desiring we would furnish betwixt [this] and Monday next 1,000 tents for six men each, 2,000 targets, 6,000 pair of shoes and 6,000 cantins, which is tin canisters for holding water. This we must do by the above time on pain of military execution. At a meeting of several of the inhabitants, the order was complied with, it not being now in our power to dispute any commands from that quarter. We are in a very melancholy condition, having neither trade nor money; our banks having shut up and put their money in the castle stops all circulation. A great number of gentlemen are gone off that appeared zealous for the present government. We have neither board of excise nor customs, nor will any judge grant the least warrant, pass judgment, or do anything else relating to his office. By this you may imagine in part what trouble and confusion we are in, and, what is worse, it seems rather to be increasing by the great number of men who are daily joining the young Chevalier. To-morrow he marches out to give Sir John Cope battle, which will be on Saturday next, if both parties are for it. Sir John has got a reinforcement of several men from the north, and all the military from Berwick."

*Postscript.*—"I must not write all I incline, as the Highlanders has power of the post office." *Unsigned.* 2 pp.

J. FROGGOTT, Mayor of Hull, to the DUKE OF NEWCASTLE.

1745, Sept. 24. Hull.—General Jones and others met me this day upon account of the news received from the north, when I was desired to acquaint your Grace with our resolutions to defend this place against the rebels. We beg that his Majesty will grant commissions to such officers as he shall



think proper for the raising sufficient men and also such engineers and other assistance as his Majesty shall think necessary. *The Hon. F. L. Wood.*

*Postscript.*—As it is apprehended the ditches about the fortifications cannot be filled with water before they be cleansed, we hope his Majesty will give orders for that purpose.  $\frac{3}{4}$  p.

THE DUKE OF NEWCASTLE TO VISCOUNT IRWIN.

1745, Sept. 28. Whitehall.—“I am to return your Lordship thanks for the honour of your letter of the 24th. The great appearance at York, and the loyal and vigorous proceedings of so great a number of the most considerable subjects of this kingdom, have, as your Lordship will easily imagine, given his Majesty the greatest satisfaction.”

It seems as if the rebels did not intend immediately to march southward. It is even said that they propose to convene the states of Scotland at Edinburgh. Whatever their motive for such a proceeding, it will give us time to strengthen ourselves here. Marshal Wade will immediately march northward with an army of near 10,000 men. The first rendezvous is to be at Doncaster, whence he may march either towards Scotland or into Lancashire, as necessary. The Duke of Cumberland is ordered immediately to send to England eight regiments of foot, which will proceed by sea directly to Newcastle. He is also directed to send three regiments of dragoons. *Signed. 2 pp.*

J — C — to —.

1745, Sept. 29. Newc[astle].—I am afraid the officers [at Prestonpans] behaved ill as well as the dragoons, and were not very suitably fixed with a general.

Some of the troops we expected here to-night are turned into Lancashire. General Cope has orders to march with the two regiments of dragoons that behaved so ill and some foot for this place. He resigns his command to Brigadier Husk, who is expected this night.

One Hackson, who keeps a public house at Perth, was apprehended on Friday as a spy. He made some discovery, but on Saturday was found with his throat cut. His windpipe has been sewed up, but whether he can recover is doubtful. A letter which was in the top of his boot, and some other papers, are sent to London express. If he recovers so far as to speak I hope a full discovery will be made.

By the account of all the volunteers that were in the action, it was the worst conducted affair that could be, and several officers were the first that disappeared and left the soldiers in confusion.

Since the above Husk is arrived.

“Extract of a letter from Berwick, Sept. 27, 1745.”

“We do not hear that the Highlanders are marched from Edinbro’ yet, but have notice for carriages to be ready at an

*The Hon. F. L. Wood.* hour's warning for their march to Berwick or elsewhere. By what account we have we do not find there is so many joined them since the battle as was expected, and very few people of fortune amongst them. We have and are still putting this town into the best posture of defence we can in case they should attack us, and hope we shall be able to make a good defence. There has been an attempt upon the castle, and the person was hanged. 1,000 is gone to Glasgow."  $1\frac{1}{2}$  pp.

The ARCHBISHOP OF YORK to [VISCOUNT IRWIN].

1745, Oct. 2.—I believe Mr. Frankland and myself took the thing [*see enclosure*] too high, but the recorder was frightened, and the fright caught the city. Lord Fairfax found out the reason of the alarm and I am assured was pleased with the opportunity of justifying himself. He treated Mr. Dunbar (who went with the search warrant) at dinner, and drank King George's health. Sir Conyers Darcy has written to Messrs. Worsely and Talbot to be here at York to form a quorum of deputy lieutenants, if the face of affairs make it necessary. "Oglethorp tells me a piece of news to-day, which I wish I could confirm for the comfort of Lady Irwin, that the rebels turned to Glasgow intend fro' thence to go to their Highlands to attend their harvest." 2 pp. *Enclosed* :—

RICHARD GOUGE to the ARCHBISHOP OF YORK.

1745, Oct. 1. Gilling.—One of our town, a most bigoted papist, gave out that there was a secret room in Gilling Castle, where forty men might hide. Lord Fairfax desired that the man might be brought before me and punished, and further that I would search the castle. The place the fellow meant is at the end of the ale cellar. It was formerly a little staircase in a passage in the old house, is not two yards square, and no way into it but through the cellar. The lord's coachman assured me there had been no company of late, except Mr. Cholmondly and his wife. If any had come there on horseback, he must have known it. "I am apt to guess, my Lord, that this fellow, who is an ill one, gave out that story, of the private room being able to contain forty men, purely to terrify the common people, or perhaps the better sort too, and the next who told the story perhaps would say that there were actually forty men concealed in a private room in Gilling Castle, then it was said that there were forty men disguised in woman's apparel, and I believe all quite without any foundation, I mean of truth, as far as I can learn, and I have talked privately with the two best protestants in the family, and that too separately, and pressed the matter home to them."  $1\frac{1}{4}$  pp.

RICHARD MILNES to VISCOUNT IRWIN, at Temple Newsam. *The Hon. F. L. Wood.*

1745, Oct. 2. Wakefield.—“Enclosed your Lordship has what news is come to hand to-night. I am of opinion that the rebels begin to be affrighted at the number of troops already arrived and farther expected, so that they will perhaps stay in Scotland to strengthen themselves, and give our people the trouble of finding them out, but a little time will determine it.” *Enclosed* :—

1745, Sept. 27. Edinbro'.—"The army is encamped or encamping at Dudington, are forming several troops of horse and light horse and have sent into the country several detachments of horse and foot."

Sept. 29.—“On Thursday last the Highlanders sent fourteen of their officers to Glasgow, repeating their demand of 15,000*l*. The magistrates with much ado made up the matter with them for 5,500*l*., and the money is to be paid to-morrow. The commissioners which the town sent out to the camp at first, on some advice they got by the way, returned without going the length. This some people apprehended would make the rebels bear harder upon them. After their late victory they attempted to set all the bells in Edinbro' a-ringing, but the governor of the castle sent a messenger into the town, that if they offered to ring a bell he would lay their steeples level with the ground. When they found they could not make better of it, they got their Prince to issue his proclamation, ordering that in regard there had been so much effusion of the blood of his misled subjects there should be no public rejoicings. When they will leave Edinbro', and what route they will take, is kept a secret amongst a very few of themselves. As soon as ever I hear of their motions I will advise you, and by an express if I think it needful. I would not have you to depend altogether upon this, for unless they march this way, which it is thought they will not probably do, I mean by Dumfries, they may be marched almost two days before we can hear of it; however, you shall have the earliest advice I can give you. I am glad to hear of the spirit there is in your country, and in some other counties in England; I hope it will have a very good effect. Had the people in Scotland been warranted to take up arms in time, the Highlanders had been yet on the north side of Forth, but there are no warrants yet come, nor any lieutenants appointed, though our people show the greatest forwardness that can be.” 1½ pp.

A. WILKINSON [of the Ordnance Office] to [VISCOUNT IRWIN].

1745, Oct. 3. Ferrybridge.—The person I wrote to about the carbines you wanted says there has been that demand for



*The Hon. F. L. Wood.* arms in London that all the good ones are bought up, and those unsold are so dear, he durst not buy them. There are with the 1,200 stand of muskets sent from the Ordnance Office 560 carbines, and the like number of pairs of pistols. As we have no horse in our military establishment (which I am sorry for) you may be supplied with some of these at Hull. 2 pp.

— to —.

1745, Oct. 5. Edinburgh.—“My last informed you of the castle’s being block[ed] up, with General Guest’s orders from London and the Pretender’s answer to our deputies, since which there has been a hot firing upon the houses on the castle hill to dislodge the Highlanders, and last night they made a sally and set some houses on fire next the castle, and had the wind been westerly a great part of the city must have been burnt. What added to our confusion was the castle’s thundering upon us during the fire, which killed and wounded several innocent persons. To-day they made another sally, which had the same unhappy effect. Our situation is most miserable. The fire is now renewed again.

“Confirmed from Dunbar and Dumfries, which latter says the general, by erecting a new battery a little distance from the castle, has restored the communication in some measure. On Friday Lord Ogglevie’s and Glenbuckett’s men, amounting to about 1,400 horse and foot, joined the rebels.” 1 p.

THE DUKE OF NEWCASTLE to VISCOUNT IRWIN.

1745, Oct. 7. Whitehall.—Thanking him for his letters and the copy of the Archbishop of York’s speech. 1,500 arms have been sent to Hull, out of which number the 150 required for the East Riding can easily be supplied. Marshal Wade began his journey for Doncaster yesterday morning. He will be joined by the two battalions which have arrived at Chester from Ireland. It is hoped that the eight regiments from Flanders will soon get to Newcastle. It seems as if the rebels proposed to make some further stay at Edinburgh. Signed. 1 $\frac{3}{4}$  pp.

RICHARD MILNES to VISCOUNT IRWIN, at Temple Newsam.

1745, Oct. 10. Wakefield.—“One of my friends at Edinburgh writes to me in a letter dated the 5th instant as under.

“‘The castle has been yesterday and this forenoon closely employed in firing, to that degree that I cannot with safety venture to look out of my windows, though my house is at such a distance from it. A great number of the inhabitants have left this city. I and my family are well, but how long God knows.’

“I hear that an express passed Newcastle for London, with the following account of the above-mentioned, ‘that the rebels, having raised a battery at the head of the High Street,

began to fire upon the castle, which the governor soon silenced, and that under cover of the fire of the castle part of the garrison made a sally, killed about one hundred and fifty of the rebels, took some with an officer prisoner, and then returned to the castle, after nailing four of the rebels' cannon. It was remarkable that during the fire a sentinel was let down the rocks by ropes, who boldly set fire to the houses where a party of the rebels was lodged, and then was drawn up into the castle again without the least damage. After this affair the rebels decamped, and marched towards Kelso in their way for England.' *The Hon.  
F. L. Wood.*

"About nine hundred of the forces lately come from Ireland will be at this place to-night, and as many more to-morrow, marching to the camp at Doncaster." 1 p.

JAMES GILCHRIST to VISCOUNT IRWIN.

1745, Oct. 11. Post Office, Dumfries.—This evening two gentlemen returned from Edinburgh. They could get no information when the rebels intended to march. "Themselves say that they expect all their reinforcements from the north in fourteen days, and that then they will march directly for England; but no credit can be given to anything they give out. This is a point kept a mighty secret amongst a few of themselves."

Reports as to their numbers are various and contradictory, but I have never heard them said to be above 8,000 by anybody who went to Edinburgh to be informed. "Parties from the north are joining them and particularly on Wednesday last one Lord Pitsligo, with about 120 horse, but they have not as yet got one person of any note since they came to Edinburgh except Highlanders, but a good number of the rabble in and about that town have enlisted with them. They seem to be in great spirits, and talk big, but it is observed that of late their conduct has not been so regular and uniform as formerly, which is imputed to Mr. Kelley's leaving them, who it is generally said is gone to France to hasten the embarkation." *Seal (broken).* 1½ pp.

The SAME to [the SAME].

1745, Oct. 15. Post Office, Dumfries.—"Matters remain here much in the same situation as in my last of the 13th. The Highlanders at Edinburgh are still waiting the arrival of more reinforcements from the north, and they are receiving some every day. They give out that they daily expect advice of the landing of the Irish brigade and other two regiments from Dunkirk. It is pretty well confirmed that on the 7th a ship arrived at Montross with about eighty officers, a good deal of arms, ammunition and some say money on board, and all on the road to Edinburgh. They are impressing a great number of horses to carry baggage, one hundred and fifty

*The Hon. F. L. Wood.* from Lord Hoptoun's estate, and a proportional number from Bucleugh's and other gentlemen's near Edinburgh, by which it would seem that they intend to march soon. It is the conjecture of some that if the King's forces take their route by Berwick the rebels may make a forced march from Edinburgh by way of Carlisle, and so get past them into Lancashire, to be nearer Wales, where they give out that they have many friends.

"Am informed that they are often reviewed in parties, but cannot be brought to exercise their firelocks, so that they trust much to a furious attack with their swords.

"Enclosed is a copy of a late declaration which, though proper answers may easily be made to it, is by far the best paper they have published hitherto; have likewise sent one of the newspapers published at Edinboro' by their authority. If such productions can be of any use to heighten the resentment of the friends of liberty I shall endeavour to procure some more of them as they are published, and send them to your Lordship." 2 pp.

CHRISTOPHER OLDFIELD to VISCOUNT IRWIN, at Temple Newsam.

1745, Oct. 17. York.—Letters from Berwick yesterday inform us that the rebels were still at Edenbro', but had given orders for their horses and everything being ready against the 15th for their marching south, but we have had no accounts of marching.

"They give out that a ship from France is arrived at Montross for them with 100 officers, money and arms; as we have this from no accounts but theirs, I hope there's no truth in it."  $\frac{3}{4}$  p.

RICHARD MILNES to THOMAS GRIMSTON, at Beverley.

1745, Oct. 19. Wakefield.—Particulars of clothing for Grimston's company of 55 men :—

247 $\frac{1}{2}$  yds. blue kersey, for 55 coats, at 4 $\frac{1}{2}$  yds. to each coat.

27 $\frac{1}{2}$  yds. red kersey, for 55 coats, at  $\frac{1}{2}$  yd. to each coat, for facings.

137 $\frac{1}{2}$  yds. red bays, for 55 coats, at 2 $\frac{1}{2}$  yds. to each coat, for linings.

13 $\frac{3}{4}$  yds. buckram, for 55 coats, at  $\frac{1}{4}$  yd. to each coat.

70 knots of mohair for 55 coats.

110 doz. buttons, for 55 coats, at 2 doz. to each coat.

The tailors here find thread and tape, and make the coats for 2s. 6d. each, and our West Riding coats are double-breasted.  $\frac{3}{4}$  p.

The ARCHBISHOP OF YORK to VISCOUNT IRWIN.

1745, Oct. 19. Bp. Th. [Bishopsthorpe, York].—"... Mr. Lascelles tells me that your Lordship and Lady Irwin are removing for a time to Beverley. York is extremely full of noise and people, and I shall think it a great pleasure, if you



please to use my house in your passage to the East Riding. *The Hon. F. L. Wood.*  
I have three beds, which shall be clean and well aired.

"Has your Lordship heard anything of arms for the people? We have heard nothing here. This is of all things most amazing; I have wrote to London to-day and stepped out of my province to remonstrate upon this subject. I doubt they depend upon Wade's presence here, but I have told them, if Wade was in York, for the credit of the thing the men should have arms. And for all Wade, I doubt if we hear to-day that the rebels are at Kelsoe our old panic will return upon us. I pray God preserve this distracted, I had like to have said infatuated, nation!" 2 pp.

JAMES GILCHRIST to [VISCOUNT IRWIN].

1745, Oct. 20. Dumfries.—"By our last express from Edinburgh we are informed that the rebels are decamped and gone into the town and suburbs, and it is the prevailing opinion there that they will not leave it till they are drove out or, which is as probable, that so soon as our army enters Scotland they will endeavour by taking another route and by speedy marches to get past them into England. By the best accounts I can procure they do not yet exceed 8,000, including volunteers. Though this number be small, yet they are by no means to be despised, for they are to fight with the rope about their necks, and determined to die with their swords in their hands rather than be hanged up as rebels.

"On Wednesday they had five or six Privy Councils, which, it is said, was upon some advices they had got of Lord Lowden's being arrived in the north to assemble the well-affected clans and what troops we have there, and that Admiral Byng was to land a body of marines to join them. The ship I mentioned to be arrived at Montross brought 1,200 stand of arms, a quantity of powder and ball, and some cash: they say about 15,000*l*. Among the passengers are the Master of Strathallan, an officer in Lord John Drummond's regiment, and one Boyer, who is said to be sent with a message from the court of France. They give out that they expect great matters from Mr. Kelley's negotiations at Paris. They have been lately joined by Lord Louis Gordon, third son to the late Duke of Gordon. He's a young lad and great pains was taken to decoy him. This small acquisition gives great joy at their court." 1½ pp.

———— to the POSTMASTER OF NORTHALLERTON.

1745, Oct. 22. Newcastle.—"This day Lord Albemarle is come to town from Shields, where the remains of the troops are just now landing from Flanders, and he is their commander. These already come up from Shields are the finest men I ever saw. They say having been at school now three or four years in Flanders, they will learn the Highlanders a new sort of dance, as soon as they get to them.

*The Hon. F. L. Wood.* "General Cope is this minute come to town, and is ordered for London . . . Not a line from the kingdom hath come by the common post this twelve days . . . so they are busy hatching what they would conceal if they could."

*Postscript.*—It seems the great man is not the Earl of Albemarle, but one to command in his room. We have this night six field officers in town. *Copy marked*: "This letter came from Genl. Ogleshorpe." 2 pp.

THE DUKE OF NEWCASTLE to VISCOUNT IRWIN.

1745, Oct. 23. Whitehall.—Concerning complaints from the Lords Lieutenants of the three Ridings that insufficient arms have been delivered for the Yorkshire troops. Enclosing copies of a letter from Newcastle to the Duke of Montagu, Master General of the Ordnance, and of the reply in which Montagu suggests that in future an agent should be appointed to receive such arms as may be ordered at the Tower. *Signed.* 3 pp. *Enclosed*:—

THE DUKE OF NEWCASTLE to the DUKE OF MONTAGU.

1745, Oct. 21. Whitehall.—Concerning the delay in delivering the arms required for the troops raised in the three Ridings of Yorkshire. *Copy.* 1½ pp.

THE DUKE OF MONTAGU to the DUKE OF NEWCASTLE.

1745, Oct. 22.—Answer to the above. *Copy.* 2 pp.

[? JAMES GREIVE to VISCOUNT IRWIN.]

1745, Oct. 23. Post Office, Berwick.—"The rebels are marched out of Edinburgh about five miles in three or four divisions, and to separate places, and that to the south-west have [*sic*] eight pieces of cannon, but as yet cannot hear where or what they design, but if anything material happens shall send it by express to Mr. Mann of B. Bridge to be forwarded by him to you. We have about one M [1,000] of the forces from Holland landed here." ½ p.

*A copy of a letter of the same date, and in almost identical terms, from James Greive to Thomas Mann, was forwarded by the latter to Lord Irwin Oct. 26.*

RICHARD MILNES to VISCOUNT IRWIN, at Temple Newsam.

1745, Oct. 24. Wakefield.—I have had no intelligence from the north worth sending, and none from Edinburgh, the letters thence being all stopped. But I send a copy of a letter just received from one who, I believe, was but just come from among the rebels.

The last of the clothing for the East Riding companies will be sent off this day, but most of it was sent off the beginning of the week. As near as I can guess, the materials for a coat will not exceed 15s., and there will be about 2s. or 2s. 6d.

for the making. The cloth is exactly the same as the Swiss and Dutch troops are clothed with, but the linings are considerably better. 1 p. *The Hon.  
F. L. Wood.*

*Overleaf.*—1745, Oct. 20.—“Last Monday the Young Pretender reviewed his army at the camp near Edinburgh. Immediately after orders were given to strike tents, and they were all dispersed into quarters in the small towns about Edinburgh that night; they are not expected to march of [*sic*] some time. I hear about 200 came up to them the week before last; their numbers are now reckoned to be about 8,000; small numbers are deserting very frequently from them; there are certain accounts that Lord Lowden Campbell is landed in the north, with a good quantity of arms and money, in order to join the Lord President of the Court of Sessions, who are to raise the well-affected clans in the shires of Argyle and Ross, such as the Grants and Campbells. These will be a body of 5 or 6,000 men, and are designed to cut off the retreat of the Highland army. Also I was told that Admiral Bing is to land 3,000 marines in the north, who are also to join Lord Lowden. This account, when it came to Edinburgh, created a good deal of confusion amongst the Pretender's party, and several councils were held upon it; I also learn that a ship landed lately at or near Montrose with a parcel of small arms and ammunition and two or three chests of money, but I do not hear that there was either men or artillery on board, except one French gentleman, whom they call M. de Boier, and is now with the Young Pretender; there are great robberies committed upon the gentlemen and farmers' houses all round the city, and detachments are openly ordered from the army thro' south of Scotland, in the most arbitrary manner, demanding money, arms and horses from every householder, especially from those whom they know more nearly affected to the government. This nation is in a miserable situation at present, may God Almighty soon send us relief.”  $\frac{3}{4}$  p.

HENRY PELHAM to [VISCOUNT IRWIN].

1745, Oct. 24.—“I am surprised that Colonel Ingram is not already arrived in England, for the Duke told me that the battalion of Guards to which he belongs was ordered over before he left Flanders. Contrary winds or some mistakes in providing transports must be the occasion of it. But in all events you may be sure he will be here very soon. We all extol the behaviour of the county of York, and in particular that of your Archbishop, who, I am glad to find, is as much liked amongst you, as he was amongst all that knew him before he came to you. Lord Lonsdale has a good heart and head, and when there is but one object, he will always agree with those that mean the good of their country. I hope Wade's army will be sufficient and in time to quell this monstrous



*The Hon.  
F. L. Wood.*

rebellion ; we are here all loyal, but as troublesome and as inconsistent one with another as ever. I heartily wish for quiet times, that we may again meet as we used to do." 1 p.

JAMES GILCHRIST to [VISCOUNT IRWIN].

1745, Oct. 29. Dumfries.—“ It is very certain that a third ship, and some say a fourth, is arrived in the north with arms, ammunition and money for the rebels. But as the Earl of Lowden and General Campbel have by this time got a good force together in those parts we have reason to expect that a good part of these supplies may fall into their hands. We have it from good hands, though I will not yet vouch it, that they have already seized on what was brought over by the first ship and that General Campbell with about 700 Argyleshire men met with 13 or 1,400 of the clan of McClachlens on their march to join the rebels, armed with swords and dirks, disarmed them and allowed them to return home on their promise to live peaceably. The rebels have now little reason to expect any more numbers from the north ; I hope that’s over. Two of our townsmen who went to Edinburgh to procure intelligence and left that place on Sunday night are just come home. They bring little material but that the rebels appear to be in very high spirits, longing much for another engagement with our troops, and some of them give out that they are to march in a few days to meet and give them battle. As we are informed that our forces are to be at Newcastle this night matters here must soon alter their situation. May God grant a speedy and happy issue to our present disorders. Byng, with the *Glocester*, the *Ludlow Castle* and the *Fox*, are in the Road of Lieth. It is certain that neither the Frazers nor Mackintoshes will join the rebels ; they are two numerous clans, and it was confidently said that they were on their march. The rebels have sent part of their baggage to Falkirk, eighteen miles from Edinburgh, on the road to Stirling ; they have likewise sent part of their sick and wounded to the north, and are preparing to send the rest the same way. Whether they intend to retire thither themselves or that this is only a feint is hard to guess.

“ The Duke of Gordon, I hear, is still in the north, and what I wrote your Lordship formerly of Lord Louis is but too true. Some are blamed for seducing him of whom I would not have expected it, but I do not choose to name them without better authority than I have as yet.” 2½ pp.

R. WENTWORTH to [VISCOUNT IRWIN].

1745, Nov. 1. Newcastle.—“ Last Tuesday, about 11 o’clock, we marched in great order through this town to the camp, which is about a mile on the north side. The inhabitants seemed very well pleased at our arrival ; the windows and streets were very much crowded with them to see us pass by.”

Arrival of seven regiments from abroad,

"We expect to begin our march towards Berwick next Sunday or Monday. *The Hon.  
F. L. Wood.*

"We have no particular accounts of the rebels, only that they are strongly encamped (as they imagine) at Dalkeith, but I hope in a very short time we shall convince them of their error."

*Postscript.*—"Last night there was a spy taken up, who has since impeached one Mr Carleton, a gentleman of this country, who has about 1,000*l.* per annum estate, and says that he keeps a secret correspondence with the Young Pretender, and has several times remitted him money; upon which proper officers were immediately despatched to take him into custody. He lives about 24 miles north from hence, so we have not heard as yet whether he is secured or not. By this day's orders we shall begin our march next Monday for certain." 3 *pp.*

JAMES GILCHRIST to VISCOUNT IRWIN, at Beverley.

1745, Nov. 1. Dumfries.—No advices from Edinburgh since Oct. 29. *Postscript.*—"10 o'clock at night."—A gentleman is come hither from Edinburgh who says that the rebels have sent all their baggage and artillery to Dalkeith, whither they gave out and it was generally believed they would all march yesterday afternoon. "This gentleman spoke with several of the officers and says that by all appearances he never saw men in higher spirits and seemed fully determined to meet and give our troops battle. The Marquess of Tilbardin came over from the north on Monday and joined them with 800 men." *Seal (broken).* 1½ *pp.*

WILLIAM, EARL OF KILMARNOCK, Colonel of Horse Grenadiers, in the service of H.R.H. Charles, Prince of Wales, Regent etc., to GEORGE PRINGLE, Provost of Kelso.

1745, Nov. 3. Blackbarony.—Order to provide billets and provisions for 4,000 foot and 1,000 horse at Kelso and thereabouts to-morrow night, Monday the 4th current, and for the night following; and to send to the magistrates of Wooller to make the same provision for Tuesday and Wednesday nights, the 5th and 6th. *Copy.* 1 *p.*

JAMES GILCHRIST to VISCOUNT IRWIN.

1745, Nov. 3. Dumfries.—This evening we had an express that there were last night 1,800 rebels at Peebles. Another express confirms this and adds that soon afterwards another body of 3,000 came up with 150 cartloads of baggage and artillery. ¾ *p.*

*Enclosed:* "A copy of a letter from one of the rebels [Arthur Elphinstone, afterwards Lord Balmerino] to his wife in the country, which a friend procured me."

1745, Oct. 30. Edinburgh.—"The Prince and part of the army marches to-morrow at one o'clock for Haddingtoun.

*The Hon.  
F. L. Wood.*

One thousand Highlanders arrived this day. The most part are Athol men, the Mcgriggors and Mcphearsons. It was much doubted if Sir Alexander McDonnald of the Isles would join us but now it is most certain that the McLauds and Frazers that are Lord Lovet's men are upon their march and will join us the beginning of next week; their number said to be 2,300 and that there are several other clans to join, but does not know their number. I find by a just computation among them, they will make 10,000 men to enter England. I wrote you before that I could be fixed to no post, because of no vacancy until we go to England and raise regiments there. But in the meantime the Prince ordered me this day to take the command of Lord Kenmore's troop and has spoke to me twice this day and finds it more easy to speak and reason with him than the great men about him. I have brought several little necessities and just find I have twelve guineas resting and your two gold pieces, which I shall keep to the last. No gentleman takes a farthing from the Prince while they have of their own, but I spoke to the Prince that seven gentlemen were run out of money in the troop and he ordered me immediately to go to the treasurer and get them ten days' pay at 2s. per day. I am at a great loss for a cloak-bag horse, for hiring will cost me very dear until I get one. I have hired a servant and must give him 4*l.* per year, must buy him livery clothes and 8*d.* per day board wages. I do not see how I can get letters from you, because of our movements, but I shall still let you know from me. Take good heart and have good courage, for I assure you mine was never better and hopes in God all will go well, notwithstanding all the stories you may hear. My service to all friends in general and in particular to the E. of N." *Copy.* 1 *p.*

[JAMES GILCHRIST to VISCOUNT IRWIN.]

[1745,] Nov. 5. [Dumfries.]—A party of the rebels have gone to Lauder. This made us imagine that the whole army might march that way into England. But this morning we learned that their vanguard, consisting of about 500, came yesterday afternoon to Drumelzier, about twenty miles from Edinburgh on the road to this place.

A body of rebels came this day to Moffat. Their numbers are uncertain. The quartermaster demanded quarters for 4,000 foot and 600 horse. I know not when I shall have the pleasure of another opportunity of writing your Lordship with safety. 1 *p.*

CHRISTOPHER OLDFIELD to VISCOUNT IRWIN.

1745, Nov. 6. York.—Fearing that the rebels will proceed to York and that his house will be one of the first of which they will take possession, he begs orders to hand over the subscription money to some one with whom it shall be more



safe. He has written the same to Sir Conyers Darcy. *Seal The Hon.*  
(broken). 1½ pp. *F. L. Wood.*

MR. LASCELLES to ———.

1745, Nov. 7, Thursday, 9 p.m. Morpeth.—The rebels passed the water at Kelso yesterday on their march to Jedburgh and Hanwick. Their numbers are about 3,000; they had three small pieces, and some cavalry which seemed almost knocked up. They detached the day before a party of 36, who came within six miles of Wooler and carried off some horses. Kilmarnock and Lord George Murray were seen in the town. They came there to collect 2,000*l.* that was due for land tax and other assessments and to cover their baggage which went in a middle road betwixt the two divisions. The principal body where the Pretender was marched by Moffet. The rendezvous for the whole army will be at Longholm, fourteen miles from Carlisle. I don't hear they have above eleven or twelve pieces of cannon; they have 300 carts for their baggage; I imagine they are not much bigger than wheelbarrows. The carters gave them the slip one night, and went off with their horses. They must expect to meet with many of these disappointments nearer they approach us. I think it is generally allowed, that their numbers does not exceed 7,000. What must be the fate of these deluded wretches if they make a stand, I leave you to determine. The marshal, I suppose, will not leave Newcastle till the rebels are come south enough to put that place out of danger. The accounts of their motions are so lame and imperfect that, at the request of the marshal, we march from thence to Carlisle to-morrow morning: by that means we shall be in their front, and with more certainty learn their strength and route.

"I have enclosed a letter of Lord Kilmarnock's orders for quarters which perhaps will amuse you. The greatest part of our foot from Berwick are come to Alnwick on their march to join the army at Newcastle, as likewise the two valiant regiments of dragoons, one of which is given to Colonel Legoniar. I have also sent you a copy of a letter from a person that was employed to reconnoitre them. If any thing material occurs upon our march you shall hear it. It fell to my lot to be upon the guard that patrolled within the distance of three miles about Alnwick from 9 to 11 o'clock. As we approach nearer we shall have more of this *qui vive* work; if it was in the summer I should think it much pleasanter. Thornton's company got so far, but retired with their marshal. I hope you do not think to make a hussar major to a regular corps. I shall be glad to serve my King and country as far as an individual can go, but my military knowledge you will not communicate itself to others [*sic*].

"Archibald Steward accompanies their army; I hope I shall see that arch-traitor upon Tyburn tree. Maxwell that lived

*The Hon. F. L. Wood.* at York has the honour to be advanced to the degree of captain." *Followed by :—*

[1745.] Nov. 5. Whitelee.—“This day the Highlanders came to Jedborough in a very surprising way. They sent an express that they would give 48 hours to make up the money which was demanded of it, but before the express alighted they came and beset the town, so that we were all surrounded. I being in the stable feeding my mare, got out at the dung hole, but the mare is gone. One Mr. Shot, a gentleman, broke open the stable door and swore he would burn the house if they did not bring him the rebel. I made my escape into a plantation of firs where I lay and viewed the whole body as it came in. I told them till it came to 3,000 ; at last they entered so fast that I could number them no longer, but I think they are not above 4,000, but well armed. The Highland men have each of them six pistols, and some of them nine or ten. There are near 200 gentlemen well armed. The Pretender himself was mounted on a bay gelding in Highland dress, and most of the gentlemen were in their own dresses. I think there are not above 2,000 able-bodied men amongst them, the rest are the worst fellows I ever saw. They give themselves out for a much greater number than they are. They made the bellman go about, ordered the farmers to bring straw for 5,000 men to lie on, and after that ordered stabling for 3,500 horses, but I am sure they are not 6,000 in all. They say they design to march to Hanwick, but who can trust them? I shall stay a day or two longer to see which way they go. Send me a horse with the express, for I am on foot, and people here are unwilling to lend their horses for fear of losing them. I understand the baggage is not moved from Peebles. I came to Readhead with the express myself, and design to go back to-morrow to learn their motions. I hope you got the other express.” *Also on the same paper :—*

SIR H[ENRY] LIDDELL to ———.

1745, Nov. 8. Newcastle.—“I have nothing more to acquaint you with, than the intentions of the rebels seem to be for Carlisle. The latest intelligence Mr. Wade has had of them was yesterday when they were at Jedbrough and Moffet. This morning all the infantry who are in camp near this place were drawn up in their appointed lines of battle and made a glorious appearance, though not so numerous as one could wish.” *Copies. 2 pp.*

R. WENTWORTH to [VISCOUNT IRWIN].

1745, Nov. 7. Newcastle.—You will be surprised to find that we are not yet marched hence. Last Sunday the marshal went to Morpeth where he learnt that the rebels were advancing towards Carlisle. He immediately sent orders to Lord Terawley to halt the troops, and next day returned here. He has since had an account that their march towards Carlisle

was a feint and that they have turned off that road and are marching towards us. If they pursue their march it will save us a great deal of trouble. *The Hon. F. L. Wood.*

*Postscript.*—Mr. Thornton with his company has joined us.  $1\frac{1}{2}$  pp.

————— to [VISCOUNT IRWIN].

[1745,] Nov. 8.—“I wrote your Lordship on Tuesday night by express and have now to acquaint you that three Highland officers came here from Moffat this morning and have demanded quarters for near 5,000 foot and 1,000 horse. They declined naming the exact number. We don’t believe they are so many. Being under no discipline they can’t be restrained from taking what they have occasion for. The gentlemen among them pay for what they get, but I hear the private men often do not. I am informed from good hands that many have deserted since they left Edinburgh and many still would but they are made to believe that in any case they will be hanged. As they are very irregular in their marches and hitherto have gone much in parties and in the night, light horse would greatly annoy them, and would the country of England pluck up a spirit, they might, as they are now fully armed, do them a great deal of mischief even without a regular force, for numbers of them, I am persuaded, are as much afraid of us as we are of them. We despised them too much at first, and since they got to a head we have been shamefully intimidated and by this means have played their game. Had we in Scotland been as timeously armed and supported, they durst not have made so free with our country as they have done.

“We can get no certain accounts which way the rest of their army is marched. Some say they are all coming this way, and others that they went by Lauder and Selkirk, and that both bodies are to join somewhere upon the border. I am obliged to send this by a private hand to Carlisle to be put into the post office there and am afraid it may fall into their hands before it reach that place.”  $1\frac{3}{4}$  pp.

R. WENTWORTH to [VISCOUNT IRWIN].

1745, Nov. 10. Newcastle.—We remain in the same position as when I wrote last. We hear that the rebels are marching towards Dumfries. General Legonier, we hear, is ordered to march down the western road with 10,000 men, part of which will be the new raised regiments. I suppose when he arrives at Carlisle, we shall begin our march towards the rebels, in which case it will be impossible for them to slip by both armies. Price’s and Legonier’s regiments are ordered (from Berwick) to Edinburgh.  $1\frac{1}{4}$  pp.



*The Hon.  
F. L. Wood.*

JOHN HUTTON to [VISCOUNT IRWIN].

1745, Nov. 10. Marshe.—I have just received the following account from Penrith :—

“ Penrith, Nov. 9.

“ Yesterday three persons demanded at Dumfries provisions for 5,000 foot and 1,000 horse, which were to enter that place last night.

“ At Moffat they required quarters for 4,000 foot and 600 horse, but in fact they only proved to be 2,000.

“ Yesterday evening a cornet with two of his men took about eight miles from Carlisle a strong genteel able-bodied man in Highland dress with a white cockade, called himself a quarter-master to the rebel army. He had four pistols, but no powder or ball.

“ Fifty or sixty of the rebels have appeared upon a bank that overlooks Carlisle, called Stanwick's Bank.”

“ I fear we have no regular forces in Carlisle but invalids. The militia of Cumberland and Westmoreland I believe are both there, and the townsmen say they will join in defending it to the last, that I should hope Marshal Wade may arrive there in time to relieve it. We have got our arms, but the firelocks have no slings to them, which we shall find difficult, I fear, to get in the country.” 3 pp.

THOMAS RICHARDSON, Postmaster at Penrith, to VISCOUNT IRWIN.

[1745,] Nov. 11. Penrith.—“ This morning the following examination was taken from Joseph Tiffin, servant to Mr. Bramwell of this town, who says that about midnight on Friday he went to the rebels' army and left them at Rawcliff (within three miles of Carlisle) yesterday morning. The said examinant further says that they have about nine field pieces. He believes there may be 1,000 horse in the division he saw. Another party would be at Rawcliff last night, in case they could get their heavy artillery up, which was then behind them. They talked very largely as to their numbers, but from all accounts he could gather from those who had seen the second division, he thought their amount would not exceed 10,000. They march with droves of black cattle and sheep, three waggons of biscuit and cheese, which they sit down at noon to eat, at night and morning get a little oat meal, which they buy up at their own price or take away wherever they can get it, and constantly carry it in a leathern bag for their subsistence ; every one has a sword, a target, a gun and a dirk. The rear always push forward the front, and they march in a very great hurry. They wish much to be in Lancashire and Wales, and offer ten guineas to any volunteer that will go to the Chevalier. This examinant says he had the same offer made him. They march always by daybreak, and sooner when they had the benefit of the moon. The main body encamps every night,

the officers go to towns or houses, the baggage guard is relieved every day and consists of about 300. *The Hon.  
F. L. Wood.*

"By undoubted intelligence the rebels appeared yesterday afternoon facing Carlisle between the English and Irish gates; the castle and citadel fired about thirty guns in a few minutes at 2 o'clock, several were likewise heard at one and afterwards at 3 this morning, but with what success we cannot tell, all communication being stopped." 1 p.

JAMES GILCHRIST to [VISCOUNT IRWIN].

1745, Nov. 11. Dumfriës.—I wrote last Friday that three Highland officers were demanding billets here for 5,000 foot and 1,000 horse. About thirteen more came after them, but when part of the corps was within six and the rest within eight miles of us, they received a message from the Prince, who had marched the east road, which obliged them to wheel about and march directly towards the border. The column under the Prince was at Rocklif on Saturday night. The vanguard of the other was at Grainay [Gretna], four miles behind, and the rest marching hard after them. "No doubt Carlisle was attacked that night or next morning, but as our communication with it is cut off we have as yet no accounts from thence. Those who came here went off next day without demanding any contribution. One of them deserted, and by all accounts from Edinburgh and Glasgow the roads are thronged with deserters, many of them seized by the country people.

"Now that we have seen this army it gives us no small concern to think that a whole kingdom should have been so shamefully intimidated with such a pack of tatterdemalions, for two thirds of them are no better and great numbers of them marching without breeches, stockings or shoes. It was with the greatest difficulty that they got their artillery and baggage through this country for want of cattle, people having driven their horses to the mountains. A farmer about eight miles from this refusing or delaying to send for his horses, they set fire to a stack of corn and burnt it.

"Sometime before the rebels left Edinburgh, Lord Louis Gordon went to the north in order, as was given out, to assemble and bring up his brother's vassals and tenants and I have heard nothing of him since." 2 pp.

JOHN HUTTON to [VISCOUNT IRWIN].

1745, Nov. 12. Marshe.—Copies of the two letters on the other side were sent me last night and this morning. I hear that Marshal Wade had ordered a regiment of dragoons to be at Bishop Auckland last night on their march towards Carlisle. Sir Conyers Darcy has ordered five of the North Riding companies to quarter at Richmond, till we hear a little further of the motions of the rebels.

*The Hon. F. L. Wood.* Copies of two letters from Penrith : (a) Nov. 11. See above.

(b) "Monday afternoon near four o'clock." [Nov. 11.]—"Last night four quartermasters of the rebel's army arrived at Brampton (which is about eight miles east of Carlisle) about eleven o'clock, and gave the town notice to provide for 8,000 men this night, and this morning the rebels left Carlisle with about 100 carriages, marched over Warwick Bridge. The target carriage was drawn by three horses, said to have either a large cannon or a mortar in it, and sunk in the sands in the river below Carlisle, and there remains. A person who appeared to be the Young Pretender was in treaty this morning with a miller near Warwick Bridge for a quantity of oatmeal by the stone.

"The rebels shrunk and gave way when the cannon balls went over their heads, upon which their officers told them that if they did not behave better they should be shot."  $\frac{3}{4}$  p.

#### CHRISTOPHER OLDFIELD to VISCOUNT IRWIN.

1745, Nov. 13. York.—"Our accounts from Appleby says that castle of Carlisle fired [sic] so briskly upon the rebels that they thought fit to return to Brampton, seven miles east of that place. It's said they lost one of their best cannon in crossing the River Eden and seven barrels of powder. It's said this was the only cannon that could be of any service to the rebels." Seal. 1 p.

#### THOMAS RICHARDSON to VISCOUNT IRWIN, at Beverley.

1745, Nov. 13. Post Office, Penrith.—The rebels have been seen moving towards Carlisle again [from Brampton]; their numbers are given out to be 7,000, and they were heard to declare they were going to besiege the place in form. They forced four carpenters to go with them from Brampton to assist in erecting batteries. They have been felling wood all this day at Corby and Warwick for the repair of their carriages (as they give out), making batteries and scaling ladders. "This account may be depended upon according to the best testimonies I can meet with." Seal.  $\frac{3}{4}$  p.

#### The SAME to the SAME.

1745, Nov. 14, 8 p.m. Post Office, Penrith.—"The only intelligence we have to-day is that the rebels are actually laying before Carlisle. A party towards the east side is intrenching within about half a mile of the walls. They are forcing the country to bring in provisions for eight miles round, and give out they are fully resolved to reduce Carlisle. The guns from the castle have continued firing the greatest part of this day and the enemy is so near that the garrison is throwing hand granadoes at them." Seal (broken).  $\frac{3}{4}$  p.



## The DUKE OF NEWCASTLE to VISCOUNT IRWIN.

*The Hon.  
F. L. Wood.*

1745, Nov. 15. Whitehall.—Recommendation, in case the rebels should attempt to come into the East Riding, to obstruct and distress them, particularly by rendering it difficult for them to procure subsistence; also to look to the provision of the King's troops and to give directions for frequent meetings of deputy lieutenants and justices of the peace, so long as the rebels shall remain in the neighbourhood. *Signed.* 1½ pp.

## THOMAS RICHARDSON to VISCOUNT IRWIN.

1745, Nov. 16, 8 p.m., Penrith.—Colonel Durand, late governor of Carlisle, is come here and confirms the account of the taking of Carlisle. He knows nothing of the terms of capitulation nor did he advise or consent to it. The garrison could have held out a month. The militia officers are not to come out until they have given parole never to take up arms against the Stuart family. Since writing, Sir John Pennington and the rest of the militia officers came here on foot, the rebels having secured all the horses for their own use. 1 p.

————— to —————.

1745, Nov. 17, 8 p.m. Bernard Castle.—The castle of Carlisle has surrendered to the rebels. Durand the governor with the militia officers arrived yesterday at Penrith. He complains that if he had not been forsaken, he could have held out a month. "The D[uke] of P[er]th entered first and behaved with a good deal of sauciness and ordered them to turn out of the town. He allowed them an escort to Penrith, which drove them like so many sheep, and but the weather was favourable for walking or they would have been both leg-wearied and footsore. Their horses etc. the rebels took care of. The inhabitants were weak enough (though they never could get any assurance of succour) to commit their plate and valuable effects to the protection of the castle. The rebels from this seeming opposition are now in possession of a great deal of booty, ammunition, horses, and plenty of arms, of which they were in great want. I have not heard of any articles of capitulation. If there were any I fancy they were at the discretion of the rebels."

*Extract of a letter from Kendall, Nov. 17, noon :—*

"We are informed from Penrith that the castle is surrendered along with the city. The militia are coming home, horses being sent for them. The light horse have lost all their horses and accoutrements. Captain Wilson was to pay 100*l.* for himself and company, the rest in proportion. Captain Moor who was taken prisoner is released on paying eighteen guineas. They have obliged them all to take an oath that they will not serve against the Pretender for one year. Not a man of our side is killed or wounded, but one missing. Several of the rebels are killed and wounded. Amongst the dead is Lord

*The Hon. George Murray.* They are supposed to be near 10,000.  
*F. L. Wood.* Marshal Wade left Newcastle on Saturday last and intended to be at Carlisle as last Tuesday." 1 p.

————— to —————.

[1745, Nov.]—"Town of Carlisle was surrendered the 15th. the cannon in general removed into the castle, the rest nailed, Glenbucket was killed, and the Marquess of Tullibardine, as supposed, and a baronet. Generally believed the rebels lost between 500 or 600. The castle will probably hold out till Wade arrives, whose horse began their march from Newcastle to Carlisle the 13th, the foot the next day; the army expected to get before Carlisle Monday or Tuesday.

"The governor of the castle of Carlisle able to hold out six days. General Ligonier at Preston with 10,000 men the 14th."  $\frac{1}{2}$  p.

#### CHRISTOPHER OLDFIELD to VISCOUNT IRWIN.

1745, Nov. 18. York.—Concerning the transference of the subscription money, which the Lords Lieutenants do not think necessary, as the rebels are not likely to come to York.

*Postscript.*—"It is reported that General Guiest has taken General Mackdonald prisoner with papers of great importance about him." *Seal (broken).* 2 pp.

#### JAMES GILCHRIST to VISCOUNT IRWIN.

1745, Nov. 18. Dumfries.—Account of the capitulation of Carlisle. "One Glengyle, whom the rebels left behind to infest the country, entered Argyleshire last week with 150 men, but Lieutenant Colonel John Campbell attacked and defeated him, killed two and took about twenty prisoners. Glengyle himself narrowly escaped. One McDonald of Moidart, who after the battle had gone north, was on his return taken prisoner by the country people about Douglas and carried into Edinburgh. Several letters were found on him, particularly one from Mr. Murray to himself, desiring him to return to the army and so soon as he crossed the Forth to give out all the way that the McDonnalds, McLauds etc. to a very great number were on full march to join the army. Liggonier's and Pierce's regiments of foot and the remains of Gardiner's and Hamiltoun's entered Edinburgh on Thursday last."  $2\frac{1}{2}$  pp.

#### WILLIAM MUNKHOUSE to "HIS HONOUR WANE."

1745, Nov. 19, 8 p.m. Penrith.—"A party of about 100 horse came here last night called the van guard; they make a tolerable good appearance. They have spent this day doing everything to show their expectation of seeing their whole army here this day. They came with their linen wet, but not smoothed, they have ordered in hay and corn from all the

gentlemen's houses, near Penrith, part of which has been complied with ; they seemed rather regardless of it at last, and from that, and the confession of some, we are persuaded that their intended march (that they have declared to-morrow morn) will be to Carlisle. They have about eighty they call hussars. These were sent out and returned to Carlisle on Sunday evening. They say at about twenty miles from Carlisle they saw part of General Wade's army. *The Hon. F. L. Wood.*

"On Monday morn a general council was held, but previous to that a party was detached towards Dumfries, and another (which is the above) to this place.

"And this morn a large detachment with about thirty baggage carts went to Brampton.

"Yesterday at Carlisle their surgeons made great enquiry for linen proper to bind up wounds with, declaring they expected a battle soon. I hear that General Wade was last night at Thurloe Castle six miles from Brampton.

"In taking down the villages round this town they declared that Lowther, Graystock and Hutton were at too great a distance for quartering any of their men at, and so struck them out of their lists.

"I left Hutton Hall this morn in possession of Mr. Tullie, Mr. Chancellor Waugh and his lady. They were yesterday on their route to B. Castle, but driven into Hutton by bad weather and now confined there by the party here." *Copy. 1 p.*

SIR CONYERS D'ARCY to [? the DUKE OF NEWCASTLE].

1745, Nov. 19. Aske.—Acknowledging his Grace's express, and mentioning a letter received from Wade. I hope the rebels will not come into this Riding, where they would be only ineffectually opposed by the newly raised companies, which do not amount to 500. 350 are now at Richmond, and the rest were ordered to march thither, but I have determined to retreat to York, where I hope to meet Lords Malton and Irwin. I fear it will be difficult to obstruct the rebels' march through this part of the country as it abounds in roads and passes and the rivers are in many places fordable. It will be equally impracticable to distress them in procuring subsistence and forage, from the great abundance of corn and cattle. The deputy lieutenants and justices of the peace have held frequent and regular meetings and since the danger came so near us many of them have been daily with me. *2 pp.*

————— to —————.

1745, [Nov.] 20. Nostal.—"By advice this day from Mr. Wilson of Leeds, he says that it is generally believed that the rebels intend to miss Wade and to march towards Leeds. Qy. if it may not be necessary for all the Lord Lieutenants to be there, but I submit to your better judgment ; as we are to meet our Lord Lieutenant at Pontefract in the morning I shall



*The Hon. F. L. Wood.* propose it to him. Mr. Wilson desires that all the West Riding forces may be sent there, which I believe will be complied with.

“By express to Lord Lonsdale from Penrith, Nov. 18, 1745.

“At 3 this afternoon came here a quartermaster belonging to the rebels to bespeak billets for two squadrons of horse, which he said would be 250, and for 8,000 men against tomorrow. The horse which came in here did not exceed half the number, as they were counted by several people.”  $\frac{1}{2}$  p.

COLONEL JOHN DURAND to [GENERAL FOLLIOT, Governor of Carlisle].

1745, Nov. 20. Bowes.—Account of the surrender of Carlisle in vindication of his own conduct. 4 pp. *Copy. S.P. Dom. Printed, Ewald, Life of Prince Charles Stuart, pp. 156-8; Mounsey, Carlisle in 1745, pp. 52-4.*

JOHN COWPER to the POSTMASTER OF BROUGH.

1745, Nov. 21. “Past 12 at noon.” Penrith.—“The Highland army is swarming here all this day like bees. Those we had last night are all gone the Lancashire road. The heads we have had are Lord George Murray, Lord Elcho, Lord Nairn, Glenbucket, Duke of Perth (who I have been just now with). Their prince is expected every minute. His quarters, Mr. Thomas Simpson’s. All public money demanded on pain of military execution. They have received the excise. The whole body undoubtedly’s moving this way. Theirs are all forced marches. Numbers never stop. Accounts from Emont Bridge will bring me their whole numbers. Near 2,000 passed there already.” *Copy, sent from Brough to Lord Irwin. 1 p.*

————— to RICHARD WILSON, at Leeds.

1745, Nov. 22. 9 p.m. Sedbergh.—“I refer you to my last of yesterday’s date despatched away from near Kendal at seven at night giving you account that the van guard of rebels had entered Kendal etc., which I hope you would receive in good time this day. I have now to advise you what has passed here since. None of them have moved this day from Kendal but have hitherto behaved very quiet and the town been in little confusion from them. I kept guard at my quarters last night one mile from town till twelve, when I went to bed and was not disturbed. I got up at four and sent my horses further out of the way to prevent their falling into the hands of any strolling parties. When I came to town before it was light and found no guards at the town’s end, I learned that about 150 foot came in last night about 8 o’clock and that great numbers were expected this day. In the mean time I heard the bellman of the town crying about

the streets by order of the rebel commissary general, that provision must be immediately made ready in all private as well as public houses with bread and ale for what he calls the Prince's army; that all bakers and butchers must diligently follow their different business in baking and killing; that the country must bring in forage and provisions, all which should be paid for at a moderate price; and that they should be safe in their persons, horses and effects, and that the taxes usually paid by the town should be ready to be called in whenever they should call for them. After enquiry had been made what proportionate numbers each inhabitant could accommodate the commissary or quarter-master ordered the constable to give notice to the people in all houses for such numbers, whereof many moderate housekeepers of my acquaintance had billets for eight officers, twenty private men, and six horses etc. About 2 o'clock their new and very unwelcome guests began to appear and they were drawn up by three in breast, no doubt with a good design to make them appear more numerous by being longer on their march, but they did not deceive me thereby for I counted them very carefully and their number including boys of eight and men of eighty years of age (all which bore a musket, broad sword, target and pistols, a load of armour far too much for many of them) they did not exceed 850.

"This was called Lord George Murray's regiment. Soon after came another famous regiment called Glenbucket's (whose old decrepit shape I saw riding almost double fold on horseback); it consisted of no more than 150, something better looking than the former. By this time it was near 3 o'clock, and as I resolved to shift my quarters this night, I would not wait the coming up of some more regiments expected this night, and returned well pleased with the sight—a sight worthy of ridicule to every observer and matter of joy to all lovers of their country that no better than such trumpery are come to invade us. Such a number of Scotch black cattle I never saw except the droves that go into the south for slaughter, and I doubt not so are these. I should be ashamed to be their colonel. How they get any listed for so low a post as captains I wonder. Then came their horses, that look as if their masters had made bedding of what they poor beasts should eat. I am sure the greatest part could not be exchanged with us for mules. I saw some of poor Johnny Cope's horse, who have great reason to curse their new king, for whatever they may get by him they have lost a deal, a deal of flesh and many a good meal. You will excuse my being merry, my spirits were quite raised at such a comic scene as this procession from first to last. I assure you it gave me great joy to see such sorry fools as they are. Had King George been with me to-day he would have been very merry. I walked into the country three miles and took my horses, leaving orders with a friend to despatch a messenger after me, if anything

*The Hon.  
F. L. Wood.*

*The Hon.  
F. L. Wood.*

worth notice happened to-night. He is not yet come; if he brings any news you shall have it in my postscript. My resolution to come here was partly to be out of the rebels' way and partly to bring me to a proper road to join M. Wade, which I purposed to do to-morrow in order to give him what intelligence I could, for I and everybody at Kendal expected he was close at their heels and that he had frightened them away. If I had gone to him or if I should go I hope you will excuse my leaving my proper station a little time, which ought to be between the rebels and you, yet as I thought I might do good by my intelligence to Wade and as I purposed to return very hastily to my post again, there would probably be no harm by it, as by all I can learn they won't march till Monday from Kendal and even then it is generally said and by some of their own men they are going directly for Lancaster and to push for Wales. I shall return time enough for your intelligence. But on coming hither, I have seen a letter which gives me uneasiness, wherein I find Wade is gone back to Newcastle, and does not follow them, which, if he did, I am sure he might greatly annoy their rearguard, baggage and artillery, all which as I am here advised at Penrith this night with the Chevalier. The letter I see here is dated this day from the postmaster of Brough to the Mayor of Lancaster, advising that last night at eleven, a party of our Yorkshire Hunters being at Brough received an express from Wade (who he says is now at Newcastle) that they must be at Bishop Auckland this day at noon, that they mounted immediately and went for Bernard Castle last night. This has almost made me decline attempting to see our army, but, however, I purpose to go off very early in the morning to Brough where I can have intelligence of him (being fourteen miles hence) and can return hither to-morrow, or if the army be near can advance to it. So it may probably be somewhat longer time before you hear from me again, but I will lose no time I can save. I wish the Lords Lieutenants of our county may order their men to Settle if the rebels come that way, and advance in such small parties and in such disorder into our country through the narrow passes of Settle as they do to this place of Kendal. Our men may gall them much, and I could wish to be one. I have nothing more material at present. What offers further shall be carefully transmitted."

*Postscript.*—"As my expected messenger does not come up I shall close my letter. I had forgot to tell you the people of this place had a notion some of the crew would come this way to Kirby and Hornby Castle, but a spy is come in who assures them none can come here to-night. This comes per a footman to Settle (no horses being left in all the town): he does not set out till five in the morning, before which I shall be gone off."

*On the same sheet :—*

Nov. 22, 5 p.m. Kendal.—"This afternoon came in Glenbucket, Lord George Murray, and part of the Duke of Perth's men, supposed to be about 1,200 men. We had last



night 112 horse and 150 foot so that I suppose there is in all about 1,462. They are all quartered in Strickland Gate and Strammon Gate, few are in Highgate, it is reserved till to-morrow, but since I began to write, more horse are come but the numbers I cannot tell. *The Hon.  
F. L. Wood.*

"This is the most I can tell, only they behave civilly and pay for what they call." *Copies. 2½ pp.*

"COPY OF A LETTER from Penrith, to the POSTMASTER OF BROUGH."

1745, Nov. 22, Friday, past Twelve.—"The Highland army which marched in here yesterday halts this day: the Prince with his household came at the head of a regiment of foot about three in the afternoon. By the best reckoning we could make at Eamont Bridge, and at Fallowfield Bridge in this town, the Highlanders might be about three thousand; they have odd straggling parties which makes any account difficult. The carriages for baggage which came here yesterday I counted this morning, they are 31, their artillery is coming, three field pieces are already here, and eight on the road. The body of horse very inconsiderable as yet, about 30 hussars, besides those which marched with the van guard yesterday to Kendal; Carlisle is left with only about 100; they talk of great numbers to come up, what has appeared yet, taking the whole body together will not exceed 6,000, besides women and boys; Lady Ogilvie and Secretary Murray's lady are the only people of rank of that sex, old Glenbucket is gone forward with Lord Elko, Dukes Perth and Athol are in town, and the other head lords Ogilvie, Nairn, Murray, Pitsligoe, Dundee, with several others of distinction. Evening 3 o'clock, this moment I went to see the train of artillery, which consisted of 12 small field pieces, the whole they say will be 16, a very poor guard with them and the baggage etc. which were 20 carriages, some drawn by three and some by two horses a piece. We are pretty well assured we have the whole of their army, and to give it all advantages it will not exceed 7,000 at the farthest; we hope they will all march to-morrow." *Printed. 1 p.*

R. WENTWORTH to [VISCOUNT IRWIN].

1745, Nov. 22. Newcastle.—Gives the reason of the return of Wade's army from Hexham to Newcastle, as that he found it "impossible to subsist the army any further."

*Postscript.*—"There is an account from the north that 700 Highlanders are up in arms in Perthshire." *1¼ pp.*

————— to —————.

[1745,] Nov. 23, 8 p.m. Appleby.—"I can now tell you with much pleasure that my wife's silver tankards etc. are

*The Hon.* all safe, for the whole Highland army is marched by Shap to  
*F. L. Wood.* Kendal. The number each day came into Penrith you have below.

" Monday	..	..	..	100
Tuesday	..	..	..	840
Do.	..	..	..	500
Do	..	..	..	300
Do.	..	..	..	300
Friday	..	..	..	100
Do.	..	..	..	2,746
				<hr/>
				4,886

" 60 carriages, 16 small pieces of cannon.

" Commanders, Lord Tullibardine, Perth, Pitligo, Elko, George Murray, Nairn, Kilmarnock, Ogilvie, Lairds Carnwath, Glenbucket, Cobardie, Gordon of Carmassal, Gordon of Harris, Alberdeen, Macdonald, M'Neal, Hay and Dundee. A great part of their army are shabby dogs and it is thought in very bad heart.

" It is said several of the officers upon taking leave at Penrith of their landlords said they were betrayed but they would fight to the last." *Copy.* 1 p.

R. WENTWORTH to [VISCOUNT IRWIN].

1745, Nov. 24. Newcastle.—Our order of march is entirely altered. We are all to march in one body and encamp every night. We begin our march on Tuesday and proceed to Wetherby, where we shall receive further orders. 1 p.

J—— T—— to ——.

1745, Nov. 25. Settle.—" Mr. Picard was at Kendall all day yesterday and left it about 6 last night. He says that about 1,800 marched from thence towards Lancaster yesterday and Saturday, and that last night after their artillery and baggage came into Kendall there might be about 3,000 there. They don't pretend they have any more to follow that road, but say they have 1,000 to go by York, but this gains no credit. Their artillery consisted of nine four-pounders and four six-pounders, and their baggage was in 63 carriages, some drawn by two horses, some by three. He also says a great many of 'em are old men and boys and that there seems to be almost as many persons of distinction amongst them as private men." *Copy* (?).  $\frac{1}{2}$  p. *Preceded by*

" Copy of a letter from Mr. Carus at Black Burton to Mr. Michael Fenwick, who is now at this town, dated 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon.

" About half an hour past 11 this forenoon some of the Highlanders, Mr. Wenis in his letter to Mr. Heys says about thirty, but by the account that I have from Leonard Johnson, whom I sent to by a special messenger, there was 53, came to

Hornby Castle and dined there and about half an hour past 2 set forward for Lancaster. By Leonard Johnson's letter, *The Hon. F. L. Wood.* he said that he had a good deal of discourse with Lord Eltho's [*sic*] man who told him that no more comes that road, for the reason of their coming there was to hinder the forage masters from coming that way. Dr. Burton of York sent a letter to the castle from Leonard Johnson's and immediately a number of 'em came down from thence and conducted him there with his servant and guide went towards Lancaster with them. No further account can be had yet.

"Mr. Heys is a Scotch gentleman who has lived some time at Lancaster." (*Signed*) "W.T.C." *Copy.*  $\frac{1}{2}$  p.

CHRISTOPHER OLDFIELD to VISCOUNT IRWIN, at Beverley.

1745, Nov. 25. York.—The rebels proclaimed their Prince at Kendal yesterday and their vanguard consisting of 150 horse and 1,000 foot went forward towards Lancaster. *Enclosing a printed* "Copy of a letter from Penrith to the Postmaster of Brough," Nov. 23. *See the Antiquary*, xxiii, 32.

C. WILBERFORCE to VISCOUNT IRWIN, at Beverley.

1745, Nov. 26. Hull.—"The enclosed is copy of a letter received this post from a good hand at Newcastle. . . ."

Newcastle, Nov. 24, 1745.

"On Saturday and Sunday, the 16th and 17th Nov., General Wade's whole army marched to Hexham, from whence they returned to Newcastle on Friday night, the 23rd, and they were all under cover in houses, churches, glasshouses etc. etc. the 24th when the post came away. My friend's share is 450. He writes they begin their march from the south on Monday the 25th and will go in three columns to prevent the necessity of encamping at nights, the first day to Durham, on Tuesday to Darlington, on Wednesday to Northallerton, on Thursday to Boroughbridge and on Friday to Wetherby. There they halt till the second and third columns come up to them, who set out from Newcastle on Tuesday and Wednesday.

"Accounts at Newcastle signify the rebels moving from Kendall towards York.

"Last night (the 23rd) was brought here a Roman Catholic (a substantial farmer's son) of Northumberland, who was returning to the rebels at Carlisle with about 120 guineas sealed up in a purse, sent to the rebels from a papist gentleman in this county, and from what he hath discovered you may depend this underhand assistance is made them by most of the Roman Catholics that are able in the kingdom. Therefore I advise that diligent watch and search may be on them." *Copy.*  $1\frac{1}{2}$  pp.

RALPH REED to the HON. JOHN HILL, at Thornton, near Malton.

1745, Nov. 29. Newcastle.—"I am of opinion that the Yorkshire Hunters might have done good service by watching



*The Hon. F. L. Wood.* the rear of the rebel army and would certainly have had many deserters [had] those abandoned wretches known where to have got sanctuary, for many of them wanted greatly to desert if they could have got clear off, but the thought of Carlisle being garrisoned by the rebels, those that would have deserted were at a loss for refuge."  $\frac{3}{4}$  p.

————— to —————.

[1745,] Nov. 29. Rochdale.—“Yesterday at 2 o'clock, two Highlanders went into Manchester and soon after beat up for volunteers and enlisted forty or fifty; betwixt six and seven about 200 of them on horseback passed by Four Lane End, in Hilton, on their road to Manchester, and said more were following, as they intended to march thither that night; yesterday quarters were ordered for 800 at Leigh and Chawbert, about eight miles from Manchester.”  $\frac{1}{2}$  p.

HENRY PELHAM to [VISCOUNT IRWIN].

1745, Nov. 30. Arlington Street.—Concerning Lord Irwin's application for a commission in the army for his nephew, Mr. Ingram. “I find your neighbours are alarmed at the approach of the rebels. I don't wonder at it, but, by our intelligence, it does not look as if they meant to come your way. They are undoubtedly not so terrible as they have been lately represented, nor so insignificant as they were thought by some at first. Thank God, we have now an army in England and a prince of the blood to head 'em. I wish only for a meeting, I fear not our giving 'em a hearty drubbing. Uncertainty and delays are as bad almost as a defeat, for our credit cannot much longer hold out in such a case. We have had a ship brought into the Downs from Dunkirk. Lord Derwentwater, as he is called, is on board, and a *son* of his, whom some people suppose to be the *brother of the young gentleman* with the Highland army, is there also. The truth of this surmise will be soon known, for they are sent for to London.” 3 pp.

————— to —————.

[1745, Nov.]—Two gentlemen riding betwixt Moffatt and the Crook, on Sat., Nov. 2, met a countryman from Peebles, who said that before he had left that place the provost had got a message from the rebels to prepare food and lodging that evening for 1,800 men. Great preparations were also making that evening at Broughton, where some persons of distinction were arrived, escorted by sixty horse.

One of the gentlemen received an express from Peebles that the 1,800 men, with 150 carts, were come in on Saturday night. Subsequently a body of 4,000 came up.

Another gentleman reports that horses were impressed at Perth to carry the French baggage, arms and ammunition,

which had come from Montrose, to Alloa, on Sabbath, Oct. 27. That night they began to ferry over the baggage with great joy and continued doing so Monday and Tuesday. *The Hon. F. L. Wood.*

But General Blakeney having notice that their rear was to pass on Wednesday morning despatched Captain Abercrombie with some soldiers and countrymen to attack them, which they accordingly did, wounded some, took fourteen or sixteen prisoners, fourteen cows, three or four horses and a great deal of baggage, arms etc., stripped the prisoners, got several purses of gold and money, and a vast deal of letters, which it is supposed will afford General Blakeney some notable discoveries. A great deal of Highland wives were there, whom they also stripped and got letters and money on them. They were all brought into Sterling on Wednesday betwixt 7 and 8 at night and carried up to the castle.

With the baggage from the Montrose ship there were 24 French engineers, who used the countrymen very rudely that carried it into Alloa. Glengyle with 150 men and seven pieces of cannon was gone to take possession of the castle of Down, five miles beyond Sterling, and General Blakeney was resolved to go there and attack them. *Copy. 2 pp.*

————— to —————.

[1745, Nov.]—General reflections on the rebellion. Wade's army was well provided for at Newcastle. The soldiery had 6lbs. of good bread sold them for 5d. The providor general for the army here, said to be a Jew, agreed with the bakers at Newcastle to deliver him 6lbs. of well-baked bread for 4½d., for which the army paid 5d. Notwithstanding the great army here they did not make any alterations in the price of provisions, and had they continued in camp and not been burdensome on the victuallers, the advantage would have been considerable in this part of the country and not a charge upon it.

The number of the rebels, counted at Emman and Lowther bridges on the march from Penrith to Kendale :—Monday, Nov. 18, 100 horse ; Tuesday, 840 ; Tuesday, 500 ; Wednesday, 300 ; Thursday, 300 ; Friday, 2,746 ; Total, 4,786. Left at Carlisle, 120. 60 carriages. 16 cannon. 2 cohorns.

From a letter from Carlisle : That the son of Mr. Dobinson, an attorney, died while the rebels were at Carlisle, but the Duke of P[ert]h would not let him be buried in his p[rin]ce's churchyard, on account of his being a heretic. He was buried five miles out of the town in a country churchyard, unknown to the duke.

We have received an account, but too well attested, that 1,000 French troops are landed at or near Montross. The *Saltash* sloop reports that they ran a sloop on shore near there, under French colours, which proves to be a French transport ship, but the people on board escaped on shore.

*The Hon. F. L. Wood.* The *Saltash* took four Scotch pilots or fishermen when this happened, who are under examination here this day. *Portion only.* 4 pp.

#### THE YORKSHIRE FORCES.

1745, [Nov.]—Resolutions of the deputy lieutenants of the West Riding and the burgesses of Leeds that the forces raised for the defence of the county cannot act in separate bodies; that Leeds is the properest rendezvous for the said troops; that as the valleys are narrow westward of that place and the rivers now overflow their banks, the rebels might be greatly annoyed in their march. Ordered that these resolutions be certified to the Archbishop of York and the Lords Lieutenants of the three Ridings. *Endorsed, in Lord Irwin's hand, "Resolutions of Leeds Parliament, 1745."* 1½ pp.

#### CHRISTOPHER OLDFIELD to VISCOUNT IRWIN.

1745, Nov. [*sic. rectius* Dec.] 2. York.—An express from Rochdale this morning assures us the rebels all left Manchester yesterday and went for Wales, as they said. They beat up at Manchester, but did not get above 100, some of which was gentlemen's sons. The mob was quiet. *Seal (broken).* ½ p.

#### RICHARD MILNES to VISCOUNT IRWIN, at Beverley.

1745, Dec. 2. Wakefield.—Three scouts, who returned from Manchester last night, report that the rebels began their march thence to Stockport and Knutsford yesterday morning at 4 o'clock. One of my men stayed at Manchester till 10.30 and saw all the foot gone. Some horse, being the rearguard, were in town when he came away and would not march, as he apprehended, till this day. They gave out that their march would be directly for London, but it was thought they would make for Chester or Wales. 1 p.

#### R. COOKE to SIR ROWLAND WINN, bart., at Leeds.

1745, Dec. 3. Halifax.—“Mr. Ramsden, our messenger to Manchester, returned this morn. Says he was taken prisoner at Manchester and conducted as such to Macclesfield, from whence he luckily escaped. That fifteen or thereabouts of his Majesty's forces came to Macclesfield on Saturday night to reconnoitre the rebels' army. That they all except three left that place on Sunday morning, but that the three stayed till the rebels actually entered the town. That they told the people there that the King's forces might be collected in 24 hours, at a small distance. The messenger further adds that one of the rebel officers told him there would certainly be an engagement in a day or two. That the rebels were extremely busy in collecting horses and carriages at Presbury (at which place the messenger was in his return home) for a march on



Monday morning (whither he could not tell), but that on receipt of a letter the order was countermanded. He does not speak positively as to the number of recruits, but believes about 200 enlisted at Manchester." 1 p. *The Hon. F. L. Wood.*

RICHARD BURDEN to [VISCOUNT IRWIN].

1745, Dec. 3. Tuesday, 8 a.m. Doncaster.—The report that the rebels were marching from Manchester to Sheffield was confirmed to us by the persons who came with carriages and loaded horses with the valuable effects of the inhabitants of Sheffield, who also said that two of the rebels came into the town on Friday night to order quarters for their army. Upon this alarm we sent out three messengers from hence, one to Sheffield, another to Ashton under Line, and a third to Rochdale. Before they could return, Mrs. Finch from Thribergh, with her whole family and some of the inhabitants of Sheffield, fled to this town for refuge and confirmed the report, and an officer in Lord Higham's regiment came from Pontefract to order billets for the regiment. Sir Rowland Winn sent to his four eldest daughters (who had been at my house all the week) to go into Lincolnshire, and Mrs. Winn with the rest of the children came in the evening for the same purpose. Our fright was in some measure abated when the messenger returned from Sheffield with the following account (*i.e.*) that on Friday night two Scotch gentlemen with two servants came into an inn and called for a room, which being shown into, they each laid down a pair of pistols and cuttee upon the table, and ordered a bottle of wine. This being noised in the town, the mob got about the house, but none had courage to venture in. The principal inhabitants were applied to, to raise the town's company and apprehend them, but they declined it, suggesting that a body of the rebels were near at hand and should the inhabitants molest the two gentlemen the town would certainly be set on fire, and to save the town from destruction thought it most prudent to let the gentlemen alone and give them what they should require. The gentlemen were in the back part of the house and heard none of the noise and bustle in the streets. On Saturday morning they went away without any disturbance. They were two tradesmen from Liverpool and had been at Marshal Wade's army, and proposed to see that under the Duke of Cumberland.

The other two messengers returned last night and bring word the rebels marched from Manchester on Sunday morning, part to Knotsford and part to Macklesfield, and since I begun to write this I have received a letter from Sir Rowland Winn, which tells me the Duke of Cumberland's army is within a few miles of the rebels and Marshal Wade's army was at Boroughbridge last night. These accounts have removed all our apprehensions of the rebels coming this way.

*The Hon.  
F. L. Wood.*

CHRISTOPHER DAWNEY to ———.

1745, Dec. 6.—“Lord Lonsdale has just sent me a copy of an express he received yesterday morning, which tells him that the rebels instead of going from Macclesfield to Congleton as was expected had gone to Leek amongst the mountains, where the Chevalier lodged on Wednesday night, and that their vanguard is actually gone forward to Ashborn in the Peak, where the whole army was to meet yesterday. They were to be at Derby last night. They removed in so great a hurry among the hills, that they were obliged to leave their cannon ; by this hasty march they have escaped the Duke’s army.

“Marshal Wade encamped last night at Ferry Bridge. I thought proper to communicate this to you, being from so good authority.” 1 p.

J[ACQUES] STERNE to VISCOUNT IRWIN, at Beverley.

1745, Dec. 7. York.—Burton’s guilt seems unquestionable. The Archbishop has given me some informations which Sir Rowland Winn sent him. Though they do not confirm the story of the cockade, there are some strong things against him and I design to go to the castle to examine him. I will venture to prophecy the downfall of the Jacobite interest in this city.

The magistracy here have behaved very badly. Six of the deputy lieutenants of the West Riding have to-day taken on themselves what the city ought to have done, which is seizing the arms and horses of the papists etc. It is yet a secret, except to the Archbishop, the officers of the associated companies and myself. This will teach them for the future to do their own duty. *Seal of arms (broken).* 3 pp.

RICHARD BURDEN to [VISCOUNT IRWIN].

1745, Dec. 7, 10 a.m. Doncaster.—“Yesterday Marshal Wade with two regiments of horse and one of dragoons came to this town, the dragoons marched on to Bawtry and Blyth, the foot are now at Pontefract and Ferrybridge. Two expresses came last night to the marshal from the Duke of Devonshire who had retired with his regiment from Nottingham to Retford, with accounts that the rebels were marched from Derby to Ashborn as supposed with intent to return into Lancashire, and upon this intelligence the army under Marshal Wade is ordered to halt. About half an hour ago a messenger (who was sent yesterday from this town to gain intelligence of the rebels) returned and brings the same account of their marching yesterday to Ashborn, and with this addition, that they were seen within a mile of Ashborn about 3 o’clock in the afternoon, and that the Duke’s army was on the south and west sides of them.

“We sent a messenger from this town on Wednesday, who was to go to the Duke’s army and as near to the rebels as

was prudent for him to come, and expect to have some accounts from him every hour, so that I think your Lordship's messenger had better wait here and I will despatch him with those accounts as soon as they arrive. *The Hon.  
F. L. Wood.*

"Colonel Durow tells me the army under Marshal Wade will stay in their present quarters till they have certain intelligence what rout the rebels take from Ashborn." 1½ pp.

— to —

[1745, Dec. 7.] "Saturday, six clock even.—At one o'clock yesterday morning the rebels began to march from Ashburn Leek Road. Parties continued marching till seven, when the artillery moved. The Pretender went about seven. They plundered very much, were more abusive than in their first visit, and lived altogether on free quarters. A party of horse continued till twelve in town."

[1745, Dec. 8.] "Sunday Evening, 7 o'clock.—By an express from Leek I have the following particulars. A thousand rebels marched from thence to Macclesfield at 6 this morning. The remaining body began to march the same way at 8 the artillery marched, a coach and six with about seventy horses left Mr. Mills' house about 11, twelve horsemen returned presently into town demanding horses at three or four places, and threatening to shoot people if not produced, after an hour's search left the town. Mr. Mills', Mr. Lockett's and the houses of the principal inhabitants in town have been totally stripped and plundered, taking their linen, wearing apparel and everything valuable and ransacked and disfigured their house entirely. Mr. Lockett, senr., was detained prisoner a considerable time, and ordered to be shot if he did not produce his son! It is apprehended these outrages arise from the town apprehending two rebels, who stayed after the rest in their first visit to steal a horse and were sent to Stafford gaol. Mr. Mills, Mr. Statham, Mr. Lockett, junr., the constable and principal inhabitants left the town on approach of the rebels. I have four more spies amongst them or will be amongst them to-morrow evening. I have sent William our huntsman to hunt them to Manchester or see if they take Chester road." 1½ pp.

#### RICHARD MILNES to VISCOUNT IRWIN.

1745, Dec. 9. Wakefield.—"The main body of the rebels was at Ashburn last Friday night where an acquaintance of mine and about 39 persons were tried by court martial for spies. Thirty of them were acquitted and discharged and ten kept in confinement for farther trial. My friend got here yesterday at noon. He had been carried prisoner from Manchester to Derby and back to Ashburn, where he left them on their march for Leek and Macclesfield. I have just now seen another person who saw about 500 of them at



*The Hon. F. L. Wood.* Stockport on Saturday night. The whole body was expected at Manchester last night but were not got there at 9 o'clock, having now a person with me who came with an express from the Duke to Marshal Wade. The Duke he says was near Knutsford and the rebels at Stockport yesterday. Four of the rebels came to Manchester on Saturday night, where the mob rose, attacked and drove them back and seized a horse that belonged to one of them. The people in that town are all arming themselves as is the whole country all along the roads where the Highlanders are expected to pass in order to attack them on their retreat, being greatly enraged at the ill-usage they met with as they advanced. Marshal Wade's army is to encamp here to-morrow night. Colonel Du Rour is come to mark out the camp. I shall send the breeches for all the East Riding companies by the next carrier, of which your Lordship will be so good as to acquaint the captains if you have opportunity." 1 p.

————— to —————.

1745, Dec. 9. Sheffield.—“Since my last Mr. Milner, Mr. Bonsolves and I have been to take a view of the rebels. We went to Ashburn on Thursday, but they were gone out the day before for Darby and gave out they intended to be at London on Saturday night, but our vigilant Duke of Cumberland stopped their career. We have information he was got within four or five miles of Darby the next morning with a design to give them battle. We on Friday morning early set out from Ashborn towards Darby but we had intelligence when we got within four miles of Darby that they were all coming back to Ashburn in a great hurry. We stood upon a hill till we saw the vanguard, then we rode away and got to a farm house about a mile on one side the road, left our horses there, borrowed shoes and marched back again to join them, which we quickly did and went amongst the thick of them to Ashburn, which was five miles, without the least disturbance. We observed they had their light horse out on all sides for fear the Duke should have come upon them at unawares. They seemed very fearful of it and their head officers did all they could to keep the spirits of the men up.

“They returned to Ashburn that night and the next morning set forward early for Leake. We had information last night they were gone for Maclesfield, and so for Manchester. No doubt but the Duke will pursue them. We expect some of Wade's forces here to-day; the body of them lies at Doncaster and Pontefract.”

*Postscript.*—“They are not above 7,000 and a great many of them shabby fellows.”

R. WENTWORTH to [VISCOUNT IRWIN].

1745, Dec. 9. “From the camp at Ferrybridge.”—“Last Friday we arrived here, since which we have halted, as it was

not proper for us to stir till we had some certain intelligence in regard to the motions of the rebels. By the last accounts the rebels were within two miles of Macclesfield yesterday at two o'clock in the afternoon, so we conclude they stayed there last night. *The Hon.  
F. L. Wood.*

To-morrow we have orders to march to Wakefield, from whence we are to proceed into Lancashire, by Halifax, Roxdal and Blackstone Edge ; to what end I can't say, for it is certain the rebels will have so much the start of us that we shan't be able to come up with them, so I suppose we shall march after 'em into Scotland." 1 p.

M. CUTTS to [VISCOUNT IRWIN].

[1745,] Wed., Dec. 11, 9 p.m. Rotherham.—The rebels marched yesterday from Manchester to Wigan in great hurry. They demanded 5,000*l.* of Manchester and got 2,500*l.* In coming from Macclesfield to Stockport, the bridge being broke there, they were opposed at Cheadleford by the country people, whom they did not attack but marched by another bridge. Six quartermasters [of Cumberland's army] went into Macclesfield yesterday to provide quarters for 5,000 men. The town and country provided them with provisions, straw and all necessaries with great cheerfulness and readiness. A great part of the Duke's foot was mounted by the country to hasten their march. The Duke is now but twenty-five miles from the rebels, and will be assisted by the country, while they will perhaps be retarded. Movements of Oglethorpe and Wade. Young Mr. Buck who is at Sheffield with Lord Malton, who went there to-day to review Sir Rowland Winn's and Sir John Ramsden's regiments, wrote me :—" We hear Major-General Huske was at Leeds on Monday night with five battalions, whose orders were to march forward as fast as possible to intercept the rebels. Our subalterns have pay, the lieutenants 3*s.* a day and the ensigns 2*s.* 6*d.*, which commenced from the 23rd of last month, inclusive. Our regiment marches on Friday to Wakefield and the next day to Bradford. Sir Rowland Winn's goes to-morrow to Wakefield and so to Leeds, and I believe Sir John Ramsden's goes to Otley." 4 pp.

RICHARD BURDEN to [VISCOUNT IRWIN].

1745, Dec. 12. Doncaster.—Sending a copy of a letter from Manchester, "from the person who was sent from hence yesterday was sennight."

Dec. 10, 1745.

Movements and composition of the Duke of Cumberland's army. "Horses are pressed for our foot that they may march with our horse. I expect them here early to-morrow. The rebels do more mischief every day than other, the town of Macklesfield is almost ruined. At the approach of the King's forces into that town I never saw such a cheerfulness in people.

*The Hon. F. L. Wood.* and rejoicings in my life. Yesterday a small party were plundering near the town when one of the inhabitants shot one of them dead, which so exasperated his comrades that they forced two of the inhabitants to march along with them with halters about their necks, barefoot and their boots across their shoulders. At their leaving this town they obliged the inhabitants to pay 2,500*l.* contribution money and fired upon and wounded several in a terrible manner. I think to go a day or two march more in which time I hope our forces will come up with them." 1 *p.*

**THE DUKE OF NEWCASTLE to VISCOUNT IRWIN.**

1745, Dec. 13. Whitehall.—Recommending that he should assist Marshal Wade in getting recruits and suggesting that some men might be spared out of the Yorkshire troops. The King has ordered the 6,000 Hessians in the pay of Great Britain to be sent over to Edinburgh immediately. He has also ordered the Duke with all his troops (except those that are to be detached to Marshal Wade) to return immediately to London, having learned that the preparations which have been carrying on at Dunkirk for making an attempt on this kingdom are speedily to be put in execution. *Signed.* 3 *pp.*

**THE SAME to the SAME.**

1745, Dec. 13. Whitehall.—Answer to Viscount Irwin's objections, as Lord Lieutenant of the East Riding, to the powers granted the Mayor of Hull for raising men and granting commissions. There is no intention of lessening his Lordship's authority and the same power has been granted to the mayors of many of the great towns. *Signed.* 3 *pp.*

————— to —————.

1745, Dec. 14, 12.30 p.m. Hornby Castle.—"Thomas North who came in here from Preston came part of the way with the Duke of Cumberland's army to a place called Scotforth, one mile from Lancaster, and there they halted. He reports that the main body of the Duke's army where [*sic*] expected into Preston last night, being Friday night.

"6 o'clock in the evening, 14th December.

"Just now another messenger is arrived who confirms the above with this addition. That they saw a party of the rebels at Baulk two miles north of Lancaster, who discharged two pistols at him, which obliged him to fly two miles farther north [to] Cater where he found eleven of the rascals plundering, but that the country people thereabouts had armed themselves as well as they could. That obliged them to sheer off. The last messenger reports that by all the accounts he could learn the rebels were yet at Lancaster except 150 horse who went through Kendel yesterday the 13, headed by the Duke of Perth. The above is confirmed by another messenger just



come in as to the rebels continuing at Lancaster, and says that parties go out into all the villages a-plundering. He also adds that he came part of the way with Weems, servant of Hornby Castle, from Lancaster, who told him the Duke of Cumberland's army was got to Galgath four miles off Lancaster. The whole country were in arms and barricading the roads, especially between Lancaster and Kendal, and it is presumed the rebels had no notice of the Duke's army being got so near them. All the Settle gentlemen are going to Lancaster this morning in full expectation of hearing of or seeing a battle and I am going along with them, so hope ere long to render a good account of them.

"The above came from Settle, 15 D[ec.], 6 o'clock in the morning."  $\frac{3}{4}$  p.

RICHARD MILNES to VISCOUNT IRWIN, at Beverley.

1745, Dec. 14. Wakefield.—"We have received advice that Ribble bridge near Preston was broke down to obstruct the passage of the rebels as much as possible and that the van of the Duke's army was got within a few miles of the rear of the rebels. If so, we may soon expect to hear of an action."  $\frac{3}{4}$  pp.

DOCTOR JOHN BURTON.

1745, Dec. 14. York Castle.—The examination of James Nisbett of Rotherham, but now in the castle of York, innkeeper, taken before justices of the peace.

"This examinant says that some little time after he was brought to the castle, which was on Thursday the 12th instant, Dr. Burton now a prisoner in the castle came voluntarily into the room where this examinant was and asked why he this examinant came hither, who answered for a trifle, who immediately called for the commitment of this examinant, which being brought he read over and ridiculed it and asked if he was ever in the service, who answered he was in General Wade's service once and in the 3rd troop of Guards under the Earl of Albemarle and being discharged now [kept] an inn at Rotherham and was employed in instructing Captain Foljamb's company now at Rotherham. Upon this the doctor replied it was a pity a man who understood the military so well was not a captain under the command of Prince Charles, meaning as he imagined the Pretender's son, and that a white cockade was better than a black one; upon which this examinant replied he did not know what he meant by a white cockade, unless it was his this examinant's being employed in the Pretender's service, which he utterly abhorred. Whereupon the doctor called for a pint of wine and drank to the downfall of the Guelphs after which the doctor filled this examinant's glass who drank to the downfall of Whelps and Jacobites—who thereupon asked what this examinant meant by that,

*The Hon. F. L. Wood.* who said the popish Pretender, and sometime after that drinking again the doctor drank to the downfall of the Duke of Cumberland and success to Prince Charles and at the same time said he was sure he would be here in a little time to relieve us all, and bid this examinant be easy (there being then present at this conversation two men supposed to be popish priests) for that by this time were 30,000 men, French and Spaniards, landed in Scotland and that we might justly in a little time acknowledge Prince Charles for our King, and further this examinant can't say."

Sworn etc. Jaques Sterne; M. Brathwait; R. Oates; Jos. Stillington.

Order that John Burton, physician, already committed, be kept in safe custody to answer a further charge made against him on the oath of James Nisbett.

*Copy, endorsed in Lord Irwin's hand, "Nesbit's Examination."*  
1 p.

J. LAMB to VISCOUNT IRWIN.

1745, Dec. 15. Brough.—Enclosing the two following copies of letters.

C. ROBINSON to MR. LAMB.

[1745,] Dec. 14. Sat. 1 p.m. Appleby.—"We were alarmed yesterday by a report that the rebels to the number of 3,000 would be at Kendale on Thursday last or Friday morning. A messenger is just now arrived who went to Kendal last night and left that town at 7 this morning, who says there were none then there, neither had they any certain accounts where they were. We had certain intelligence by this post from Wakefield, that the Duke of Cumberland with 2,000 horse and 3,000 foot mounted on horseback came to Manchester on Wednesday, and would be joined there by St. George's dragoons that night, or Thursday morning, and would directly pursue the rebels, so that they would be at Lancaster last night, if they did not overtake the rebels before, and they continued that course, and that the rest of the horse of General Wade would be at or near Richmond last night, in their road over Stainmore, and that the general would march from Leeds with his foot towards Newcastle.

"Just now an express is arrived from the Duke to the deputy lieutenants, to pull down bridges and spoil the roads to retard the rebels' march, and that he is following with all possible haste. Dated from Macclesfield the 12th instant in the morning." *Copy.*  $\frac{3}{4}$  p.

[? The SAME to the SAME.]

1745, Dec. 14. Appleby.—"A messenger arrived from Kendall at 5 o'clock who informs us that the vanguard of the rebels to the number of 120 or thereabouts came in there about

12 o'clock. The Duke of Pearth and two ladies made part of the cavalcade in a chaise with several led sumpter horses, amongst whom are imagined to be several of their chiefs with valuable effects. The townsmen rise and would not suffer them to alight in town, killed one and took two prisoners and three horses and they with much ado got through the town, the horses scarce able to crawl along. They took the Shap road and an express was immediately despatched to Penrith of what happened there. The express came part of the road with our own messenger to get by the rebels. Penrith beacon has been on fire this night to alarm the country and are resolved to take this vanguard if they approach the town. Several from hence are gone to their assistance and many more will go to-morrow morning early. The rebels could not possibly get further than Shap this night. The 116 soldiers are yet in Penrith, which with the assistance of the town and country I hope will be able to give a good account of these part of vile crew. Kendall post is not arrived although it is past 11 o'clock." *Copy.*  $\frac{3}{4}$  p. *The Hon.  
F. L. Wood.*

J—— J—— to ——.

1745, Dec. 16, 5 a.m. Annan.—Sending copies of letters from the north :—

1745, Dec. 11. Edinburgh.—“All our forces in Scotland are gathering towards Sterling to oppose the passage of the rebels if they attempt it. Two regiments of foot moved off from this place Saturday and Monday last and the dragoons are soon to follow, they have likewise got succours from Glasgow (600) and some are coming from Argyleshire.

“All communication with Lord Lowden and the president is stopped by the rebels, they give out they are to fortify Perth, they oppress that country most grievously by raising contributions. The last intelligence we had said the rebels could not escape the Duke.”

1745, Dec. 12, 8 p.m.—“It is assured that the first part of the artillery lately arrived from France was only at Forfar Thursday last (twelve miles from Montrose where they landed, sixteen from Perth), that there were several small pieces and some judged to be about 12-pounders which they were dragging very heavily along. The best account do not make the number of men landed from Dunkirk to exceed 800, having been exactly computed at the several places where they arrived.

“Yesterday a French drummer escorted by six dragoons came to this place with a message relating to the exchange of prisoners agreeable to the cartel with France. His Majesty declared publicly on the 5th instant that by despatches from the Duke the army was within five miles of the Highlanders and that he expected every hour an account of an engagement.

“The Earl of Hume is set out at the head of fifteen companies



*The Hon. F. L. Wood.* of Glasgow volunteers towards Sterling. His Lordship's order from his Majesty to command the 1,000 new levies of Edinburgh is just arrived.

"The Earl of Glencairn is to command the volunteers from Paisly and Renfrew, 2,000 from Argyleshire are taking the route also to Sterling so that a very considerable army will be assembled there in a few days to guard that important pass.

"Friday last two cartloads of muskets taken from a party of the rebels by the Lithgow volunteers were brought to town and this day another cart full of arms taken from them arrived here; all are lodged in the castle.

"Last week the corpse of the brave Captain Beaver of the *Fox* man-of-war was cast out near Dunbar which was immediately known and honourably interred.

"Marshal Wade will not need to send any of his forces to Penrith to prevent the rebels who are now in the north from marching into England. There is now a sufficient force of militia and regular troops to keep them on the other side of the Forth."

1745, Dec. 8, Sat. night.—"The Synod of Dumfries is to meet extraordinary Monday first by 12 to settle a voluntary fund for raising able-bodied men to serve in this critical juncture, so that I must set off to-morrow immediately after sermon. I shall be back Tuesday before night. If anything of importance comes to hand pray forward it. Monday night I expect an express from Edinburgh whose despatches my wife will forward to N—— by."

"10 at night. Another letter just come to hand besides what is above, bears that Friday last week a strong detachment of foot and dragoons marched from Edinburgh to Leith and conducted the French prisoners from the *Milford* man-of-war to the castle. They appeared to belong to three different regiments by their liveries and some of them to be horse or dragoons dismounted. The officers were about eighteen or twenty in number and the private men about 130. There were among them five who were known to have deserted from the British army in Flanders. These were put into closer confinement than the rest. It is reported as certain that one of Admiral Bing's squadron has sunk one of the French ships which had landed men in the north.

"The Irish officers at Montrose are said to complain that they were much imposed upon in France as to the state of affairs in this country. They were made believe that the Young Pretender had marched into England with an army of 25,000 men and that all Scotland had taken up arms and declared for him."

1745, Dec. 14. Dumfries.—"I have your favour per express whom I have paid. Our accounts just now per express from Glasgow are that the Highlanders at Perth said by some to be 2,000 by others 2,500 including the troops from France,

There are at Sterling two regiments of foot and the remains of two regiments of dragoons, 600 men from Glasgow, 200 going from Paisley, 60 from Barrony parish, 300 levying in Renfrewshire and sundry other places raising volunteers, particularly 600 from the town and shire of Sterling, 200 from Kilsyth, a good many from Linlithgow and sundry others in these parts. Pray God they may be able to keep the pass at Stirling until we get good accounts from the south, but I don't now like them as we seem again to be threatened." *The Hon.  
F. L. Wood.*

————— to —————.

[1745,] Dec. 16, 9 p.m. Orton.—“The landlord of Boroughbridge has been setting a party of the rebels to Kendale, that had been closely pursued by the inhabitants of Penreth and country adjacent. The main body are on their march from Kendale and design to lodge at Boroughbridge, Orton, Shapp and the neighbourhood thereabouts this night. They intend to march directly to Scotland. The country was all in arms, but on the approach of the whole army of the rebels, were obliged to make the best of their way home, as they had but few soldiers to head them. Appleby hearing that a party was at Orton last night have been in pursuit of them as far as Boroughbridge. The gentlemen who were pursued were the rebels' Prince, the Duke of Perth, Lord Kilmarnock, Lord Pitsligo, Douglas and Murray. The country was so close upon them they durst not stop at Orton, but went off to Kendale at 8 o'clock at night. Among the gentlemen who were in pursuit of them this morning before day from Apulby were Carlton esquire, the sheriff, mayor and several others, and several from Brough. The mayor left the pursuit at Orton. Three horses and a man were taken yesterday. The Duke of Perth's mistress and another lady were also taken, their chaise breaking. Two of the horses were the Duke of Perth's chaise horses.” “To Mr. Close by express from Brough.” *Copy. 1 p.*

————— to —————.

1745, Dec. 17, Richmond, 2 p.m.—“A messenger just now come into the post-house with an express from the Duke at Lancaster to Marshal Wade and left the Duke last night. The messenger says the rebels were then at Kendale, that the Duke was on his march back to Garstang in his way to the south, but received an express that Admiral Vernon had fallen in with the French fleet and destroyed and taken 16,000 men, on which he the Duke immediately altered his route and resolved to follow the rebels as far north as they would lead him, that he is now in pursuit of them towards Kendale—he to be there this night and the rebels at Penreth. This account the messenger said was the contents of the express he had from the Duke to the Marshal and gave it in before

*The Hon. F. L. Wood.* Sir Conyers Darcy and the deputy lieutenants then assembled at the post-house, who examined him." *Copy.*  $\frac{3}{4}$  pp.

C. MARLY to MR. CLOSE, at Richmond.

1745, Dec. 17. Apulby, 9 a.m.—“100 of the rebels came into Kendale on Saturday last before noon and marched into Shapp that night, whom they called hussars. Next morning they marched towards Penreth, but the gentlemen there hearing of it and having soldiers in town went to stop them and in pursuing of them obliged them to cross the river Eden and return back to Orton where they refreshed themselves but stayed not two hours and returned to their own army, the Duke of Perth at their head, and went back to Kendale last night, and it was 12 o'clock ere they got in. The whole body got to Shapp, Thrumby and Strickling, which are all in the compass of a mile, this morning. I was told last night of an express which came then from Parson Bourne to Mr. Yates, minister at Apulby, that the Duke's army was at Kendale last night. The gentlemen at Penreth and in the neighbourhood made 2,000 men who all met on Orton moor. I design to go to Penreth to see what happens there and then return.”

*Postscript.*—“Their Prince, Duke of Perth, Lord Kilmarnock, Lord Pitsligo, Douglas and Murray were with the 120,” *Copy.*  $1\frac{1}{4}$  pp. *This and the two letters preceding are all on a single sheet, endorsed in Lord Irwin's hand: “Orton, 16 Nov. [sic], 1745.”*

M. CUTTS to VISCOUNT IRWIN, at Beverley.

[1745,] Dec. 16. Wakefield.—The Duke of Perth and his 150 were attacked at Kendal and some few killed by the townspeople. They are almost harrassed to death, both men and horses. The remainder got off, but as there are 100 of the King's forces at Penrith, it is expected that they and the townspeople will be able to demolish them. The country is all in arms and breaking a bridge down to retard the rascals' progress. Wade has detached 500 of his foot across Stainmoor, who are expected to be before the rebels. 1 p.

J. LAMB to VISCOUNT IRWIN, at Beverley.

1745, Dec. 18. Brough.—Movements of General Oglethorpe and the Duke of Cumberland. 1 p. *A copy of this letter is printed in the Antiquary*, xxiii, 32, cf. *Hist. MSS. Comm.*, 13th rep. app. pt vi, p. 171.

N.B. *On another copy of this letter, in the present collection, is written in Lord Irwin's hand, the words: “a lie.”*

————— to —————.

1745, Dec. 19. Edinburgh.—“At present we are here in a very critical odd sort of situation. We have great news from the south, but they want proper authority, and we



have threatening accounts from the north, which I hope are false ; it has been strongly reported to day, that the rebels had passed the Forth at a place called Heggins Nook, about seven miles below Stirling from the north, and the alarm was increased by General Guest going to the castle with his furniture up the High Street. I am one of those who don't believe this report for many reasons. All the boats were brought to this side, and supposing they had concealed one or two, it was a manœuvre of some time where it blew so hard from the south to get over a great body of them. General Blakeney is very vigilant, and we have no accounts of such a motion from Stirling. Lord Hume went from hence to-day that way, and he has sent no account of any such matter. However, this has much alarmed the town, where we have only a regiment of dragoons and six hundred of the new regiment levied by contribution. I take it to be a Jacobite lie, invented to support their sinking spirits. The number of rebels in the north, including the French, is commonly supposed to be 3,000, some say less, and they are not increasing but are very cruel. The country and cities have shown themselves more loyal in those parts than we expected, but alas ! they have suffered for it severely.

"After all has been said of Major General Campbell's being arrived at Inverara I had a letter to-day from one of the deputy lieutenants of Argyleshire, who tells me he was not arrived on Sunday last the 15th but was hourly expected. They have 2,000 good men ready for their arms when he arrives. They got 500 arms by a sloop some time ago.

"We have heard nothing of Lord President of late. I believe his chief aim is to keep the clans there from rising.

"All the south country want to rise, some have made a shift to purchase arms to themselves, and assemble at the bridges and passes and fords of Clyde to intercept parties from the south, particularly about Lismahago, where are the old obstinate Whigs.

"A considerable body of some thousands is now at Stirling, but of regular troops there are only two regiments of foot and some dragoons. If our account from the west of England prove true, I hope all will be soon over. I am well informed that the Duke of Perth, having been ill used by the Murrays, threw up his commission at Derby, and left the rebels."

*Postscript.*—"I am now told that a party of dragoons with some militia, having been sent to view the passage at Heggins Nook, found no rebels had been there. General Guest went to the castle, as is said, to be near General Preston. Arms have been sent to-day to the south-west parts." *Copy* (?). 2½ pp.

#### THE SKIRMISH ON CLIFTON MOOR.

[1745,] Dec. 20.—"The information of a person coming post from Penrith to Bedal and from thence southward, taken at Bedal at half an hour past four in the afternoon on Friday, the 20th of December.

*The Hon.  
F. L. Wood.*

*The Hon.  
F. L. Wood.*

"Saith that on Wednesday in the afternoon about 4 most of the Duke's army came to Clifton moor about two miles south of Penrith. At that time about 300 of the rebels were in Clifton town a little distance from the moor. The Duke[s] hussars went to the bottom of the hill where some of the rebels were lurking and exchanged about fifty or sixty shot with them, and some of them closed in and Corporal Hamilton, one of the Duke's hussars, was cut in the head and taken prisoner. The Duke dismounted some of Bland's dragoons and sent them to the bottom of the hill to drive them from the hedges, which they at last effected with the loss of about six or eight of the Duke's forces and between twenty and thirty wounded and amongst the wounded is poor Colonel Honeywood, very much though he hopes not mortally, who commanded that body, and the rebels went off. Upon which about 150 of the King's forces went forward to Clifton, but the main body laid exposed on Clifton Moor all night without cover, not daring to proceed to Penrith lest the rebels should be lurking in the way from Clifton to Penrith with their artillery, it being quite dark, and this informant was all night upon the moor with them, when it rained very hard the latter part of the night.

"Saith that he saw three of the rebels killed, and one of the Duke's troopers told him that helped to strip eight of them and several were taken prisoners, between forty and fifty.

"A party of the rebels between two and three hundred were at Lord Lonnisdale's the same afternoon and the Royal Hunters, hussars and light horse went thither to attack them and exchanged several shot with them but were forced to retreat from the superiority of numbers of the rebels, and 'twas unlucky that Lord Lonnisdale's steward informed the Duke that he saw a great body of the rebels go into the wood a little distance from Lowther Hall, but part went through and other part on the side of the wood and marched directly forward, upon which information the Duke ordered a party to go to attack them but they were gone, which retarded his march a full hour and threw him and his forces in the dark which occasioned their stay all night on Clifton moor as above. The main body of the rebels marched out of Penrith on Wednesday night from 8 to 12 towards Carlisle.

"On Thursday about 11 in the forenoon the Duke's army came into Penrith and after a little refreshment the Hunters, rangers and light horse were despatched from thence to harass them, but the Duke with his forces from the great fatigue the preceding night without meat or drink for man or horse were obliged to halt at Penrith."

"Richmond, 20 Dec., 1745."—"Our messenger got hither about 11 in the forenoon, left Penrith last night. He says the Duke at the head of 2,000 horse attacked the rearguard of the rebels on Wednesday at 3 in the afternoon at or near Clifton,

two miles south of Penrith, that the Duke preparing to attack them, the rebels to about 400 as computed without artillery observing his disposition fled and dispersed themselves. On this the Duke ordered the dragoons to dismount and pursue on foot, and this skirmish were lost some men, none by the fire from the rebels, but by their swords in surprising the dragoons in their pursuit over hedges etc. under which the rascals lay concealed. He says he saw about ten of Bland's dragoons who led this attack lay dead on the field and two Highlanders, that we had some wounded who were carried off to the adjacent country houses and amongst them Colonel Honeywood by a shot in the neck; says he saw the Duke march into Penrith yesterday with his body who brought along with him thirty Highlanders prisoners, that the whole country was under arms and during his stay in town the dragoons whom the Duke had sent in the pursuit and the country people brought in the rebels by twos and threes. Our whole loss was not known when he came away nor was it computed, but it was hoped the whole scattered rearguard of the rebels would be picked up by the dragoons and country people and brought in. He says upon intimation of the Royal Hunters that about 300 rebels were assembled at or about Lowther. They, our countrymen, attacked them, killed eight or ten dead upon the spot and put the rest to flight without the least hurt to any of the Hunters and this he was ordered to tell me by Mr. Wirel, one of that squadron. That the Duke had detached General Oglethorpe with 2,000 horse (before they got to Penrith) towards Carlisle and that some of his own body of horse marched forward the same road after the Duke got into Penrith, which place he reached between 9 and 10 yesterday morning and that his Royal Highness would with all haste pursue the rebels, who went from Penrith on Wednesday evening about 5 towards Carlisle."  $2\frac{1}{2}$  pp.

*The Hon.  
F. L. Wood.*

#### THOMAS RICHARDSON to VISCOUNT IRWIN.

1745, Dec. 21. Penrith.—“The rebel army returned hither last Tuesday, behaved extremely ill and plundered several houses and shops. It was thought the town would have suffered much more, had not the Duke of Cumberland's advanced guard appeared about two miles off. A body of near 2,000 Highlanders was detached to oppose the Duke's advance. There ensued a warm skirmish, but the loss on the rebels' side more considerable than ours. We lost eight men and had some few wounded. Two or three of their officers were killed and taken, and several of no rank. Immediately after the skirmish the whole Highland army left us and marched for Carlisle that night. The Duke pursued this morning early. We can have no news yet.”  $\frac{1}{2}$  p.



*The Hon.  
F. L. Wood.*

## EXTRACTS FROM LETTERS.

[1745, Dec. 22.] "Letter from Richmond, Sunday night."—

"A servant of Mr. Masterman's, one of the R[oyal] Hunters, just come in here says that the rebels except 500 had left Carlisle. This servant left his master with the Hunters yesterday noon at King Moor (two miles beyond Carlisle) and passed the Duke in the afternoon within two or three miles of Carlisle.

"Letter from Hapsedale four miles west of Carlisle. Saturday, [Dec. 21].—"Most of the Highlanders left Carlisle yesterday and marched directly for Scotland, but we hear this morning some part of them are returned, which I can hardly believe tho' I think Eske would stop them. I do not hear they have done much mischief at Carlisle. It is said they have left a garrison there chiefly English. On Thursday they sold a good deal of coals, beef etc. which does not look as if they intended the garrison should long subsist there. They stripped most people they met with of their shoes, which with horses are all the plunder I hear of.—Letter from Scotland, Tuesday, noon.—The report of the rebels marching from Perth towards Sterling does not appear to be true. On the contrary they are entrenching themselves. Lord J. Drummond is gone to Aberdeen to bring up Lord Lewis Gordon and his men.

"From the Postmaster of Brough, Dec. 21.

"That he came up with the Duke's army about 12 o'clock last Wednesday. When his Highness came near Lowther Park he had advice that 300 of the rebels were in the wood near the Hall. That the Duke ordered some of his forces into the park in pursuit of them but they got to Clifton except two that were taken, Hamilton a captain of the rebel hussars and one Ogden from Manchester. The Duke's army got to Clifton moor about 3 when they saw the rebels at Clifton. The Duke ordered a party of Bland's dragoons to light and attack them, they being then come out under the hedges etc. That about 4 they began to fire, which continued till about 6. Then the rebels were forced beyond Clifton and lost. That the next morning it was a violent storm of wind and rain. That he rode through the fields and saw seven of the Duke's men lay dead and thirteen wounded, among them Col. Philip Honeywood, having three cuts on his head. It is hoped he will do well again. He is carried to his mother's seat at Howgill Castle six or seven miles from Clifton. Thirty or forty dead rebels are said to be thrown into the water to hide them. Seventy taken prisoners carried to Appleby. The Duke came just in time to save Lowther Hall and Penrith from being burned. Penrith is much plundered." *Endorsed by Lord Irwin*, "Letter from Richmond." *Copy perhaps made by Lord Irwin.* 2 pp.

————— to —————.

[1745,] Dec. 22. By express from Leeds.—"Wednesday evening about 4 at Clifton moor, two miles from Penrith,

fourteen from Kendal, the Duke's horse, one regiment of grenadiers with our hussars got hither, and the rebels had several skirmishes at one another for about an hour, when our horse and dragoons were formed in battle array. The dragoons about three regiments was immediately draughted and walked on foot toward the enemy, commanded by Colonel Honeywood to the number of about 120. They marched to the bottom of the moor, where the horse informed them they were, but it being near 5 of the clock our men could not see them until they were upon them nor until they gave the first fire; for they were entrenched in a deep watery ditch, beyond the hedge, but as soon as they had received the fire, our men returned it with a fire of platoons, and immediately after which, a whole volley, which was performed with admiration to all. Our men gave an huzza, the rebels ran away the space of a field, our men running after, the dogs gave us another fire, we returned it, then immediately attacked us sword in hand, but it being [*sic*] and our men having their boots on, and it being against ditches, and in a deep watery ground, made worse for them, we had eleven men killed, eighteen wounded, amongst the wounded is Colonel Honeywood, one captain but none mortal. Our men sat under arms all night expecting a battle next day. There were five rebels found in the field and 29 taken prisoners next morning by the country people, most of them wounded, and seventeen found dead in the ditches and roads thereabouts.

"The rebels marched with their artillery from Penrith this night about 6, took 100 of the inhabitants with them with lanterns and made them lead their horses all the way to Carlisle, where they got by 9 next morning. Our horse got into Penrith on Thursday morning, the foot at night. All day Thursday and Friday the country people, our hussars and Royal Hunters, were continually bringing rebels into Penrith, so that there are now killed and taken about 200. Lord Elcho is taken; he got a cut in the throat by our hussars, which was sewed, but doubtful whether he will recover. Captain Hamilton is taken, and one who comes from Manchester, who was a damned rogue; after quarter was given him, he fired at our hussars. Friday about 150 of the better sort of the rogues advanced almost as far as the river Edwin, but General Huske with 3,000 men, part of Wade's army, and 2,000 Whitehaven men, who joined them, which obliged them to retreat to Carlisle. There will be twelve pieces of cannon and two large battering pieces immediately from Whitehaven to the Duke's assistance. The whole army to march from Penrith Saturday morn towards Carlisle." 1½ pp.

————— to [JONATHAN] WHITE, of York.

[1745,] Dec. 22. B[arnard] Castle.—Extract of a letter giving details of the operations at Carlisle etc. *Two other copies of this paper have been printed* (*Antiquary*, xxiii, 159, 161).

*The Hon.  
F. L. Wood.*

*The Hon.  
F. L. Wood.*

RICHARD MILNES to VISCOUNT IRWIN.

1745, Dec. 23. Wakefield.—This day I shall send the knapsacks for the East Riding companies to be at Mr. Oldfield's in York to-morrow night. By the last post I received a letter directly from Edinburgh, a copy of which you shall have at the foot of this.

1745, Dec. 17. Edinburgh.—“Lord Lowden is on his march to join General Campbell. 700 of the Argile men are come to Stirling and arms are sent to them from the castle. The militia from divers parts are daily joining them, so that the rebels at Perth and the small number of French will soon meet with an army of about six or 7,000 when all are joined, which I hope will drive them out of the island. Among the rest there's fifteen companies of sixty men each gone from Glasgow under the command of the Earl of Hume, besides 300 seceders; 2,000 in all are to come from Argilesire, of which the above mentioned 700 are part.” *Seal.* 1 p.

J——— M——— to ———.

[1745,] Dec. 24. Dalston Hall.—“We marched with the army from Penrith on Saturday morning and came near to Carlisle in the afternoon. The army was drawn up in form and invested the town that night, but nothing has happened since on the side of our army for want of cannon. Six pieces of 18-pounders with ball and ammunition are come this afternoon from Whitehaven, so that we expect a battery will be erected this night. There was four pieces [of] cannon more at Whitehaven which was obliged to be left for want of horses to draw. The six pieces which are come have been three days on the road and were drawn by Sir James Lowther's horses. On the side of the rebels they have spared neither powder nor ball, but have kept a continual fire ever since the army invested the town, and thank God to very little purpose. For they have killed none and wounded few if any. It's said there is not above 4 or 500 rebels in the town and the greatest part of 'em Lancashire lads. The main body left (we are informed) great part of their baggage and ten pieces of their brass cannon at Carlisle, which they have put into the citadel and over the Irish gate, and they have about twenty pieces [of] cannon in the castle, but our army make no doubt of silencing them as soon as the battery is erected. The rebels left Carlisle late on Friday and continued marching till Saturday morning, but we have no certain intelligence of their march since they crossed the water, and doubt not but you will have better intelligence of 'em than we, but was informed this day they were diminished to 2,000 and these in great confusion, but this I cannot depend upon. There are about 120 rebels taken prisoners and the country people bring in more or less every day. Four of 'em was hanged this morning in sight of the castle as a specimen of what the rest may expect. Of the rebels



taken there are some which deserted their brethren and got over the walls of the city in the night time, but probably they may be sent out as spies. We this day met with Lord Higham and Mr. Quarns and the rest of the gentlemen and are all exceeding well and talk of setting out on Thursday and we propose to return with 'em. We are to dine with my Lord to-morrow when we shall probably fix the time certain for our return home. In the battle of Clifton Moore we had ten men killed, twenty wounded, twenty-two stands of arms and swords lost, two men and horses missing. Of the rebels, killed and wounded, uncertain." *Copy. 1 p.*

#### OPERATIONS AT CARLISLE.

[1745,] Dec. 25. Moorhouse.—“The Duke’s cannon is partly got up and I am told by one of the officers that they shall begin to play upon the town to-morrow. The battery they say is erected where the castle guns have no command and Captain Watson of the train and Lord Berry make no doubt of demolishing it in twelve hours. I shall see the battery to-morrow.

“Just now a man who has been at work at Stanwicks Bank assures me that the town played very severely upon them for two or three hours without doing any harm, and all accounts agree they have done no injury with their guns except wounding a few men and killing a single grenadier. It’s greatly to be feared the town of Carlisle will suffer much. The Duke seems incensed at the surrender of it to the rebels.

“The cantonments of the horse are on the north of the town and so difficult to come at that without a guide and infinite trouble it’s not possible to find any of them, so that I have not seen General Oglethorpe’s corps. However, as I promised to meet with them, let the hazard and trouble be what it will, you may rest assured I will know from them the best state of our affairs I can. In the meantime you must not think me remiss for not sending you accounts every day for there is even here such strange uncertainty that it’s not easy to reach any tolerable intelligence. I am now with an officer who seems to know little more than we do at York of their own affairs; indeed he tells me that the Clifton skirmish where he was a spectator is much to the honour of the English bravery, for the men with great firmness forced the Highlanders, many of them sword in hand, and as far as I can learn the Highland rear was composed of picked men. Four or five of Cope’s men were hanged yesterday in full view of the castle for example’s sake.”

*Postscript.*—“It is yet very much uncertain what are the numbers in town. The rebels’ artillery is mostly there. I think they say only three pieces and small ones were taken along with them.

“The rebels we just now learn have began to fire the suburbs.”

*The Hon.  
F. L. Wood.*

1745, Dec. 27, near Blakel, 5.30 p.m.—“The Duke has found [such] great difficulty in bringing the country people to work that he is almost inclined to use severities to them. His designs have been retarded by their backwardness to serve in the trenches. There are now six guns if no more at a place called Newtown ready to be mounted if not already so, 18-pounders, and will be planted about half a mile from the castle. The horse are cantoned chiefly on the north-east, the foot north and north-west, all the passes are strongly guarded that it's hardly possible they can escape. The entrenchments are few ; I have yet only seen two or three, and those of no great length. One commands or rather secures the bridge over the Eden and another is sunk a little to the north of Newtown where the main battery is to be erected. They have not injured one man from their eight gun battery on the Stanwick side and very few from any part of the town. Their balls I am apt to think from what happened yesterday are thrown too high, for as I was riding to Rickerby, a village pretty much exposed to Carlisle, a ball whistled over my head. This accident occasioned me to enquire at Rickerby and likewise at Stanwick what had been the effect of their batteries ; every one assured me nothing at all, not one ball having touched below the first storey though they have fired a great number ; and were not their gunners execrably bad I don't see how they should avoid dislodging our men both at Stanwick and Newtown. Though there are many things spoke of with considerable confidence, I dare not totally credit them, so many things are almost hourly contradicted.

“ It is not even certainly known whether the Duke intends to begin the attack to-morrow evening or on Sunday morning. The Duke's activity is very becoming the character he bears. He was yesterday at Stanwick viewing the town and castle, which he had not left long before the rebels began to fire upon the church, whence it's conjectured they had some notion of the prince's being there. The rebels did not offer to surrender prisoners of war. His Royal Highness sent to acquaint them of his approach and at the same time demanded the surrender at discretion. They answered they should pay no respect to verbal messages. This insolent reply has not hitherto been taken any notice of and I am apprehensive it never will but from the mouths of our guns. Captain Parsons told me yesterday they expected to enter sword in hand as soon as a breach was made, but from what I can learn from other hands this is not the Duke's intentions. I believe the rebels will find no quarter and from their behaviour they seem sufficiently apprehensive of it. As soon as the affair is over you may depend upon an express, in the meantime you may trust in my constant care to learn how matters go, which I shall certainly inform you of by every post.”

*Postscript.*—"It may be depended upon that Tullibardin was not killed before Carlisle as you have often heard. Note all the Lancashire gentry are said to be in the town." *The Hon.  
F. L. Wood.*

"In the same letter." 1745, Dec. 28, Penrith, 6 p.m.—

"About 8 this morning his Royal Highness's battery began to play upon the town. I went to Newtown and stayed till 3 this afternoon. At first the fire from the town considerably exceeded ours, owing perhaps to the smallness of their pieces in proportion to the Duke's; but before 12 they failed prodigiously, some of their guns being dismounted. General Bligh said in my hearing he saw one fly from the battery, and others declare what the slackness of their fire when I left them in a great measure proves, that three guns of the four gun battery were absolutely silenced. I was near enough to observe several balls strike the wall and likewise to discover a small breach which the soldiers, who love to magnify, assert to be seven yards wide.

"The soldiers are all in good spirits and have only lost a gunner; not another man that I hear of was so much as slightly wounded. How the rebels stand in this respect is not so well known, they beat to arms betwixt 11 and 12 for above half an hour and a great noise of tongues was distinctly heard from the town where I stood. To-night I believe another four gun battery of 18-pounders will be ready to play, but upon what quarter I know not, and the mortars and shells will be at Stanwick. Some few small shells were thrown into the town last night and before noon to-morrow it's expected the town will be fired from the bomb batteries at the foot of the bridge or opposite to the eight gun battery of the castle, which faces Stanwick. I design to be in the trenches to-morrow before 9 and shall communicate what I know, and when Carlisle is reduced you may assure yourself of my returning." *Copies. 2½ pp. An abstract of these three letters, omitting various details, is printed in the Antiquary, xxiii, 206, sq.*

#### THE DUKE OF NEWCASTLE TO VISCOUNT IRWIN.

1745, Dec. 27. Whitehall.—Suggesting that such volunteers should be draughted out of the Yorkshire regiments as should be willing to enlist in Marshal Wade's army; also that the regiments should be kept up and consist of the same number of companies as at present, the number of private men in each company being reduced in proportion to the number of men so draughted. *Signed. 2½ pp.*

#### M. CUTTS TO VISCOUNT IRWIN.

1745, Monday, Dec. 30. "From the camp near Carlisle."—"Yesterday in the forenoon about 10 o'clock I went to our battery. The rebels had repaired the breaches with sods. They fired five guns but did no execution either to our men or battery. In the afternoon, they fired very little and the two



*The Hon. F. L. Wood.* last guns in the evening were thought to be without ball. Our cannon fired briskly in the afternoon and have made a large breach over the sally port on the west side of the castle. The rebels sent a messenger on Saturday night to the Duke, with proposals to deliver up the town, but he made him a prisoner.

"Since I wrote the above account the rebels have hung out the white flag. Our six gun battery fired but once before it was hung out. At half an hour past eight this morning, Lord Bury and Colonel Conway were sent into the town by the Duke. He said he would not treat with rebels, but they must surrender prisoners at discretion. The town I believe will be given up to-night."

*Postscript.*—"Below is an account of the rebel officers in Carlisle.

"Hamilton, governor; Sir John Arbuthnot, lieutenant governor; Colonel Townley of Townley; Captain Lindsey; Captain Boyd, Lord Kilmarnock's son; Captain Saunderson; Colonel Strickland; Major Gilmore; Captain Bamf; Captain Abernethy; Captain Farquharson; Captain Fletcher; Captain Stuart.

"Old Gordon of Glenbucket died in Carlisle on Wednesday last." 1 p.

#### THE YORKSHIRE SUBSCRIPTION.

1745.—Voluntary subscription raised at Beverley towards the defence of Yorkshire. List, headed by Suckling Spendlove, Esq., Mayor, 2*l.* 2*s.* Total,—177*l.* 12*s.* 6*d.*

Ditto, at Kingston-upon-Hull,—75*l.* 1*s.* 6*d.*

Ditto, at Skidby,—16*s.* 6*d.*

#### A PROCLAMATION.

[? 1745.]—"A young [*corrected from* middle-aged] man, of a middle size, in a straight riding coat of a moor grey colour, riding on a dark coloured horse, near fifteen hands, setting his tail high, hard rid, and near tired when he passed thro' Beverly at near seven o'clock the night, gave out he came from York, asked the way to Hull and went on without stopping at all. The horse seemed to be lately docked by something appearing white at the tail end."

#### RICHARD MILNES to VISCOUNT IRWIN.

1745[–6], Jan. 1. Wakefield.—Concerning the collection of the subscription of the Yorkshire association and the accoutrements of the East Riding troops. 1 p. *With copies of the following.*

1745, Dec. 27. Berwick.—"The rebels are marched by the way of Dumfries and Glasgow. Glenco with a fresh and strong party has crossed the Forth six miles above Sterling on floats and taken possession of Lacky House. Lord John Drummond

is with the remainder at Dunblain and Down Castle and gives out that they will pay a visit to Stirling as soon as joined by those at Glasgow. General Blakeny ordered Stirling bridge to be blown up, which was executed four days ago and will effectually prevent the rebels passing that way. The two regiments of dragoons with Price's and Ligonier's foot who were at Stirling are marched to Edinburgh, as also the Glasgow militia who for expedition took shipping at Borrowstouness for Edinburgh. *The Hon.  
F. L. Wood.*

"Two regiments of Wade's army are to be here next Monday, two to be at Alnwick, two at Morpeth and four at Newcastle, all to remain till farther orders, and General Hawley to command. This day came two transports into our harbour with 150 of the prisoners taken by Admiral Bing's squadron. Lord Lovat is taken up and confined at Inverness."

1745. Dec. 24. Dumfries.—"On Saturday the 21st and the day following the main body of the rebels came in here and on Monday morning marched for Glasgow or Edinburgh and we have been highly the objects of their resentment. Hard indeed would have been our fate if I and the principal inhabitants had not fled. The contribution imposed on us is 2,000*l.* in money, one thousand pairs of shoes and free quarters, so that we shall suffer at least 4,000*l.*, besides all the arms, horses, horse furniture, boots etc. that could be found in the town and country all round. Many houses in town and country have been plundered, even Mr. Louthin's house at Noneholm, though their Prince at the same time lodged at his house in the town. They told our people that they might think themselves gently used that the town was not laid in ashes. We have paid them 1,100*l.* in money, and Provost Crosbie and Mr. Walter Riddell are gone as hostages for the rest, till the remainder is remitted; we are likewise commanded to send part of their baggage after them which they left here and at the same time told if a finger was moved at any of their stragglers before they got up with the army we might think with ourselves what would be the fate of our hostages. They also levied the excise and told us that if we paid the land tax to any but them we might make our account to pay it double to them. This is but a short sketch of our sufferings. From the government of such merciless savages, good God deliver us."

JAQUES STERNE to [VISCOUNT IRWIN].

1745[-6], Jan. 10. York.—Herewith a copy of the Duke of Newcastle's letter, in answer to that I showed you. If the informations had been taken by any but the city magistrates, the guard would scarcely have been removed from Mr. Selby's house, unless he had been committed to prison. The Attorney General must judge according to the informations sent him, but I do not think there is occasion to weigh things so

*The Hon. F. L. Wood.* critically at this juncture, when the *mere confinement* of a papist was the point in question.

"Your Lordship will observe with respect to Dr. Burton that his Grace especially calls that high treason, which some of our worthy magistrates once thought a *merit* in him. If I am rightly informed, that was their language at one time; and that he had done nothing more than what some of them would have done; tho' they thought fit afterwards to consent to commit him for the same."

Griffith the jailor insulted the captain of the guard when in the castle to look after the rebel prisoners, and pushed the guard out of the room where Captain Hamilton, a prisoner, was. He has likewise spoken insolently of you and the Archbishop for placing a guard upon Burton. If a new high sheriff is not immediately appointed, it will be necessary to do something further than taking a recognisance for his behaviour. "The rebels have been so pampered by the papists since they came into the castle, that some of 'em, who looked like poor devils, might be able now to do great mischief if they got out. Hamilton, who was recommended as a person to whom some regard should be shown, turns out a very scoundrel; and the Duke of Richmond himself, who was concerned in procuring him such treatment, says that he turned out the same at Appleby and other places."

Nesbitt, who gave information against Burton, saw Murth at Dunkirk about four years ago. He was then an officer in the French service. Nesbitt has a brother, minister of St. Catharine's church, Dublin, who he says can give a further account of Murth. I have desired Dr. Baker to write to Dublin. 3 pp.

————— to —————.

1746, Jan. 11. Edinburgh.—The troops are all arrived. It is expected they will march at furthest on Tuesday. Lord Lowden is on his way from the north and General Campbell from the west. We expect the Hessians every hour. The rebels are in possession of Stirling. The militia made some resistance and killed some of the rebels. The magistrates went out to Bannockburn and made a capitulation that none of the town's goods should be touched, that the arms should be delivered into the castle and that the officers of the militia should be safe. When they came back the militia imprisoned them in the castle for giving up the town without their consent; but, owing to the fears of the inhabitants, the magistrates were released and it was agreed the town should be given up by Mr. Turner, one of the ministers, and the whole inhabitants, against which Mr. McQueen and Mr. Ebenezer Areskin, the other two ministers, protested. The militia got off by the darkness of the night.

Three hundred of our army went privately from this on Tuesday last by sea and burnt three vessels belonging to the



rebels at Allao and are returned safe. The rebels are committing great disorders about Stirling and Falkirk. It is said here that one of our men of war has sunk a French vessel of 36 guns off Buchanness. *Copy. 2 pp. Sent by James Gilchrist to Viscount Irwin.* *The Hon. F. L. Wood.*

JOS. NICOLSON to — JUBB, at York.

1745[-6], Jan. 11. Netherby.—I send you the news received last night from Selkirk. There are now great numbers of militia at Edinburgh, all young, stout, able-bodied men and very forward to engage the enemy. Generals Hursley and Husk are there and six regiments of foot arrived from Newcastle, and four more with two or three of dragoons on the march. The rebels are about Falkirk, Callendar etc., are making entrenchments there and, it is supposed, design to besiege Stirling Castle and fortify a pass near Falkirk. There is no certainty of any having passed the Forth from the north, but it is believed Lord Lewis Gordon has left Aberdeen and is marching southward and that Lord Loudon will soon be there. The late skirmish at Inverary was of no great consequence, a few of the Monroes being only engaged, of whom some were killed and some made prisoners. General Campbell was the end of last month arrived at Dumbarton and is by this in Glasgow with upwards of 2,500 Argyleshire men. The rebels have committed most abominable oppressions in Glasgow, Lessmahago, and other parts thereabouts, and also on the other side of the Forth. Nay, it's said Lord John Drummond burns and destroys all he comes near if the people will not join him. The rebels when at Glasgow were not 4,000 and wanted ammunition. A good many of the French were disgusted and actually got to sea again.

By another account from an excellent correspondent at Dumfries this morning, I am told that the rebels left Glasgow yesterday sennight, took the road to Stirling and are still in that neighbourhood, several in the town of Stirling and some at Linlithgow. It is reported that Lord John Drummond has crossed the Forth and joined the main body with 1,000 or 1,200 men, and that they are to bring their heavy artillery to this side on a bridge of boats and to besiege the castle of Stirling. I hear nothing of the Hessians' landing, but a report prevails here that Sir Alexander M'Donald of Isle has joined Lord Loudon, which, if true, will not help a little to subdue the Highlands. 3 pp.

RICHARD MILNES to VISCOUNT IRWIN, at Beverley.

1745-6, Jan. 16. Wakefield.—I suppose Mr. Cookson of Hull would acquaint you with the state of the subscription account, which at the meeting of receivers was made up as exactly as we could in the short time some of the gentlemen could stay. The accounts of receipt and payments I doubt

*The Hon. F. L. Wood.* not are quite perfect, but that of the additional subscriptions may not be so, being drawn out in a hurry just to see whereabouts they would amount to. I have since my return home found a mistake in mine of near 100*l.*, making it but 2,357*l.* 16*s.* 7*d.*, instead of 2,445*l.* 13*s.* 7*d.* We find the second half of the subscription comes in very slow. I am told that many have declared they will not pay it, there being no further occasion. I apprehend an advertisement in the newspapers in the name of the Lords Lieutenants would quicken many, who perhaps will not pay without a hint that the subscription would be printed; for few would care to have it made public that they had not paid what they subscribed for. Lord Malton having gone to London and left no orders about the continuance of the pay to the West Riding companies, I should be glad to know what I must do. I believe they have all been paid four months complete. The fifth month begins either to-day or to-morrow, so Mr. Lee and I want directions whether to issue pay for a full month or only part.

Below I send a copy of my last advices from the north. 1½ *pp.*

Edinburgh, Jan. 10, 1745-6.

"We have now a sufficient number of troops to make head against the rebels. The horse are expected in town to-morrow and I am of opinion they will march in a body and attack the rebels who are now in possession of Stirling town, the militia and about 600 of the garrison being retired into the castle. A party from Leith was last night despatched by water, who it is thought will cut off the rebels' retreat. General Hawley's conduct has put a different face on affairs here, who is esteemed both an active and wary general, nothing being known till put in execution. The rebels will soon find the difference between him and M. Cope." *Copy.* ¼ *p.*

Berwick, Jan. 10, 1745-6.

"According to our intelligence the rebels took possession of the town of Stirling without opposition and had raised a battery against the castle, which the castle guns soon demolished. Lieutenant Colonel Leighton is detached with 300 men to Alloway in order to prevent their passing the Forth at that place. Cobham's dragoons passed here yesterday in their way to Edinburgh, where there's now twelve regiments of foot and three of dragoons, so that it is hoped General Hawley will soon give a good account of the rebels, provided they dare stand him." *Copy.* ¼ *p.*

#### THE BATTLE OF FALKIRK.

[1745-6, Jan. 18,] Saturday night. Edinburgh.—"I have just time to tell you that yesterday we had an action with the rebels on a hill near Falkirk, after we had been joined by the Glasgow militia and the Argyleshire men under General Campbell. On the morning we expected them on the right of us, but at 2 after noon we found them near us on the left.

The dragoons advanced to take possession of the hill and the foot marched fast after them and likewise the artillery. This stopped before it got to the top, the horse not being able to draw it up, the hill was so steep, so it was of no service. The rebels had none either. The dragoons on the left received the first attack but soon gave way and run down among the artillery. The right wing stood better but at length were obliged to retire to our camp, where they again rallied, beat off the rebels and then retired to Linlithgoe, leaving the rebels in possession of the field of battle. It blowed and rained very hard during the action and full in our men's faces. The rebels took all our artillery, but General Husk retook three pieces of cannon, which he sent off with all the baggage he could, and burnt the rest, and it is said did not bring off the wing he commanded till 10 at night. Barrel's regiment and that late Ligonier's behaved gallantly, being led by Husk. Some of our men did not behave well and it is certain that the rebels did no better considering the advantages they had of the ground and the weather. As to the numbers we have lost, some say 300 and nobody as yet call them more than 500, among whom is Sir Robert Monroe, and all agree that the rebels have lost a great many more than we. Our army came back here this night with some prisoners. Colonel McDonald of Hippo is one of them.

*The Hon.  
F. L. Wood.*

"The Scots Fusiliers and Semple's regiment have joined our army since it returned hither. You will soon get a more particular account of this affair and more to be depended upon, but this is the best I can send you now, for we are in no small confusion here at present." *Unsigned and unaddressed.*  $\frac{3}{4}$  p.

#### The BATTLE OF FALKIRK.

1745[-6], Jan. 20. Edinburgh.—Copy of the account as given in the *Scots Magazine*, p. 35, being that of the Edinburgh newspapers of Jan. 20.  $1\frac{1}{2}$  pp.

#### The THREATENED INVASION.

1745[-6], Jan. 21.—Examination of Charles Henderson, late of Darlington, in the bishopric of Durham, mariner, and John Bourn, late of Wollay, in the county of Northumberland, blacksmith. (Taken in the East Riding of Yorkshire.)

"These examinants say that in September last they came from Boston in New England on board a schooner, Captain Peirse, commander, for London; that on the 22nd day of November they were taken off Beachey Head by a French privateer and carried into Diepp and were committed to prison there and continued prisoners five weeks and then entered into Lord Clare's regiment, being necessitated to do it for want of subsistence, having only three French *sous* a day; say they were conducted from Diepp prison to Boulogn to the



*The Hon. F. L. Wood.* regiment and they see at Boulogn about 10,000 soldiers, 6,000 whereof were English, Scotch and Irish, and were all commanded there by a person who was styled there Duke of York and who reviewed them the day before these examinants left them, and these examinants see at Boulogn 190 small vessels which were for transports and would carry from 40 to 60 men apiece. These examinants say that they stayed with the regiment six days and then run away from the regiment and escaped by the way of Calais to Dunkirk; that they see four men of war in Dunkirk road and there are two regiments of French soldiers at Dunkirk but no transports there for any embarkation, but these examinants heard there were 2,000 soldiers at Calais and transports ready to receive them on board; that at Dunkirk they were stopped and carried before the governor and examined and they told the governor they had escaped from on board an English man of war and designed for Rotterdam to some relations, and the governor gave them a passport for Rotterdam, with which they passed through Newport and Ostend, where they see only one regiment at each place but no ships and came to Sluice and so to Camphire in Holland and from thence in a sloop belonging [to] Gainesbrough, John Hammond, master, to Hull where they arrived on Saturday last the 18th of this instant January and came on shore on Sunday and these examinants when at Boulogn every night heard that the troops there would embark immediately and that their landing place was to be at Romney March in Kent." *Signed by the examinants, and attested by Marm[aduke] Constable and Fra[ncis] Best.* 1½ pp.

JAMES GILCHRIST to [VISCOUNT IRWIN].

1746, Jan. 24. Dumfries.—Reports of the battle of Falkirk. "I shall be glad how short a time our army stays at Edinburgh, for tho' the generality there be very well affected to our present government, yet it is not to be dissembled that there are many among them who are keen enemies to it, and who knows what wicked methods they may attempt to corrupt our private men if they can but flatter themselves with the least hopes of success?" 2½ pp.

————— to —————.

[1745-6, Jan.] Edinburgh.—The government army has moved to Linlithgow. The rebels are at the Torwood, whence it may be difficult to force them without setting the wood on fire. This evening I was told that the Prince of Hesse was at Dunbar. Mrs. Willson is at the desire of Colonel Cochran making ready her silver plate, china, bed and table linen to be sent down to Holyrood House for his Highness's use. As the troops are not along with him, I cannot give entire credit to the thing, tho' it seems well attested. *Copy.* 1 p.

RICHARD MILNES to VISCOUNT IRWIN.

*The Hon.  
F. L. Wood.*

1745-6, Feb. 3. Wakefield.—The Yorkshire subscription.  
2 pp.

Edinburgh, Jan. 28, 1745-6.

The loss of the rebels amounts to about 1,250 and that of our troops killed and missing is about 280. Our spirits are much elated that the Duke of Cumberland will be here to-morrow, "whom and God we look upon to be our deliverers. About thirty of Drummond's Irish brigade are deserted hither since the late action and many more expected, the rebels being in great want of provisions. General Blakeney has done them some damage by his grape shot. The Highlanders from the loss they sustained at their first appearance before Stirling Castle refuse to enter their trenches and many are discovered deserting, their chiefs (as it's supposed) being slain." *Copy.*  $\frac{3}{4}$  p.

Newcastle, Jan. 31, 1745-6.

"The Duke got to Edinburgh on Wednesday night. Blakeney has prevented the rebels from erecting any batteries against Stirling castle. General Cholmondley has lost the use of his limbs by the cold on the day of the battle. Colonel Ligonier is dead of a pleurisy. We have had snow and wind for three days past. Lord John Drummond's men daily desert." *Copy.*  $\frac{1}{4}$  p.

JAMES GILCHRIST to VISCOUNT IRWIN, at Beverley.

1746, Feb. 9.—Our advices from Edinburgh are that the Duke was at Dumblain on Wednesday morning by 7 o'clock and expected at Perth that night. The last of the rebels left Perth about 12 o'clock that day, having destroyed their powder and nailed up their cannon. The provost and magistrates returned to the town and took about twenty prisoners. The clans are all gone north and the lowlanders have dispersed, so that the rebellion is now thought to be at an end. The rebels left a nine-pounder near the field of battle at Falkirk, seven brass cannon, 6, 9 and 12-pounders, all French, at Stirling and some more at Frew. St. George's dragoons came to Edinburgh on Wednesday last and are gone to Stirling. A great many prisoners are daily brought in to Edinburgh and the Lord Justice Clerk has ordered that the passes in the counties south of Edinburgh be well guarded by the country people to intercept any that may endeavour to escape into England. The commissioners of the customs have likewise given directions that no ships shall sail from any port whatsoever. There's a ship lately arrived at Peterhead with ammunition, money etc., which it is hoped will fall into Admiral Bing's hands.  $1\frac{1}{4}$  pp.

EDWIN LASCELLES to [VISCOUNT IRWIN].

1746, March 31. Great Pulteney Street.—". . . I wish no accident may happen to the Duke, for I cannot help thinking

*The Hon. F. L. Wood.* he is in a country where there is too much cause to suspect that every man that kisses his hand wishes him well in his heart. . . . I have enquired if an account of the annuitants that have survived since King William's reign had been brought upon the table, but I was informed it was not, — and I remember Barnard (upon reading the bill for raising the three millions) complained that his motion was not complied with, in very bitter terms. You have heard of Miss Vane's *faux pas*. Her father that has committed as many and as gross as any man in the kingdom cannot excuse human nature in his daughter.

"To make up for the dullness of my letter I have sent your Lordship three poetical compositions, which I should think myself happy, if the amusement you receive from them would excuse the trouble I have given you."

*Postscript.*—"They talk again that Lord Granville is to have the seals and Lord Harrington to have something, little thing, that shall bring in 4,000 *per annum*." 4 pp.

SIR EVERARD FAWKENER to VISCOUNT IRWIN, at Temple Newsam.

1746, April 15. Nairn.—Yours of the 5th was laid before his Royal Highness, who would have the two men in prison in York Castle forgiven and sent where they were designed for. Mr. Hampton must also join his regiment as soon as he can. "As to the woollen draper, Jaques, of Leeds, I cannot find out that the Duke bought any clothes of him, or that his Royal Highness has made any clothes this journey, but a frock which was bespoke for him by Lord Cathcart at Edinburgh, so you will do well to observe him and proceed against him as you may see cause."

*Postscript.*—"We have passed hither very happily. The rebels were on the side of the Spey when we arrived there, but they marched off while the Duke was making his dispositions. When we arrived here they were also about the town and so near that our light horse chased and pushed their cavalry, which covered their retreat. We did not lose either man or horse, but they had eight or ten killed and taken. Some of their clans have since joined them and they are now two miles on this side Inverness and give out they will stay for us. It will be seen to-morrow." 2 pp.

ALEXANDER BROWN to [? VISCOUNT IRWIN].

1746, April 16. Edinburgh.—"In my last I mentioned the prisoners per the *Hazard* sloop, 140 common and 28 officers. In place of the first read 120 and of the latter 21. I now inform your Lordship something of the particulars of Fort William. Any other news you have in the papers here enclosed. On the 1 inst. at 5 o'clock in the evening, 100 men of the garrison in two bodies sallied out. The first was commanded



by Forrester and McLauchlan, I suppose captains, the second by Patton and Whitney. The first soon dislodged the rebels at the back of the crags, took two cohorns, three cannon of four and one of six pound, with a furnace and bellows for making red hot bullets, many of which were thrown into the fort, which is in a great measure ruinous. These brave men attempted to carry a second battery, but were repulsed with the loss of two men and a few wounded. They got under the cover of the guns ere the rebels could do 'em much hurt. Many of the rebels were killed and wounded. A Spaniard and an Englishman were all the prisoners that were taken. The former thinks himself very happy that he has got out of such company; he gives out they are half starved and in want of ammunition. The rebels immediately or next day abandoned the siege and left all their artillery after fifteen days[?] hard work, so that they left behind them nine cohorns, six iron and one brass cannon. I believe they are in a bad way. As they are in want of money they will desert daily."  $1\frac{1}{2}$  pp.

CHRISTOPHER OLDFIELD to VISCOUNT IRWIN, at Temple Newsam.

1746, [April] 16, York.—“ . . . The rebels are in great want of provisions. Some of the French officers are reduced from lace, to have a piece of cowhide tied about their feet instead of shoes. . . . ”  $\frac{1}{2}$  p.

————— to —————.

1746, [April] 24, Edinburgh.—“ Every new account we receive from the army makes the victory obtained over the rebels greater than our first. It's certainly been one of the most remarkable victories ever obtained considering what a small number our men has lost. Our cannon was exceeding well served and the rebels so very ill that the shot when [*sic*] entirely over the army (except a few) and killed some person guarding the baggage, a great distance behind the army. It were to be wished the French had no better engineers than they sent them. Our cannon hewed down crowds at once, which made the low country men give way. The Highlanders did attack, but to little purpose.

“ Our front line only engaged.”

*Postscript*.—“ The letters from Aberdeen assure us the Young Pretender is taken and brought in there.” 1 p.

The ARCHBISHOP OF YORK to [VISCOUNT IRWIN].

1746, May 18.—“ . . . My letters from town talk of nothing but despair in Flanders, all the allies supine, Bathiani retired under the cannon of Breda, and the Dutch not to be understood. The King, I am told, had a paper put into his hands at the masquerade with these words, ‘ Recall that bloody tyrant, the D. of Cum. out of Scotland.’ ”  $2\frac{1}{2}$  pp.

*The Hon.  
F. L. Wood.*

**THE DUKE OF NEWCASTLE TO VISCOUNT IRWIN.**

1746, May 22. Newcastle House.—Concerning a commission in the army for Viscount Irwin's nephew. "As to our public affairs I thank God they go tolerably well everywhere but in Flanders, and when they will mend there is above me to say. His Royal Highness's unexampled conduct and bravery has retrieved the honour of our troops and restored peace to this kingdom. We must now endeavour to make such use of this great event by regulating affairs in Scotland and punishing the rebels as may prevent the like rebellion in the future. In Parliament things are, I think, now on a sure foot, and at Court they certainly mend. If our old friends, on whom alone we can ultimately depend, and for whom interest, honour and gratitude must engage us to have our principal concern, will have confidence in us, all will go well." 4 pp.

**THE ARCHBISHOP OF YORK TO [VISCOUNT IRWIN].**

1746, July 9.—"I troubled you last post with the uncertain intelligence as to the time of the Duke's stopping at York. In Mr. Yorke's letter he has the Duke's order to say he will breakfast with me and see the Corporation. I plainly perceive if his Royal Highness comes to York he must be in public, and as the Corporation had sent on purpose into Scotland to invite him, they seem to claim the honour of giving him tea and chocolate. I have submitted to them on condition that the breakfast be at the Assembly Room, and I purpose to order it in this manner. The Lord Mayor etc. to receive the Duke in the portico and conduct him into the rooms which range on the side of the long room, which are to be reserved for him and his company, so that he may take his refreshment quite unembarrassed, and at his own time walk a turn or two in the great room, and shew himself to the company. I trouble your Lordship with this scheme of his Royal Highness's reception, in order to beg the favour of your judgment and correction in any point that may need it. I purpose to meet him on the road and, if he is disposed to see the church, to receive him at the west door and conduct him thro' the church before or after breakfast as his Royal Highness pleases." 2½ pp.

**THE SAME TO [the SAME].**

1746, July 14.—Your hint about a bar was a point provided for. Colonel Whitworth has taken it upon himself. I proposed that the Corporation should receive the Duke under the portico, but I question whether reasons of respect don't make it necessary they should meet him at the bar where he enters. The Duke of York was met there, and if this is not first done, does it not seem as if the Duke went to make a visit to the Corporation? I send word to Mr. Yorke that I would

communicate his Royal Highness's intentions to you and the other Lords Lieutenants and shall be very proud of your company to meet the Duke. 2 pp. *The Hon. F. L. Wood.*

The SAME to [the SAME].

1746, July 19.—I have given Mr. Yorke a detail of the Duke's intended reception and even sent him a rough draft of the rooms. . . . "Lockhart of Carnwath was my guest last Thursday, having prepared his way and being introduced by Captain Somerville. He is a genteel, plausible man, but his good manners did not extend so far, that anybody could observe, as to name the King or Royal Family or the Duke in the circulation of healths. We passed this over. My servants were blunt and positive, as I heard, and made his coachman and postillion and footman, all broad Scots, drink King George." 3 pp.

The SAME to [the SAME].

1746, July 30.—" . . . Indeed, my Lord, without meaning to compliment you at all, tho' I have never said it but under the seal of secrecy, I have wished a thousand times for the last year, that the sole administration of our county had been in your Lordship's hands. . . . Captain Somerville told me this story of the Duke of Argyle yesterday. Granville moved that *all* the Scotch peers might attend the trial. Argyle seconded the motion and on this declared reason, that they might have ocular proof what mischiefs were consequent upon rebellion. Cromartie, the same author said, is like to escape on account of his relation to Sir Alexander Gordon, his wife's brother." 3 pp.

EDWARD GASCOIGNE to VISCOUNT IRWIN, at Temple Newsam.

1746, Oct. 21. Aix-la-Chapelle.—There is no company left here. I have been here about a week, more by way of prevention than out of any present necessity. The water is not so strong as our honest Yorkshire rummager. In my road I had the good luck to escape all hussars etc., who plunder friends as well as foes. I went first to the French army to get a pass from the Count to Saxe and from him had a drum to conduct me to the army of the allies, where I met with all the kindness and civility imaginable. . . . "This march [Oct. 7] was made with the utmost success, tho' the whole way almost in sight of the French camp, who did indeed try to make a small attempt upon the rear-guard, but on Prince Charles returning back to it, and giving proper directions, Monsieur was forced to retire from whence he came, not having in all killed and wounded 100 men; having the honour to be close by the Prince, when the English pickets were ordered down, I had, I own, a most exquisite pleasure in seeing them run to the fire and cannon balls as they would have done to a football: the Prince coughed and had not power to stir off



*The Hon. F. L. Wood.* the spot till the last man was run by him, and then said, *Voila du courage*. Would the loss had been no greater on the 11th, when in all, killed, wounded, prisoners and strays, it is presumed the number of the allies draws towards 4,000, mostly Dutch, tho' two of our regiments in their gallant behaviour suffered greatly, particularly Graham's, which lost five or six captains, Sir \*—— Nisbeit one of 'em. Their major lost his leg, and Mr. Montacute, their lieutenant colonel, desperately wounded : when the Dutch began to retire, Sir John Legoniere put himself at the head of our national and auxiliary troops to guard the rear, which was expected to be a post of the utmost danger, but the French did not pursue with anything except their cannon balls, and from them the approaching night did also shelter 'em ; so that with their immense superiority, that could not be less than 40 or 50,000 men, they made little use of the advantage it had given 'em, having had as many men killed at the least and nothing but the prisoners and cannon of the Dutch to brag of. Prince Charles, like all unsuccessful generals, is blamed for not having marched his centre and right to support the left wing ; and if he judged a general engagement proper, one would think he had done better to keep out of the enemy's way, which might have been done by falling down upon Maestricht instead of Liege. If the French had been in their situation they would also have raised better fortifications in their camp, but the Dutch with their body would always get in their own way and seemed more a detached camp than part of another whole. The Count de Saxe is gone to Paris, so both armies will so[on br]eak up, and happy are those that can have the English in quarters."

*Postscript.*—"The *Cologne Gazette* to-day gives a poor account of our expedition to Port l'Orient. Heavens grant it may not be true !" 3 pp.

COLONEL C[*HARLES*] INGRAM to [VISCOUNT IRWIN].

1747, April 4-15. Tilburg.—"His Royal Highness the Duke came to us last Wednesday, and the next day Bathiani and Prince Waldeck waited upon him. They had a long conference together and Prince Waldeck is since gone to encamp the Dutch troops. It is said we are to follow in a week's time and the place we are destined to is called Hoogstraten within four leagues of Antwerp, which place we are to besiege if the French won't fight us. They have fifteen thousand men in that place and ten thousand in Mecklin, which can be easily drawn together. They have thrown up strong lines from Lovain as far as Namur. Count Sax is at Brussels and his Majesty of France expected. Some say he is already set out. This looks as if both sides were resolved to exert their utmost, and I do believe we shall have very smart doings. His Highness is all spirit and does and sees everything

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\* Henry.

himself. General Howard is come, but I have not seen him. *The Hon. F. L. Wood.* I had a message from him. As to Brigadier Douglas I have neither heard, seen nor know where he is quartered, tho' I have made enquiries for that purpose; but we shall all meet at Phylippi. Caesar, beware the ides of March and April. This country is entirely occupied with soldiers and more are daily crowding in, from whence I conjecture that our numbers are considerable, tho' I know not the amount. . . ."

*Postscript.*—"We take the field next week with an 12,000 men and are to be joined by 2,000 more Austrians." 3 pp.

#### THE DUKE OF NEWCASTLE to VISCOUNT IRWIN.

1747, June 11. Newcastle House.—Announcing the determination to call a new parliament. "The nation is now in good humour; no incident has yet happened to make them otherwise, since the happy extinction of the rebellion; and therefore I verily think we cannot now fail of getting a good Whig Parliament. What might have been the consequence of putting it off another year, nobody can tell." The advisability of bringing Mr. Ingram in for Horsham or of putting someone else in till he come of age. 4 pp.

#### THE SAME to the SAME.

1747, July 21. Newcastle House.—Announcing the King's intention to nominate Mr. Fountaine, nephew of the Bishop of Salisbury, to the deanery of York. Regretting his inability to serve to Dr. Stearne, who was recommended by Lord Irwin. *Signed.* 2 pp.

#### EDWARD DICKINSON to [the DOWAGER VISCOUNTESS IRWIN].

1748, March 26. Cary Street.—"The terrible fire which happened yesterday morning in Change Alley occasions your Ladyship this trouble to prevent your being under any concern on account of your houses in Lombard Street, which have escaped without damage. As good providence would have it, this raging fire was carried off from your Ladyship's estate by the wind, which happened to be south-west.

"The fire happened about two o'clock yesterday morning at a barber's shop in Change Alley near Garraway's coffee house, occasioned as it is said by a boy sitting up for a gentleman lodging in the house, who falling asleep, his candle set the house on fire. It raged with uncommon violence till yesterday in the afternoon about 3 o'clock, when it was got under by all the assistance the town could afford, especially plenty of water: which for a long time was wanting in the beginning. It has burnt down Jonathan's coffee house, and the wind driving it towards Cornhill, it has laid even with the ground all the houses in Cornhill from Change Alley Passage to St. Michael's Church and all the houses in Change Alley and the other alleys between Cornhill and Lombard Street

*The Hon. F. L. Wood.* for the above space. But the wind carrying it off from Lombard Street, only the backsides of the houses in Lombard Street have suffered : and by that means your Ladyship's (which are just over against them) have entirely escaped. It was with difficulty prevented from running quite up to Gracechurch Street, and it is said St. Michael's Cornhill is very much damaged : but of this I am not certain, having not been able for the crowd to get near enough to see ; and there is no believing anything in these cases, but what one sees. It is computed there are about seventy houses absolutely burnt down. And all the people in the house where the fire began are said to have perished in the flames, except the unhappy author of them.

"I believe no fire since that of London has had such an effect upon the business of the city, as this has had. There was no 'change yesterday, and all the shops for a great way round about were shut up, and no business done. I beg leave to congratulate your Ladyship on this providential escape." 2 pp.

EDWARD DICKINSON to [the DOWAGER VISCOUNTESS IRWIN].

1749[-50], March 13. Cary Street.—The earthquake (if it was one) has caused great consternation. Many have resolved to leave town in expectation of a return April 8, for no better reason than that the last earthquake was on March 8 and the former on Feb. 8. But the question has risen whether we have really had an earthquake at all, for the former concussions are said to have been in the air, not in the earth, and to have been occasioned by the great quantities of light which have of late appeared in the air. I must own that the noise and the concussion seemed to come from above rather than below, and I was capable of making a pretty good observation of the last concussion. But I am an entire stranger to the motions and signs of an earthquake, and hope ever shall be. I am glad you felt nothing of it, and hope there will be no more of it, for whatever it was, it astonished everybody that felt it. 4 pp.

The SAME to [the SAME].

1750, April 4.—" . . . I'm sorry to find Mr. Ingram has not got to Windsor yet, but it seems Sir Lionel is under so much apprehension with respect to the iron bill that he cannot part with a single vote 'till it is past all danger.

" . . . Many people have left the town for fear of another earthquake, being 'frighted (I presume) with two prophets that have lately rose up. The one an inspired trooper, who has lately uttered very strange things, and amongst the rest said there would be another earthquake ; the other a gifted shoemaker, who having for some time taken up the trade of a preacher amongst the Methodists has upon this occasion laid claim also to the spirit of prophecy." These are poor grounds to go away on, but I hear of no other except that the last



earthquake happened a month after the first. The cessation of the unseasonable weather is a reason against another earthquake worth fifty of those brought in favour of it. *The Hon. F. L. Wood.*

"Your Ladyship's goodness will pardon this long story, but it is at present the common subject, and indeed is rung in our ears every minute; for the Grub Street authors make a great harvest of it: sending out their emissaries with something new continually, and the last ever something more terrifying than anything that went before." 4 pp.

#### The WHITE HERRING FISHERY.

1750, May 16. London.—A printed letter, signed W. Horsley, reporting resolutions taken at a meeting of the Encouragers of the British Fishery, held at the Queen's Arms Tavern, St. Paul's Church Yard, April 12, 1750. 2 pp. *This copy is addressed to Charles Ingram, esquire, at Hills, near Horsham.*

#### HENRY LOWTHER to [VISCOUNT IRWIN].

1751, March 28. London.—The death of the Prince of Wales. A call of the House is fixed for the 16th. The great difficulty will be about settling a regency. "The person who anno 1745 was styled our deliverer is now become the hatred of men of all ranks and conditions, who without any sort of restraint think this nation quite undone if he is in this trust. This he certainly will be, and ought to be, but not without great opposition. I dare say the Princess of Wales's prudent conduct will make her acceptable to all parties. I think Lord Granville will be supported. . . . The King is certainly as well as can be expected, and has undoubtedly been much concerned upon this occasion, as undoubtedly had he died first, his successor must have continued public affairs much in the same course they are now in. To speak the truth, I never heard the gentlemen of his Court famous for their oratory or great reputation in the world. Most of them have been hangers on, to impoverish him and to enrich themselves, and will now be ready to pay their court in Arlington Street, where there is more honesty and knowledge than in all the opposition that I have seen for some years. Mr. Monkton came to town from the Bath last Monday, left Lord Gallway and Governor Pitt both ill. It is a hard struggle between them. They have left off drinking quarts." 3½ pp.

#### CHARLES INGRAM to his uncle, [VISCOUNT IRWIN].

[1751], April 4.—The Leeds turnpike bill. "I am just now told that there has been a division at the Cock-Pit. The occasion of it was this: whether they should send any more forces to Nova Scotia, which was opposed by the Duke of Bedford and

*The Hon. F. L. Wood.* the Duke of Marlborough and Mr. Fox, which occasion[ed] its being broke up without coming to any resolution. . . . Lord Rockingham takes little notice of the *Petit Brilliant*, and the notion of their coming together is quite extinguished, but I am told it's certain she's to have Lord Dartmouth. I was told this day that Mrs. Newport will have no one but her guardian's son and that I stood no chance. This, however, will not kill me and I don't despair of getting some little crooked thing before I die."  $3\frac{1}{2}$  pp.

THE DUKE OF NEWCASTLE to VISCOUNT IRWIN.

1751, April 18. Newcastle House.—Regretting that his Lordship's application on Mr. Ingram's behalf did not come sooner, as the King has appointed all the persons who are to be in the Prince's family. 2 pp.

SIR L[IONEL] PILKINGTON, bart., to [VISCOUNT IRWIN].

1751, May 4.—Our turnpike bill, with certain small amendments, is now committed among the Lords for Tuesday next. "The recorder looks with a very evil eye upon this turnpike, but no wonder, for a navigator is as natural an enemy to a turnpike as a hawk to a partridge.

"The naturalisation bill was lost by 13, occasioned by a concert that evening in the Haymarket, and the more important business at White's. The plan of the regency is not yet before us. . . .

"Poor Lord Gallway who, since he came from Bath, has been much disordered, is now sent from home, and under the care of Dr. Monroe."

*Postscript.*—"Upon a short debate yesterday, but no question put, the continuance of the Prince of Wales's officers in Parliament without a re-election was acquiesced in." 4 pp.

M. CUTTS to [VISCOUNT IRWIN].

1751, Thursday, May 9. St. Albans Street.—The regency bill. "It is told about town that one day the last week the Prince of Wales had been taking the air and in returning back over the new bridge he saw a coach coming on at the other end. He ordered the guards to go and turn it back. When they came up to it, the King was come incognito in it to see the bridge. It was Lord Waldegrave's. It is said his Majesty was extremely pleased with it. I don't hear that anyone yet is fixed upon either to be Master of the Horse or to have the Blues. The Duke of Kingston and Lord Granby have been talked of for the last, but I believe without foundation. It is reported that when the King was applied to about that regiment, he should say he knew very well what to do with the Blues, from whence some conclude that Prince Edward is to have them. Colonel George Townshend is to be married to Lady Ferrers, and my Lord Granby told me that Lord Rockingham had made some visits to Miss Bright and

very probably it would be a match. It is said that Lord Coventry will marry the eldest Miss Gunning, and that Seawallis Shirley is to have Lady Orford. It was debated in the House of Commons last Friday, whether Lord Downe his seat in Parliament was vacated by his being made a lord of the bedchamber to the Prince of Wales as it was was [*sic*] given by the King. Fazakerley spoke to it and said it would be a bad precedent not to vacate it but is [*sic*] was overruled. . . . The Duke of Rutland told me that it was said that the Duke of Bedford, Lord Sandwich and Lord Gower knew nothing of the articles of the regency till they heard them in the House." 4 pp.

SIR L[IONEL] PILKINGTON to [VISCOUNT IRWIN.]

1752, Jan. 25. London.—" . . . On Wednesday we had a pretty long debate and a full house on the Saxon Treaty, against which H[orace] W[alpole] spoke about an hour and concluded by declaring he should vote for it, which occasioned a laugh of near an hour longer. The best answer I heard to the chief objection, the paying of more subsidies, was a list of the subsidies paid by France to several princes in the year 1750, produced by the s[olicitor] general, and which I take the liberty to trouble your Lordship with, on the other side." 7 pp. See *Cobbett's Parliamentary History* xiv, 1152.

HENRY LOWTHER to [VISCOUNT IRWIN].

1752, Feb. 5. Easton Lodge.—" . . . I was last week in town and one day dined with several of the magistrates in the city, most of them in the House of Commons. The chief of our conversation turned upon the present posture of affairs relating to the poor, the number of public places of diversions in and about London, and the necessity there is to alter the sentence of hanging to some other punishment. All these I daresay your Lordship will think worthy the attention of Parliament. For my own part I never saw a set of gentlemen more sanguine to unite in so salutary an end, and now or never is the time to set about it, when partys' distinction subsides, and I believe the House has not sat five times this winter past 4 o'clock. The last debate they had was about the subsidy granted the King of Poland. The minister nor no man approves of it. Necessity only brought us into it, so upon a division it was confirmed, Pro, 276, Contra, 54. Mr. Grey has wrote a pamphlet relating to our present method of providing for the poor, and introduces the other great sources of our present licentiousness. He is member for Colchester. When I was in town I could not meet with one of them, but a gentleman promised me to send his down to my brother, so I dare say it is at Swillington if you will please to send for it. His thoughts are good and wrote with great truth and modesty, tho' some hints gives offence to his brethren at the bar, to whom we are



*The Hon. F. L. Wood.* in some degree obliged for the great difficulties those in power find themselves under to put common justice in execution, and daily occasions crying offenders escaping, and is the great encouragement to others to enlist themselves into their gang. This I see daily both in town and country and would not be the case, if the chicanery of the law did not often screen them. . . .” 2½ pp.

HENRY LOWTHER to [VISCOUNT IRWIN].

1752, Dec. 16. London.—“ . . . Upon his Majesty’s birthday an uncommon number of ladies and gentlemen had French clothes. This his Majesty took notice of with some concern, but more particularly to Lord Walgrave. From this it is to be hoped none of his attendance will encourage so very pernicious a traffic. Our streets swarm with French milliners, loaded with bandboxes. I am only surprised how they escape being insulted. Madame Marshall has had a seizure made to the amount of 800*l.* in the Princess of Wales’s apartments. She got notice of this from a dispute among her own servants and had them immediately sent to the Customs House. I wish very sincerely the world would unite to discourage this practice. . . .” 3 pp.

THE EARL OF HOLDERNESSE to VISCOUNT IRWIN.

1753, May 19. London.—The report that my uncle, Sir Conyers D’Arcy, declines to represent Yorkshire in the next parliament is untrue. Sir George Savile, who intended to offer himself for the vacancy, will presumably withdraw. Many considerable persons think it best for the country that the present members should be continued. I do not consider the time of the races a suitable occasion for a political meeting at York, more especially as I myself should not be able to attend. *Signed.* 3 pp.

MAJOR C. WEDDELL to VISCOUNT IRWIN, at Temple Newsam.

1753, May 26. York.—“ . . . We have lately had the famous Mr. Westly in York, and all sorts of people, gentle and simple, went to hear him, among the rest your humble servant, but neither edified nor diverted, one of which every man that professes to harangue in public ought to do, or be left to talk to the bare walls. . . .” *Seal of arms.* 1¾ pp.

SIR L[IONEL] PILKINGTON to [VISCOUNT IRWIN].

1754, March 12.—“ . . . By what I hear, the Parliament will be dissolved the first week in April. . . . As to preferments, the D[uke] of Dev[onshire] declines the place of First Commissioner of the Treasury, and I hope and believe we shall hear of the D[uke] of N[ewcastle]’s having it to-morrow, when a cabinet council will be held. Mr. F[ox] would by no means decline the whole of Mr. P[elham]’s employments, but the

odds at White's not quite so high upon his head as a few days ago. Mr. Legg has been thought of, but prefers the quiet of his present situation to the hazard of one so much higher. The King very desirous to have Mr. Pelham's plans pursued. . . ." 2 pp. *The Hon. F. L. Wood.*

#### The EAST RIDING of YORKSHIRE.

1756, March 9.—“A Voluntary Subscription entered into by the freeholders of the East Riding of the county of York for the encouragement of constables doing their duty in the said Riding and their assistants in bringing in sailors and landmen for his Majesty's service, and for a premium for those who shall enter voluntarily into the said service.” List of subscribers. Total,—1,646*l*. 2½ pp.

J[OHN] W[APLE] to [MRS. CHARLES INGRAM].

1757, Nov. 15. London.—“... The Duke of Marlbro', Lord George Sackville and Colonel Waldegrave began their inquiry on Saturday into the expedition. The populace are now very quiet, as they hope it will be thoroughly examined by such *able* men.

“A letter is handed about, said to be wrote from the D[uke] to the K[ing], in which he fully justifies his conduct. He had concerted measures with the K[ing] of P[russia] to march his army to Magdeburgh, but he received a letter from Munchausen directing him to Stade and not risk another battle, and had likewise *another letter* to make the best terms he could for the dear Electorate, and the consequence has been that Prussia has made a convention with France without our participation and this has put off the meeting of the Parliament to Dec. 1, as it was not known whether the K[ing] was to consider him in his speech as a friend or an enemy.” 2½ pp.

ELIZABETH INGRAM to [MRS. CHARLES INGRAM].

1759, Jan. 10.—Lord Pembroke, unable to bear Lord Mandeville's rivalry for the affections of Lady Emily Butler, challenged him to a duel behind Montague House. They were to have two esquires, I think more than any knight errant ever had before. When they met they might have had a bloody battle, but just at that instant the lady of their affections passed by and had them carried before Justice Fielding. When they told the Justice the occasion of their quarrel, she answered she could not make out what they meant, as they knew she had been a long while engaged to Lord Warkworth. They looked very silly, and, 'tis affirmed, went to drown their sorrows at the Queen of Prussia's at Horsham. . . . They say that at last the King has given his consent for Prince Edward to marry Mrs. Poyntz, Mrs. Spencer's mother. They say he fell in love with her as she was crying for Lady Sally Cowper. The fashion is now to walk to Blackheath to eat Oxford sausages, made by a famous French cook.

*The Hon. F. L. Wood.* The King found them out first and insisted on having a party to go there the next day. Accordingly he carried Lady Caroline Russel, Lady Louisa Carr, Mrs. Fitsroy and a Miss Winn, and by the greatest entreaties imaginable the Duchess of Grafton and Lady Essex were admitted. But ever since a vast many parties has been made. . . . I am afraid I shall never get rid of my lameness in my great toe, which I got in showing the Prince of Wales which way they dance the rigadonn in China, which I learnt of a Chinese mandarin that came over on purpose. It is vastly pretty to see Lady Falmouth, Lord Strafford, Miss Bridgeman and Lord Bathurst dance a double minuet round the square every morning. Lord Falmouth begged me to dance with him the other morning, but I was too much engaged in making Sir Charles Howard a nightcap. 5 pp.

JOHN WAPLE to MRS. CHARLES INGRAM.

1759, Aug. 2. London.—“ . . . I think the French officers would be easily secured from doing mischief, but I was amazed to hear of their marching through every part of the kingdom without a guard, and reconnoitring every spot of ground as they passed, so that they know more of this country than any of its inhabitants, and whenever they are exchanged will be very proper persons to plan and execute an invasion.

“ Lord Pulteney is raising a regiment of 1,000 light infantry in Shropshire and Wales and Lord Bath is so much pleased with it, that it's said he has given him 10,000*l.* to defray the expense of raising. Col. Crawford has the regiment and Lord P. lieutenant colonel. . . .” 2 pp.

ELIZABETH INGRAM to her grandmother, [ISABEL, DOWAGER VISCOUNTESS IRWIN].

1761, Jan. 6. London.—“ . . . War was proclaimed with great doings just before St. James's Palace. The Queen look at them from one of [the] windows. They say the King looks grave about it. . . .” 1½ pp.

MRS. I[SABELLA] RAMSDEN to her sister[-in-law], [MRS. CHARLES INGRAM].

[1761,] Aug. 8. Charles Street.—“ . . . I suppose you know the two duchesses appointed to convey her intended Majesty. That of Hamilton has made great interest to take her ass with her, which she has done and it is hoped may come back alive. The Duchess of Ancaster only takes a surgeon and midwife, as she is breeding and subject to hysteric fits. They are not to go on shore nor come back in the yacht with the Queen, so will only pay their compliments at her going on board her own yacht. A violent dispute has arose between the dukes' and earls' daughters about holding the train at the



coronation, which is determined in favour of the earls', and six dukes' and four earls' daughters are to be bride-maids, the Ladies Caroline Russel, Sarah Lenox, Harriot Bentinck, Caroline Montague, Essex Kerr and Anne Hamilton and four others, to be in white and silver robe coats, the petticoats taby with the flounces of silver net, and the stays trimmed or embroidered. All the peeresses' petticoats to be white and silver. The King has sent the finest bracelets ever seen to his Princess, one of them his picture, the other diamond, and the finest pearl that can be, likewise a very fine snuff-box with his picture in it to the Duke of Mecklen and many watches and other fine toys for the Princess to make presents of to her friends. Lord Harcourt has likewise carried over a great many for himself to do the like, tho' he is to stay but two days. Her brother gives her clothes, which Lady Bute is buying. The jewels will be immense, the stomacher is worth 70,000*l*. A friend of mine has seen all these affairs, and by his account they will be most exceedingly magnificent. Sir James Lowther will be married about the same time to Lady Mary Stewart, who will be in lace etc. near as fine as the Queen, but I fancy like her carry her fortune upon her back, tho' some folks say she brings an earldom before the coronation. . . . The Princess of Wales has made her maids of honour a present of 100*l*. apiece to buy wedding clothes. The Queen's maids are to be in the palace and under proper regulations, and Mrs. Dashwood is to be always there as bedchamber woman, the others to wait their months. . . ."

*Postscript.*—"I hear Lady Caroline Russel is to be married to Lord Shelburne. Mrs. Bob Lane is by all accounts the most extraordinary young woman that has appeared in this age. She talks to the King with the same ease you would talk to your husband and bids the Duke of Devonshire call her coach. She says Bobby is apt to grow tired of everything and she supposes will be so of her when the honeymoon is over. But old Madam Lane says this is something like, for she'll govern Bob." 4 *pp*.

JOHN WAPLE to MRS. CHARLES INGRAM.

1761, Dec. 8. Grays Inn.—". . . Lady Dalkieth has absolutely refused to be a lady of the bedchamber. When application was made for her at the first appointment, Lord B[ute] said there were to be none but peeresses, but as he afterwards made the daughter of Mrs. Gunning, I think Lady D. has done right not to forget that she is the daughter of the Duke of Argyle. . . ."

"Mr. Nugent disowns Lady Berkeley's child and wanted to send it to the Foundling Hospital and insisted that she should relinquish the jointure he settled on her. This she refused and he is taking measures for a divorce. Captain Hervey is in the West Indies, but it's said he has full proof against another person.

*The Hon.  
F. L. Wood.*

"Next Wednesday is to be a grand debate on the German war. Your senator should have been present on so important a subject and I think everyone of them should previously read Mr. Mauduit's occasional thoughts on it, which he has lately published as a supplement to his last year's considerations.

"Lady C[aroline] Fox is to be created Baroness Holland, but not until February or March next, for reasons which are very obvious.

"There has been a meeting at the St. Albans Tavern of about forty members, patrons of militia. Mr. Pitt and Mr. C[harles] Townshend made long speeches and the result was to bring in a bill to *perpetuate* that body, and that General Townshend (who is every moment expected from Germany) should move for it in the House." 3 pp.

MRS. I[SABELLA] R[AMSDEN] to her sister-in-law, MRS. CHARLES INGRAM.

1761, Dec. 17. Charles Street.—I hear of great bustles in the House of Commons. A Colonel Barry, whose father is a tallow-chandler in Dublin, abuses Mr. Pitt in the most scurrilous manner and reflected on the late King. He was called to order six times in one day. He owes all his preferment to Pitt, who made a point of having him provided for. His inveteracy against him is supposed to proceed from the following cause. He was with Wolfe (who left him 1,000*l.*) and on his return to England waited on Mr. Pitt to give him an account of the operations at Quebec, the success of which he ascribed wholly to his schemes. Pitt told him he had heard of his bravery and good behaviour and did not doubt but all he told him was true, but he owned he had rather have heard it from any mouth but his own, a rebuke that Barry has never forgiven. "Lord Middleton and Tommy Townshend talk nonsense without end." 'Tis said the latter has meetings at his house on an evening where young Bunbury and some others practise speaking before the glass. They expose themselves horridly, but Barry is really clever with a great assurance and a vast deal of satire. Lord Shelburne is his patron and protector. Rigby likewise is very busy and is supposed the deliverer of Mr. Fox's sentiments. After the holidays the scheme for making the militia perpetual is to be brought in by Lord Strange, supported by Pitt and the Townshends. I hear Lord George Sackville has spoke very well upon the German affairs. . . ." 4 pp.

ELIZABETH INGRAM to her grandmother, I[SABELLA, DOWAGER VISCOUNTESS IRWIN].

1762, Jan. 3. London.—". . . Lord Granby is pronounced out of danger, Charles Townshend to be made Secretary of State, and Lord Granville and Lord Chancellor to resign; and one of Lord Hardwicke's sons to be made Lord Chancellor,

and Mr Fox to be made a peer—that's the news stirring at present. . . . To-morrow a lady and myself are to go on Westminster Bridge to see the ice floating on the river. It is the fashion to go to see it. By to-morrow it will be quite over. . . ." 3 pp. *The Hon. F. L. Wood.*

JOHN WAPLE to MRS. [CHARLES] INGRAM.

1762, Nov. 16. Grays Inn.—". . . It's supposed the House will adjourn for ten or twelve days, that Mr. F[ox], Mr. G[renville] etc. may be re-chose. Others think they will not adjourn but proceed to business directly. I hear that one of the first questions will be on Mr. F[ox] in relation to some money affairs. If Mr. I[ngram] owes him or Lord B[ute] a good turn, he will give an early and constant attendance.

"Lord Kinnoul has resigned ; it's said Lord Strange wanted the Duchy and that Lord K[innoul] was to be otherwise provided, but he refused to take anything from the new minister.

"It has been found out that the auditorship is not for life nor another place in the Custom House, which were always thought so, and this keeps Lord L[incoln] steady.

"It is not convenient to Lord A[shburnham] to give up the Parks and therefore he remains *in statu quo*, as will many others for the same reason, but upon a material vote their principles will appear.

"Lord Egmont is very lavish in his praises of the peace and it's conjectured is coming into some great employ.

"Lord Sandwich is to go ambassador to Spain. The great Mr. Rigby has set his heart on being one of the treasurers of Ireland, which keeps the present in hot water.

"I have had the curious particulars of the battle at Bagshot. They are too long to write and do not add to the courage of the E.

"Mr. Page, member for Chichester, to whom Ward left his book of receipts, has out of his generosity and benevolence determined to publish it for the good of mankind. It seems Ward allowed 400*l.* per annum to one chemist and 300*l.* to another to prepare a particular drug. They are ready to disclose the process on having annuities for their lives, the youngest of which is 62. These have been applied for, but difficulties are started, though I am told double the sum is allowed to some fellows for scribbling and others for laying down their pens.

"Last week several persons were taken into custody for writing monitors etc. and two for the English privilege of talking, a dangerous precedent and will irritate all the ladies in the kingdom.

"Lord B[ute] was very much hissed in his way to Guildhall. Some noted bruisers were on each side the coach to protect him, which was ill judged."

*Postscript.*—"The Queen is with child, as I hope you are." 2½ pp.



*The Hon. F. L. Wood.* ELIZABETH INGRAM to her grandmother, [ISABELLA, DOWAGER VISCOUNTESS IRWIN].

1763, Jan. 18. London.—“This moment come from Court, dear madam, and have set me down to return you many thanks for your basket of good things sent yesterday. The Court was brilliant; many fine clothes: the Duchess of Ancaster’s blue velvet trimmed with gold and ermine, Lady Northumberland’s silver ground with gold and coloured flowers, Lady Stanhope, daughter of Lady Harrington’s, a pink coloured damask with a silver net, which net was finely embroidered with flowers. Lady D. Irwin carried me to see the Prince of Wales, who had a drawing room, sat in Lady Charlotte Finch’s arms dressed in a blue and silver mantle, and a very fine child; two ladies of each side of Lady Charlotte attending upon her, dressed very fine too. . . .” 3 pp.

The SAME to [the SAME].

1764, June 5. London.—“I have undergone a most violent fatigue in going to the birthday, but hope soon to get rid of it. The three brides were the finest people there, Lady Suffolk and Pomfrett and Lady Charlotte Dundass. The two countesses dress in silver stuff with coloured flowers, trimmed with gold. Lady Suffolk’s jewels are valued at 20,000*l.*, and Lady Pomfrett had none. Lady Charlotte Dundass, regardless of all her finery, looked so meek, so mild and so charming, was dressed in white and silver with jewels of immense value. She is a sweet woman and far surpassed the rest of the brides. As to the rest of the finery, hardly [any] thing but plain lute-string. . . .” 1½ pp.

RICHARD KERBY to SAMUEL KEELING, at Temple Newsam.

1765, Feb. Sackville Street.—Value of the late Lady Irwin’s books, as appraised by a bookseller.

Thoresby, *Antiquities*, 45*s.*

Drake’s *Ditto of York*, 31*s.* 6*d.*

Baker’s *Chronicle*, 5*s.*

Temple’s *Works*, 15*s.*

Thurlooe’s *Collection State Papers*, 7 vols., 52*s.* 6*d.*

Burnett’s *History of His own Times*, 2 vols., 4*to.* 12*s.*

*The Holy Bible*, 2 vols., 8*vo.* 21*s.*

Shelock on Death

Seneca’s *Morals*

*Gil Blas*, 3 vols.

The 2 Atlas, 42*s.*

} 7*s.* 6*d.*

[? VISCOUNT IRWIN to VISCOUNTESS IRWIN.]

1765, May 25.—“In my last I told you the situation of all the great and that nothing but anarchy and confusion reigned among them; it still partly remains in the same uncertain

situation. The following is good and may be depended upon, and known to few, having had it from a relation of the Chief Jus[tice]. Lord B[ute], finding that the D[uke] of B[edford] was endeavouring to ruin him, found there was nothing else for it but throwing himself into the arms of the D[uke] of Cum[berland], who, they say, received him with pleasure and went immediately to the K[ing] and from thence to Hayes, the owner of which would hear nothing till it was agreed that Lord B[ute] and his adherents were totally routed. This in part was agreed to and Mack[enzie], brother to Lord B[ute], was instantly dismissed, but the Marquess of Lorn is put in his place and Lord North to be made First Lord of the Treasury. These, you know, are both creatures of Lord B[ute]. Therefore the man of Hayes would hear nothing and totally declined having anything to do. I must now tell you that George Gre[nville] and his brothers, Lord T[emple] and Mr. P[itt], are perfectly reconciled and the cement stronger than ever. It is therefore thought no adm[inistration] can subsist without them.

*The Hon.  
F. L. Wood.*

"The D[uke] of B[edford] is most exceedingly enraged at Lord B[ute] and, it is believed, has joined George Gre[nville]. The D[uke] of New[castle], it is said, has again played P[itt] false and adheres to the D[uke] of C[umberland], joined by Lord Rock[ingham] and a few others, but Onslow with many others of that party, it is said, is strongly united with P[itt]. There is nothing absolutely certain, tho' it seems to be the general opinion that all will fall into the hands of P[itt] and Gren[ville]. They are exceeding popular at present, and this last behaviour of P[itt] seems to have increased the public esteem for him." I have brought two pictures formerly belonging to General Wade and now to his son, a Claude for 100*l.* and a Rubens for 200*l.* 4 *pp.*

#### THE MARQUESS OF ROCKINGHAM TO [VISCOUNT IRWIN].

1765, Oct. 25. Grosvenor Square.—Announcing the King's intention of appointing Lord Irwin Lord Lieutenant of the East Riding of Yorkshire.

*Postscript.*—"I don't imagine Mr. G. Greenville's popularity is very high in your neighbourhood. The difficulties he has thrown upon trade by very inconsiderate regulations must affect any opinion in his favour among the mercantile gentlemen, and the notable confusion which he has raised in America, tho' it lays difficulties upon the present administration, yet so far it serves them, as it shows that he had neither prudence or foresight.

"On the 17th of Dec. the troops assemble. It will be kind and prudent of friends to attend, lest any surprise should be attempted, tho' I hardly expect it. It is not easy as yet to judge what the enemies' force will be. In the meantime, *we* consider them as alert gentry, but not terrible." 3 *pp.*

*The Hon.  
F. L. Wood.*

THE DUCHESS OF GRAFTON to VISCOUNTESS IRWIN.

1766, May 29. Kensington Gravel Pits.—Personal matters.  $4\frac{1}{2}$  pp.

*Postscript.*—"I hope you honour the D[uke] of G[rafton] for retiring, and do not impute it to the motives I find his *late friends* have done; I hear he performed better than ever yesterday; his successor very middling. Lord R[ockingham] spoke in such a tremor; but it is a benediction he has found the use of his tongue in any way."

THE INHABITANTS of the MANOR of HOLBECK to VISCOUNT IRWIN.

1766, May 31.—Petitioning to be allowed to enclose certain waste ground adjoining the chapel and part of a garth belonging to Lord Irwin for an additional burial ground, the chapel yard having for several years past been insufficient. 1 p.  $3\frac{1}{2}$  columns of signatures.

————— to VISCOUNTESS IRWIN.

[1767,] March 17. Alnwick.—Monday the 9th the ministry had a majority of 33 (180 to 147) whether the reading of the India papers should be put off till Wednesday. Charles Town[shend] dined that day in the city, so was not at the House, most likely on purpose. They say he is not to be out. Conway is *not* to resign. He spoke that day well and strongly for the ministry. I hear it is reported that Lord Ligon[ier] is to resign the Guards to Lord Granby, and Conway the Blues.  $3\frac{1}{4}$  pp.

ELIZABETH INGRAM to [VISCOUNTESS IRWIN].

1767, March 23. London.—" . . . Your Ladyship asks me how I liked the Indian ball. I like it excessively, and it was very magnificent. The Duke of Cumberland was there and danced with all his heart and soul. That royal labours more to put people in a right strain for dancing than a down-right dancing master. People are dancing mad. There is never a day in the week but what there is a ball, and more subscriptions for balls opened for next winter. The burlattoes are pretty, but I don't find the serious opera takes much. For my part I have been once at each, and that's enough for me. . . ."  $3\frac{1}{4}$  pp.

THE DUKE OF GRAFTON to VISCOUNT IRWIN.

1770, Jan. 16. Arlington Street.—Mr. James Grenville wishes to vacate his seat and thereby clear himself from his political difficulties. I answered that I must know your Lordship's thoughts. May not this make an opening to relieve Mr. Bayley of his difficulties and put an end to the disagreeable business of Abingdon? If you should not approve of this arrangement or have no friend of your own whom you wish



to bring into Parliament, I should be under a great obligation to you, if either of these gentlemen were thought of to succeed Mr. Grenville : Lord Sydney, the head of my mother's family and of great property in Ireland, or Mr. Hutchinson, the Prime Serjeant of that kingdom, a gentleman of the greatest abilities there. 2 pp.

*The Hon.  
F. L. Wood.*

E[DWARD] D[ICKINSON] to [VISCOUNT IRWIN].

1770, Jan. 20.—“I find myself immersed this morning in a little sea of politics, which I do not understand, but as I presume your Lordship may know more of the matter, I thought it proper to trouble your Lordship with it.

“I received your Lordship's letter last night, which I immediately answered the same night by the return of the post, as it concerned the election, and which I hope your Lordship has received.

“This morning I had a visit from Mr. J[ames] G[renville] to ask me if I had received any letter from your Lordship. I told him I had heard from your Lordship lately. He asked if you had said anything about him or his affair. I told him your Lordship had mentioned with a good deal of concern (in which I joined with you) that he intended to give up his seat, and that there must be a new election. He asked if nothing more; I told him, nothing, but that you should be in town soon, and that I had answered the letter hoping you would have time to come to town to attend that matter. He expressed himself very strongly upon the necessity that had been the occasion of this, but that family connections etc. had made it unavoidable, and said that though he was very much pressed in time in regard to his giving up, yet the sense of your Lordship's favours would make him accommodate himself to your convenience as much as possible. He asked if you had said anything about Mr. B[ayly]. I told him no, that your Lordship's letter was quite general, mentioning nothing particular. He then said (but with the greatest secrecy) that he had wrote to your Lordship, and that the D[uke] of G[rafton] had done the same, and that your Lordship had answered the D[uke] that you should be glad if Mr. B[ayly] would give up his petition that he might come in in his room. He said that he came to tell me that Mr. B[ayly] might come in, if he would give up his petition, and that he knew *it was your Lordship's desire*, and would be agreeable, and wanted me to go to Mr. B[ayly] to tell him so, and see if he would give up his petition, which he seemed to intimate was a hopeless thing. I asked him who I was to name as my authority, whether I must name him. No, by no means. Who else? Nobody, but he knew it would be agreeable. I told him it would be impossible for me to do any such thing without your Lordship's orders. After some time he asked if I would write to your Lordship about it, and to let you *know that it would be agreeable*. I asked at whose desire, and who I was

*The Hon. F. L. Wood.* to name. He said he could not tell me. I said I could not do it, that I had nothing to do but to execute your Lordship's orders when I should receive them, and that it would be very improper in me to write to your Lordship on such an affair without mentioning anybody, and even if I could mention anybody, it was improper, as your Lordship had said nothing to me about it. Here we stuck for some time, and at last he said he thought I was right not to meddle in it, as your Lordship had said nothing to me about it, that he was going to the Duke of Newc[astle] upon a visit, and was too late, that he quite agreed with me it was improper, and desired nothing might be said about it, nor his name mentioned, nor anything about the matter to anybody, and so we parted.

"In about half an hour or less afterwards he came again, said the Duke was gone out, that he had since seen those he had advised with, and that there would be an express sent to your Lordship, and desired to know if I would write to you by it. I asked who they were he had consulted. He declined telling me; and after some time I told him I did not choose to meddle in it, repeated that I had nothing to do but to execute your Lordship's orders, that as you had said nothing to me about it I could not possibly write to you upon it, especially as I was to write from nobody. He said after some time he thought I was quite right, and so left me.

"What there may be in all this, I cannot tell, but perhaps your Lordship may understand it better, and whether you do or no, I thought it my duty to trouble your Lordship with it." 1½ pp.

N[ATHANIEL] BAYLY to [VISCOUNT IRWIN].

1770, Jan. 24. London.—It is now generally known that Mr. James Greenville is to resign his seat, and to-day I had a very extraordinary proposal from Mr. Morton, which I think it is my duty to acquaint you with. Lord Irnim took me aside in the House of Commons and told me that if I would give up my petition I should be brought in for Horsham. I asked him how he came to have a right to make such a proposal. He answered that you were obliged to bring in such a person as the D[uke] of G[rafton] approved of. I told him I could not give up my petition, having pledged myself to the electors of Abingdon.—I rather think this a mere invention of his and Morton's. 2 pp.

The SAME to [the SAME].

1770, Jan. 29. London.—I hope you will be in town before my petition comes on. I have more than 150 promises, but am convinced I should have many more friends if you were upon the spot; and I really think Government will not trouble themselves about Morton. I believe the Greenvills will all vote for me, as one of them told a friend of mine they thought it their duty to attend my petition. 2 pp.

THE DUKE OF GRAFTON to [VISCOUNT IRWIN].

*The Hon.  
F. L. Wood.*

1770, Feb. 7. Arlington Street.—I have been able to conclude the Abingdon business in the line you proposed. Mr. Morton gives up Abingdon, trusting to your patronage at Horsham. Mr. Bayley's success at Abingdon is, therefore, in a likely way to be completed. 1 p.

N[ATHANIEL] BAYLY to [VISCOUNT IRWIN].

1770, Feb. 7. Dover Street.—Mr. Morton has agreed to give the contest up on my agreeing to cease prosecuting him in three actions of bribery. 2 pp.

[VISCOUNT IRWIN to the DUKE OF GRAFTON].

[1770, Feb.]—I am surprised that Mr. Moreton should be named for Horsham. I deem myself engaged to bring in Mr. Wallace, not thinking myself under any obligation to Mr. Moreton for resigning pretensions [to represent Abingdon], which he found at best very doubtful and which Mr. Bayly is of opinion could not have succeeded. Had Mr. Moreton meant to accept my offer, he would not have proceeded in the contest. *Draft.* 2½ pp.

I[SABELLA] INGRAM to [her sister-in-law], MRS. CHARLES INGRAM.

[ ], May 9. Windsor.—“ . . . I heard that P[rince] Ed[ward] made up to the Dut[chess] of Rich[mond] at Lady Louisa Connolly's ball and was extremely troublesome to her. He asked her amongst other things how she liked the character of Mr. Chatter in the *Guardian*, and she immediately told him she neither liked Mr. Chatter there nor anywhere else, to the utter confusion of the little P[rince].” *Seal of arms.* 3 pp.

[THE SAME to the SAME].

[ ], Dec. 5. London.—“ . . . Miss Chid[leigh] leaves upon her cards, Chidleigh House, but the vulgar beings say she lives in Concubine Row. This same virtuous lady upon seeing Lady Maclesfeild presented lifted up her hands and eyes and said, ‘This is too much.’” Lord Charlemont is perfectly recovered. He has settled 200*l.* per ann. on Dr. Lucas, who cured him. Sir James Low[ther] has prevailed on Bell. Carr to live with him, and I hear she is actually in Charles Street. “The good old King looks very well, but says he is sorry for the man that brought up the great quantity of black cloth, for he will make poor interest of his money, for he has bit them all, which I am very glad of and hope he will live these many years. . . .” 4 pp.

THE DUCHESS OF GRAFTON to MRS. INGRAM, at Temple Newsam.

[ ], Nov. 11. Bond Street.—The birthday described. “The Prince, who I had the honour to dance with, told me



*The Hon. F. L. Wood.* Lady Rockingham looked like a green velvet couch in her hearing. I think I need say no more. Miss Pelham was all over red and brown trimmings, but I must say wonderfully ugly. She looks just as you wish her, plump and rosy, and seemed in great spirits, though the earl did not make his appearance. . . .” *Seal.* 6 pp.

I[SABELLA] INGRAM to [MRS. CHARLES INGRAM].

[ ], Jan. 20, London.—“ . . . I don’t wonder at your not hearing from the Duchess of Graf[ton] or Miss Pelham, for they are so much taken up with loo, that I believe they cannot find time for anything else. The duchess was unlucky during the holidays and lost 300*l.*, 100 at one sitting, but she went shares with the Duke of Devon and Lord Gower upon Twelfth Night and got fourscore guineas. As for Miss Pel[ham], I hear she plays and cries as usual. This is an unfortunate taste, for it really makes a great noise and is not so clever for either of them. . . .” 2 pp.

VISCOUNT IRWIN to [? VISCOUNTESS IRWIN].

[ ], June 9.—“ . . . I was yesterday to see the new apartment at Sion. It is beyond anything in this country for magnificence. One chimney piece cost 600, the whole not less than 20,000. The King and Queen have been to see it and [I] am told were quite amazed at its grandeur and magnificence. Lady Stanhope hitherto has been the Vauxhall companion of the D[uke] of Y[ork] but he is now gone to the court of Brunswick. Politics are at a stand, but I am certain they will end as we wish.” 2½ pp.

I[SABELLA] INGRAM to her grandmother, [ISABELLA, DOWAGER VISCOUNTESS IRWIN].

[ ], Aug. 17.—“ Mr. Pelham, Lord Lincoln, Lord Ashburnham and Mr. Jeffreys dined here on Friday and would have stayed but are pressed in time. They are vastly pleased with the house and desired to see every hole and corner of it. They are the merriest, best tempered people I ever saw, especially the two lords, and seemed as well acquainted in a quarter of an hour as if they had known us twenty years.” 1¼ pp.

MR. GIARDINI’S ACADEMY.

[ ] —“ We, whose names are underwritten, being willing to continue an academy next year like that we have had this, and it being impossible for Mr. Giardini to go on with it upon the footing it now stands, agree to subscribe eight guineas each, half paid now at the time of subscribing, and the other half to be paid when the academy have met twenty times. Number will be sixty. It may be morning or evening, as the majority of subscribers shall agree, or, if they please, alternately

morning and evening. If in the morning, breakfast will be provided as at present; and if in the evening, Mr. Giardini will be at the expense of lighting the room." *The Hon. F. L. Wood.*

William Hamilton\*; Chaterine [*sic*] Hamilton\*; Ann Pelham\*; Isabella Carlisle\*; Charlemont\*; W. Elliot\*; Geo. Pitt\*; Geo. Manners; Ralph Milbanke; Henry Cavendish\*; Elisa Milbanke; Ldy. Granby; Tho. Panton\*; F. Pelham\*; W. G. Hamilton\*; T. Shelley; Pen. Pitt.\*

J. BALLARD to ———.

*Sending her a poem of thirty-four lines, beginning—*

"Had Greece been graced with beauties so divine  
As yours the Muses never had been nine,"

*and ending—*

"The height of her ambition shall be  
To honour you who erst have graced me."

1½ pp.

#### BALLAD.

[18th cent.]—Of a Scotsman in Yorkshire. *Begins—*

"As Sawny at London a musing was set  
When he'd pledged all his clothes and had nothing to eat,  
He heard of the news there was wanting a man,  
A noble's estate to improve upon a new plan. Tal rol" etc.

*Ends—*

"Some advice for poor Sawny I think he had need  
So let him pack up his awls and run over the Tweed.  
The tailor for making he bloodily swears  
The first time he sees him he'll crop off his ears" etc.

17 stanzas.

#### THEOLOGICAL EXERCISES.

[18th cent.]—(1) An exposition of the first article of the Apostle's Creed: "I believe in God the Father Almighty, Maker of Heaven and Earth." 3 pp.

(2) Notes for a discourse on Acts. xx, 21: "Testifying both to the Jews and also to the Greeks, repentance toward God and faith toward our Lord Jesus Christ." 3½ pp. *In the handwriting of Henry, seventh Viscount Irwin.*

#### A PRIVATE ACT of PARLIAMENT.

*Undated.*—An act to empower the executors and trustees of Samuel Shephard, esquire, deceased, to sell his houses at Exning in Suffolk, and in Cavendish Square, and the plate and furniture thereto belonging; and to apply the money produced by such sale as the Court of Chancery shall direct or appoint. *Fol.* 7 pp.

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\* Against the names followed by an asterisk the word "Paid" is written.

*The Hon.  
F. L. Wood.*

PAPERS RELATING TO THE CUSTOMS OF  
ENGLAND AND IRELAND.

1604.—Audit of the customs in London and throughout the kingdom for the year Mich. 43 Eliz. to Mich. 44 Eliz. by John Moore, alderman of London, collector. 1 *p.*

1608–1615.—Duplicates of the accounts of Arthur Ingram, collector of the new imposts at the port of London, for years ending Mich. 7 to 11 and 13 James I. 6 *rolls.*

1612–1614.—Schedule of the exports and imports for the years ending Christmas, 1613, and Christmas, 1614, according to two estimates, “mine” and “his.” By the first, the excess of exports over imports in the first year was 346,283*l.* 17*s.* 10*d.*; in the second year, 413,644*l.* 17*s.* 5*d.* Total, 759,928*l.* 15*s.* 3*d.* By the second estimate: first year, 251,233*l.* 5*s.*; second year, 321,452*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* Total, 572,685*l.* 18*s.* 4*d.* 4½ *pp.*

1612–1614.—The customs of Coleraine from Mich., 1612, to March 31, 1614, set out in

detail, amounting to	..	..	..	116 <i>l.</i> 15 <i>s.</i> 2 <i>d.</i>
“In another book”	..	..	..	97 <i>l.</i> 14 <i>s.</i> 2 <i>d.</i>

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214*l.* 9*s.* 4*d.*

*Paper book.*

1613, June 23.—Warrant fixing the custom on iron transported from Munster into England at 3*s.* a ton until a greater custom shall be imposed. *Signed*, Willm. Methwold. 1 *p.*

1613–1632.—Account of the various leases of the customs of Ireland between these years. 1 *p.*

1614, March 25.—At a meeting held on that date concerning the Irish farm of the customs, where were present, Sir Arthure Ingram, Sir Lionell Granfeild [*sic*], Mr. John Bingley, Mr. William Pitt, Mr. Martin Freeman, Mr. Richard Golthrop, Mr. Robert Cogan and George Lowe was agreed as follows:—

Concerning the duties challenged by the towns, that someone do follow Mr. Attorney to see what act shall be made for the repealing thereof, or what other provision may be made for relief in that matter;

To procure letters from the Lords to the judges of Ireland to quicken the prosecution of the proceeding against the Trinity Guilds and the repealing of the town taxes, viz. 3*d.* per shilling taken by the towns;

That Mr. Bingley may write letters unto the Lord Deputy or some others by whose mediation a wharf may be procured at Dublin for the lading and unlading of all merchandizes, and



no other wharves to be allowed for the lading and unlading of merchandizes there ; *The Hon.  
F. L. Wood.*

To have brief instructions from Mr. Cogan concerning the proceeding of the Lord Chief Baron in Ireland, concerning seizures and chequer bills, and thereupon a letter to be procured from the Lord Treasurer to the Lord Deputy to confer with the Lord Chief Baron concerning these things and to return answer ;

That Sir James Hamilton or somebody for him may petition to the King or the Lords for a composition concerning his customs in the north, and we to further his suit, to the end the matter may be referred to the Lord Deputy to compound it ;

That Mr. Attorney may be moved to have a clause in an Act of Parliament to be made for the free transport of the draperies to be erected in Ireland ;

That a letter may be procured from the Lord Treasurer to the Lord Chief Baron to assist his Majesty's farmers of the customs of Ireland in such things as be fit to be done for his Majesty's advantage and benefit in those businesses concerning the forfeitures for non-payment of custom and answering of English bills brought against offenders in those cases. 1 p.

1614.—Account of customs on imports and exports at Londonderry from Mich., 1612, to Mich., 1613, taken out of the customs book April 22, 1614. Total for the year, 130*l.* 11*s.* 8*d.* 4½ *pp.*

1614.—Account of the customs at Strangford, Arglasse, Killoughe and Dundrume from Jan. 18, 1613[–4], to Sept. 30, 1614. Sum total, 125*l.* 6*s.* 6*d.* Certified by Sir William Methwold [Chief Baron of the Exchequer in Ireland], Nov. 17, 1614. *Paper book.*

1614.—Account of customs on imports and exports at Coleraine from April 1 to Sept. 30, 1614, “according to Mr. Richard Brasiar's book of entries kept by him for the city of London.” Total value of imports, 825*l.* 6*s.* 9*d.* ; subsidy and petty custom, 43*l.* 0*s.* 9*d.* Total value of exports, 1,067*l.* 5*s.* 4*d.* ; subsidy and petty custom, 54*l.* 13*s.* 5*d.* Certified by Sir William Methwold. *Paper Book.*

1614.—Account of the customs at Londonderry from Lady-day to Mich., 1614. Total for the half-year, 314*l.* 19*s.* 9½*d.* *Paper book.*

1614–1615.—Account of the customs at Londonderry from Mich., 1614, to Mich., 1615. First half-year : imports, 79*l.* 15*s.* 11¾*d.* ; exports, 270*l.* Total, 379*l.* 15*s.* 11¾*d.* Second half-year : imports, 128*l.* 0*s.* 0¼*d.* ; exports, 324*l.* 3*s.* 4½*d.* Total, 452*l.* 3*s.* 4¾*d.* Certified by Sir William Methwold, Oct. 21, 1615. *Paper book.*

*The Hon. F. L. Wood.* 1614-1615.—Account of the customs at Carrickfergus from Mich., 1614, to Mich., 1615. Exports, 131*l.* 2*s.* 11*d.*; imports, 51*l.* 10*s.* 8½*d.* Sum total for the year, 183*l.* 2*s.* 11½*d.* [*sic*]. Certified by Sir William Methwold, Nov. 2, 1615. *Paper book.*

1614-1615.—(1) Account of herrings transported beyond the seas out of Wexford free of custom by order from the Lord Deputy and Council of Ireland, Mich., 1614, to March 25, 1615. Names of ships, masters and owners, and amount of each load. Total, 13,705 barrels.

(2) Account of salt and beer entered in the customs-house of Wexford, June 24, 1614, to March 25, 1615, and freed of all custom. Similar details. Total, 6,394 barrels of salt and 595 barrels of beer. *Paper book.*

1617-1618.—Account of the farmers of the Irish customs for the half-years, Lady-day to Mich., 1617, and Mich., 1617, to Lady-day, 1618. 2 *rolls*.

1617-8, Jan. 12. Westminster.—Warrant under the privy seal for the payment of rent and dues from the customs of Ireland into the exchequer of Dublin instead of Westminster. *Copy.* 2 *pp.*

[c. 1627.]—Customs of Ireland. Difference in the rates.

	Old Rates.	New Rates.
Cattle .. ..	1 <i>s.</i>	2 <i>s.</i>
Wool, the stone ..	2½ <i>d.</i>	4 <i>d.</i>
Yarn, the pack ..	13 <i>s.</i> 4 <i>d.</i>	1 <i>l.</i>
Tallow, the hundred ..	1 <i>s.</i>	1 <i>s.</i> 6 <i>d.</i>
Butter, the barrel ..	1 <i>s.</i> 4 <i>d.</i>	2 <i>s.</i>
Herrings, the barrel ..	9 <i>d.</i>	1 <i>s.</i>
Pilchards, the tun ..	4 <i>s.</i>	6 <i>s.</i>
Rugs, the score ..	10 <i>s.</i>	12 <i>s.</i>
Salt, the weigh ..	1 <i>s.</i> 4 <i>d.</i>	2 <i>s.</i>
Wines of Spain, the butt ..	—	1 <i>l.</i> 6 <i>s.</i> 8 <i>d.</i>
Wines of France, the tun ..	—	1 <i>l.</i> 13 <i>s.</i> 4 <i>d.</i>
Hides into foreign parts ..	6 <i>d.</i>	1 <i>s.</i>

“Besides the customs of wines there was an impost my Lord Carlile had which I know not.”

“*General reasons for advancing the rates of the customs of Ireland:—*

“The profit of mending the book of rates amounted to the King’s benefit, for thereby he had 4,600*l.* a year rent more than he made of the customs besides a fine of 8,500*l.*

“The land and commodities of Ireland are greatly improved. So but just for his Majesty to improve his revenue accordingly, in respect of his great charge in keeping an army there, as also ships to defend the Irish more than the English from pirates,

"It is about twenty years since the rates were settled and many commodities are sold at double the value they then were, and the King takes but this first custom, so he loseth the one half and more of what is due to him, as I can instance in many of the best commodities. *The Hon. F. L. Wood.*

*"Particular reasons for advancing the above rates of the custom in Ireland:—*

"Live beasts as are transported are of the English breed and many are better than 10*l.* a piece, others 20 nobles a piece, and the worst usually transported 3*l.* a piece; so the King hath not his due by taking 2*s.* a beast. Besides if it were slaughtered in Ireland, then his Majesty would have custom of the flesh, hide and tallow, which would amount to much more.

"By a statute 11 Elizabeth, the transportation of wool, linen, yarn, tallow, butter are prohibited upon a penalty above their value, and the King increaseth his rate but to 5 in the 100, as is due to him for poundage of goods, where by the law he may take about ten times so much.

"Herrings and pilchards are but according to the Act of Poundage or rather under, and they are transported into Spain, so if the custom were greater the payment would fall upon the King of Spain's subjects and not of [*sic*] the King of England's subjects.

"Rugs the worst sort transported are worth 12*l.* a score, as they are rated, but many are transported at that rate worth 30*l.* or 40*l.* a score.

"Hides into England and Scotland are not increased. And there is a reason given in Mr. Coggan's offer for the customs why the rate is increased into foreign parts.

"Salt is worth 6*l.* a weigh, and the King takes but 2*s.*; where there is due to him 6*s.* by the Act of Poundage.

"Wines exceed not the custom as is due to the King by a statute 11 Elizabeth called an act for bringing in of wines etc. and also for grant of a custom out of the same, besides they are prejudicial to the kingdom, and for the general good of that land it is better they were dearer than cheaper, that they may not be so generally used." 1 *p.*

1631, July 8. Wallingford House.—Warrant [from the Lord Treasurer and the Chancellor of the Exchequer to the Attorney General] to prepare a book of the Irish customs for Nicholas Harmon and Richard Mills, the new farmers. *Copy.* 1 *p.*

1632.—Account of Francis, Lord Mount Norris, Sir Arthur Ingram, the younger, knight, George Radcliff and Robert Cogan, esquires, farmers of the customs of Ireland from Lady-day to Mich., 1632.

Half-year's rent due	..	..	..	5,525 <i>l.</i>
Allowances	..	..	..	1,195 <i>l.</i> 17 <i>s.</i> 9 $\frac{3}{4}$ <i>d.</i>



*The Hon. F. L. Wood.* Due to the King, 4,329*l.* 2*s.* 2½*d.*; “makeinge harpes,” 5,772*l.* 2*s.* 5*d.* 3 *pp.*

1632.—Survey of what all the ports of Ireland have produced, March 25 to Sept. 29, 1632, according to the books sent up, errors excepted. Total, 10,882*l.* 3*s.* 2*d.* 1 *p.*

1632.—Account of the Irish customs for the whole year. Total receipts, 22,553*l.* 3*s.* 2½*d.* Rents, charges etc. 17,594*l.* 18*s.* 0½*d.* Remains to be divided among the farmers, 4,958*l.* 5*s.* 2*d.* 2 *pp.*

1632.—Note of the amount of the Irish customs for the half-year ending Mich., 1632. The total receipts of each port are given. Sum total, 10,669*l.* 12*s.* 0¾*d.* 1 *p.*

[1632.]—Petty Farms. Average profits for seven years.

	Profit.			Rent.			Gain.		
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Currants ..	9,650	10	10	4,128	19	4¾	5,121	11	5¾
Sweet wines ..	18,685	17	4	10,878	19	9½	9,522	3	1½
French wines ..	38,519	3	11	28,997	0	9½	7,806	17	3½
Total..	66,855	12	1	44,005	0	0 [ <i>sic</i> ]	22,850	12	1 [ <i>sic</i> ]

“Ends at our Lady-day, 1631. One year added ends 1632.”  
Endorsed, “Petty farmes.” 1 *p.*

1632–1633.—Total of the Irish customs for both half-years, March 25, 1632, to March 25, 1633. First half-year, 10,882*l.* 4*s.* 7¾*d.* Second half-year, 11,376*l.* 1*s.* 4*d.* 1 *p.*

1633.—An estimate of the Irish customs for the half-year ending Mich., 1633. The total receipts of each port are given. Sum total, 13,625*l.* 7*s.* 3½*d.* 1 *p.*

[1633–1636.]—“The true relation in what manner and upon what consideration the customs of Ireland came to be farmed by the Lord Deputy and others the now farmers.” An account of the farm of the Irish customs for a period of twenty years, more particularly of recent negotiations. A justification of the deputy’s [Wentworth’s] action in taking a share. Written by Wentworth. *Copy.* 7 *pp.*

1634.—Account of the farmers of the Irish customs for the half-year ending Lady-day, 1634. Total receipts, 12,219*l.* 7*s.* 5*d.* Money to be answered, 11,213*l.* 1*s.* 9*d.* Due to his Highness for rent, 5,525*l.*; to the Duchess for rent, 2,275*l.* Remains to be divided among the farmers, 3,413*l.* 1*s.* 9*d.* 1 *p.*

1634–1635.—Account of the first year’s collection of the new increase of the custom upon sea coals exported by virtue of letters patent dated April 11, 1634, being 4*s.* on every great chaldron, demised by letters patent dated July 2, 1634,

to Henry Lucas, John White and Job Harbie for 31 years; <sup>The Hon.</sup> being to the use of Henry, Earl of Holland, Edward, Earl of <sup>F. L. Wood.</sup> Dorset, and Job Harbie by deeds dated Feb. 9, 1634[-5]. Details of accounts at Newcastle, Sandwich, Dover, Sunderland, Bristoll, Yarmouth, Swansey, Cardiff, Neath, North Burry, South Burry, Colchester, Ipswich, Lynne, Dartmouth, Southamton, Scarbrough, Birdlington, London, Hull, Hartingpoole, Stockton and Whitebee. Total since May 6, 1634, 4,312*l.* 13*s.* Deductions, 507*l.* 11*s.* 4*d.* Rest to be divided into thirds, 3,805*l.* 1*s.* 8*d.* Signed by Job Harbie, July 24, 1635. *Paper book.*

1635.—Account of the farmers of the Irish customs for the half-year ending Lady-day, 1635. Total money to be answered, 17,559*l.* 17*s.* 10½*d.* Due to his Highness for rent, 5,525*l.*; to the Duchess for rent, 2,275*l.* Remains to be divided between the farmers, 9,759*l.* 17*s.* 10½*d.* 1 *p.*

1635.—“A book for the Right. Hon. Henry, Earl of Holland, containing the receipt of the new increase of custom upon sea-coals exported beyond the sea to Christmas, 1635, as appeareth per the particulars.” Details of accounts at Newcastle, Sunderland, Hartlepoole, Stockton, Burdlington, Sandwich, Scarbrough, Lynn, Yarmouth, Swansey, North Burry, South Burry, Neath, Newporte, Newton, Cardiff, London, Southamton, Cornwall, Dartmoth, Hull, Bristoll, Ipswich, Colchester, Maldon, Apsome, Dover and Rye. Total, 2,727*l.* 1*s.* 6*d.* Deductions, 60*l.* 4*s.* Rest to be divided into thirds, 2,666*l.* 17*s.* 6*d.* Signed by Job Harbie, Feb. 19, 1635[-6]. *Paper book.*

1637.—Account of the new imposts upon sea-coals exported from Midsummer to Christmas. Returns from Newcastle, Sunderland, Hartingpoole, Stockton, Whitby, Birdlington, Scarbrough, Hull, Ipswich, Dartmoth, Mauden, Yarmoth, Donnwyeh, Dovarr, Sandwch, Southamton, Weimoth, Barn-[staple], Bristoll, Swansey etc. Names of ships and masters, and amount of each load. *Paper book.*

*There is a book containing apparently similar entries for the preceding year.*

*Undated.*—“Reasons for his Majesty to collect the impost and custom for tobacco rather than to let to farm for 24,000*l.* per annum and to gain twice so much thereby.” Showing that the impost and custom on tobaccos comes yearly to 55,000*l.* 1 *p.*

FRANCIS BICKLEY.

MANUSCRIPTS  
OF  
M. L. S. CLEMENTS, ESQ.  
PRESERVED AT  
ASHFIELD LODGE, COOTEHILL, co. CAVAN.

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Manuscript book, chiefly containing notes, possibly made by a student or teacher of law, in Norman French, of cases in connexion with feudal law.

No date [written in a hand of the latter part of the fourteenth century]. The cases are about eighty in number, are usually confusedly stated and appear to be hypothetical, based on conditions prevailing in England. Names of persons or places do not seem to be mentioned, except in four marginal entries, viz. :—"Kypokkes cas" (p. 21), "Catte in the panne" (p. 37), "Le Verge" (p. 39), "Lavynggheth" (p. 40). Since such publications as the *Year Books of Edward I* contain similar matter of much greater definiteness and higher historical value, it has not been thought necessary to do more here than to give a copy of the first of these cases as a specimen :—

"Home sei' de iii car' de tere, les ii en fee symple, le iii<sup>e</sup> en le taille ad issue fitz et lest l'un car' de tre en fee symple a son fitz et a un fē soul p<sup>r</sup> t'me des ans et puis conferme l'estat le fitz en fee, le fitz ad issue fitz et devie et p<sup>s</sup> le lessor lesse le remenar' de le tre al fē p<sup>r</sup> t'me, dans [donc ?] lesissue [l'issue ?] et le fē se ent' marient, le lessor conferme l'estat le bar' p<sup>r</sup> t'me de sa vie de<sup>ne</sup> et p<sup>s</sup> divors se p'nt pentr'. le bar' et sa fē, Br' est p'te v's l'issu, il connoist de villein le fē p<sup>r</sup> q<sup>i</sup> le br' abat' et p<sup>s</sup> l'issue p'chac' un manr' a q<sup>i</sup> le fē est mesi' regard', le lessor p'nt le fē a fē et devie, l'issue ouste le fē le terme nie't coure."

The blank pages of the book are filled with scribblings, amatory, religious, poetical or legal, in English and Irish. It appears from some of these inscriptions to have been successively in the hands of William Moore (date not stated, but about 1590), of Edmund Downes, of Birrington, in the county of Montgomery (1635), and of the 4th Viscount Molesworth (1764). There is a reference to Galbally in County Limerick and its having fallen by attainder into the King's hands, the patent having been grounded on a forgery.



The place is said to be worth 100*l.* per annum and to be in the possession of Richard Boille. Other names mentioned are Byrne Richard More, Francis Birrington, of Brinnington, in the county of Montgomery, Richard Mor of Barmieth, co. Louth (1590), Thomas Spryng, parson of Killagh, James Dowdall, of Grattansland, co. Louth, Thomas Dowdall, of Ballidargane, co. Down, William Whyte and Richard Hadsor.

*M. L. S.  
Clements,  
Esq.*

The Irish inscriptions include a blessing on Richard Mor from Patrick O'Meony, a love quatrain, a reproachful reference to the faithlessness of Joan Fetham (?), and a fragment, possibly of a fairy tale, commencing, "There came to the house of the king of the world a champion, white of tooth."

#### PARLIAMENTARY PAPERS (ENGLAND), 1628, viz. :—

- I. Copy of "DEMONSTRATION OF GRIEVANCES delivered to His Majesty by the House of Commons, 7 June, 1628."

[*A copy of this document is given in Cobbett's Parliamentary History of England, Vol. II, p. 420. The copy here has been compared with that given by Cobbett and the following differences, which appear to affect the sense, have been noted. (The page references are Cobbett's.)*]

*p. 420.—Before "Your Majesty's pious and gracious disposition," insert "the assurance of."*

*Before "most necessary," omit "meet and,"*

*For "advise," read "devise."*

*Before "wisdom," omit "own."*

*Before "submit," omit "most humbly."*

*Before "entreat," omit "humbly."*

*For "impoverished and dishonoured," read "weakened, impoverished, dishonoured and dejected."*

*For "your sacred person," read "Your Majesty's person."*

*p. 421.—For "commons of the realm, whom we represent," read "commons of your realm, whom we present."*

*After "as much honour," insert "to Your Majesty and acknowledge as much duty."*

*Before "affectionate," insert "much."*

*For "posterity shall bless," read "posterity shall thank."*

*For "predecessors," read "most noble predecessors."*

*For "officers," read "officers and ministers."*

*For "the greatest unfaithfulness," read "the greatest unthankfulness [?]"*

*For "the grievances," read "the greatest grievances."*

*For "a general fear," read "a general fear conceived."*

*p. 422.—For "inhibitions and restraint," read "prohibitions and restraints."*

*For "exceeding many families," read "exceeding many families of them."*

*M. L. S. Clements, Esq.* For "by their often meetings and conferences," read "by their daily conference."

For "of the faction of the Arminians," read "of the Arminians."

For "professors of those opinions," read "professors of that religion."

p. 423.—For "their books and opinions," read "their books."

For "concerning innovation of religion," read "concerning religion."

For "to oppose the contrary," read "to oppress both those."

For "generally exercised and avowed," read "openly exercised and allowed."

For "consideration of the circumstances of time wherein these courses," read "certainty of time wherein these cases."

p. 424.—For "the enemies of our religion," read "our enemies."

For "to remember," read "piously to remember."

For "in great measure," read "with great misery."

For "faithful discharge," read "full discharge."

For "do both," read "which doth."

For "that the soldiers cannot be continued," read "that these soldiers cannot be contained."

p. 425.—For "were to be levied," read "were to be levied for this place."

For "found to be paid," read "found to have been made."

Omit "gave us just cause of fear."

For "gracious intentions," read "gracious disposition or intention."

For "have been admitted," read "have been permitted."

For "of those courses," read "of the mischiefs of those courses."

For "victorious nation," read "victorious English nation."

Before "and these things tending," insert "the undermining of religion."

Before "who if you could hear," insert "and falling down at your feet do beseech you to hearken to the voice of all your people."

For "do jointly implore," read "would jointly implore."

p. 426.—For "but of a few hundreds," read "but of a few thousands."

For "many of the forts," read "many of your forts."

For "a certificate of six lasts," read "a certificate of thirty-six lasts."

For "rate of three pound ten shillings," read "rate of five pound ten shillings."

Before "have been sure," omit "by any other means."

For "importunate and most pitiful," read "impotent and lamentable."

*For* "is in by reason thereof especially," *read* "(as by reason thereof especially)." *M. L. S. Clements, Esq.*

*For* "with the remonstrance we most humbly present," *read* "with this remonstrance we present."

*p. 427.—For* "rob and spoil," *read* "beat rob and spoil."

*For* "the ablest men," *read* "the best man."

*For* "kingdom will afford," *read* "kingdom could afford."

*For* "his great offices," *read* "his great office of trust."

*For* "God hath reserved," *read* "God hath preserved."

[There is appended to the foregoing a schedule of the damage done to shipping by the enemy, which is not given by Cobbett. It is as follows :—]

"A KALLENDER or SCHEDULE of the shipping of this kingdom, which have been taken by the enemy and lost at sea within the space of five years now last past."

Taken by the enemy—ships of the burden of a 100 tuns and upwards—London, Ipswich, Newcastle, Hull, Yarmouth, Alderburrough—77. The ships and furniture valued at 62,000*l*.

Cast away—ships of the like burden belonging to the same places—133. The ships and furniture valued at 35,000 [335,000 ?]*l*.

Sum 260 [possibly including the ships to be mentioned in next paragraph].

Taken and cast away—ships of the like burden belonging to—Linn, Bristoll, Dorthmouth, Portsmouth, Southampton, Weymouth, Exeter, Shorehame, Harwich, Dover, Woodbridge, Sandwich.—Ships valued at 197,000*l*.

Taken by the enemy—ships of a hundred tun belonging to—London, Newcastle, Hull, Boston [?], Portsmouth, Linn, Alborow, Dover, the county of Sussex, Poole, Southampton, Waymouth, Exeter, Dartmouth, Bristoll, Ffatsay [Ffacsay ?], Scarburragh, Gould [Goole ?] and Dunwich. [The last five appear by themselves, but may be intended to be taken with preceding list]—170 [130 ?], the value not certified.

Touching that, ports and towns of—Plimouth, Westchester, Milford Haven, Bridgwater, Bastable [Barnstaple ?], Ffulmouth, Ffoy [Fowey ?], Lym Regis, Ile of Waight, Coolchester, Guernesey, Garsey [Jersey ?], Loes [Lowestoft ?], Whiteby, Barlington, Blackney, Wells, Oxford [Orford ?] Brickley, Rochester, and divers other small ports—great loss, whereof there is no yet particular.

The goods and merchandises lost in the shipping aforesaid and in Flemish bottoms freighted by English merchants to be imported into this kingdom and of exceeding great value, the certainty whereof cannot now be expressed.

Onely one complaine, of the merchants trading to the East Islands from London, Ipswich or Hull and Newcastle in half this place have lost 100,000*l*. taken by the enemy.



M. L. S.  
Clements,  
Esq.

A great number of mariners also proportionable to this loss of shipping have been taken and destroyed by the enemy and cast away by the disorderly pressing and forcing upon winter voyages, beside many more by reason of their discouragement and want of pay have either run away to the enemy or betaken themselves to foreign service or to any other trade rather than to a seaman's life, to the inestimable loss and damage of this kingdom."

## II. Copy of "DECLARATION concerning TONNAGE and POUNDAGE."

[*This has been compared with that given in Gardiner's Constitutional Documents of the Puritan Revolution, and the following differences, as seeming to affect the sense, noted :—*]

*For "as most important," read "as most importunate."*

*For "granting of Your Majesty," read "granting to Your Majesty."*

*For "determination of a session," read "determination of us [?] in session."*

*For "may be misinformed," read "might be misinformed."*

*For "as for a year or two," read "as for one year or two."*

*For "guarding of the seas," read "guarding of the sea coast."*

*For "whensoever the people have been grieved," read "whensoever any have been aggrieved."*

*For "regard of your pressing occasions," read "regard to your pressing occasions."*

*For "so to frame a grant," read "to frame a grant."*

*For "Your Majesty's loving subjects," read "Your Majesty's loyal subjects."*

*For "Excellent Majesty shall manifest," read "Excellent Majesty should manifest."*

*For "your royal justice," read "your loyal justice."*

## III. SPEECH OF THE LORD KEEPER, 17 May, 1627. [See Cobbett, *op. cit.* Vol. II, p. 218.]

## IV. SPEECH OF MR. CREGHWELL, of Lincoln's Inn, 1627. [This appears to be that assigned to Mr. Creskeld by Cobbett, Vol. II, p. 240.]

## COPY OF JOURNAL OF IRISH HOUSE OF LORDS, 17 March, 1639-40, to 5 March, 1640-1.

[*On comparing this with the printed volumes considerable variations were found, especially towards the end. These are given below. The comparison was not made word for word, but in such a way as to discover any extensive variations or omissions. The page references are to the edition printed in 1783.*]

[24 March, 1639-40, p. 102.]—*In names of committee appointed to congratulate the Commons, for "Earl of Ormond" read "Earl of Thomond."* *M. L. S. Clements, Esq.*

*After the words "and as oft as they please afterwards" insert the following paragraph:—*

"Lord Lowther returns answer that he delivered Their Lordships' message to Mr. Speaker and the House of Commons, who returned answer that they will meet at the place appointed this afternoon two of the clock with a select number of twenty-four."

[26 March, 1640, p. 104.]—*For "Several orders read, but not full," read "General orders read, but not full."*

[28 March, 1640, p. 105.]—*For "Die Sabbati," read "Die Saturni."*

[p. 106.]—*For "Archdeacon Floyd," read "Archdeacon Lloyd."*

*For "being on a mesne arrest," read "being on a meane writ."*

*After the words "the Lord Lieutenant be made acquainted," insert the following paragraph:—*

"Lord Chancellor moves that the party was imprisoned by the Lord Lieutenant, and therefore he is imprisoned as by the King and not be delivered without the King's direction or the Lord Lieutenant's, and therefore thinks fit to move the Lord Lieutenant before any further proceeding had."

*After the words "of this kingdom they are privileged," insert the following paragraph:—*

"Lord Lambert moves the Lord Lieutenant to be made acquainted."

*After the words "Chancellor declares one in substance," insert the following paragraph:—*

"Lord Primate says it was here to be agreed on and sent them to the Commons or Committee."

[31 March, 1640, p. 109.]—*For "Lord Ranelagh and divers," read "Lord Chancellor and divers."*

*For "in all things else they are desirous," read "in all things else they are desirous to comply with Their Lordships &c."*

[p. 110.]—*For "Declaration is agreed on here already," read "Declaration is agreed on there already."*

[p. 112.]—*For "Bishop of Killala because of his crime," read "Bishop of Killala [Killaloe?] because of his crime and censure for the same." [In other places on this page, the reading appears to be "Killaloe" not "Killala."]*

[p. 115.]—*After the words "wholesome laws His Lordship intended," insert the following paragraph:—*

"Lord Caulfield, about Whitsuntide Lord Lieutenant said the next meeting should be."

*M. L. S. Clements, Esq.* [8 June, 1640, p. 117.]—*In list of a committee to consider three bills, for "Lord Howth," read "Lord Lowth."*

[p. 118.]—*For "a suspension should be of all penalties in point of execution," read "a suspension should be of all penal laws in point of execution."*

[11 June, 1640, p. 118.]—*For "XI<sup>o</sup> Junii, 1640," given as date at top of proceedings of Committee of Privileges and Grievances, read "IX<sup>o</sup> Junii, 1640."*

*For "informations; and if they shall not," read "informations and if they shall not be made good."*

[13 June, 1640, p. 120.]—*For "Die Sabbati," read "Die Saturni."*

[14 June, 1640.]—*For "14<sup>o</sup> Junii, 1640," read "XV<sup>o</sup> Junii, 1640."*

[17 June, 1640, p. 122.]—*After the words "perform an act of ingratitude," insert "desires the judges may explain touching Poynings' Act."*

*After the words "binds not without royal assent," insert "the judges have given their opinion, de jure it cannot be, conveniency is left to the Lords."*

[p. 124.]—*For "An Act for Recovery of Errors," read "An Act for Remedy of Errors."*

[17 October, 1640, p. 127.]—*For "Die Sabbati," read "Die Saturni."*

[24 October, 1640, p. 135.]—*For "Die Sabbati," read "Die Saturni."*

[p. 136.]—*After the words "Dillon is a vintner," insert the following:—*

*"And for how long time he hath been so."*

[7 November, 1640, p. 140.]—*For "subsidies already granted, His Majesty," read "subsidies already granted, His Lordship."*

[26 January, 1640(-1), p. 143.]—*After the words "Lord Lieutenant lives the Commission is not determined," insert the following:—*

*"and if Chief Justice be absent &c. yet plita coram Gerardo Lothar Mil. et sociis suis."*

Question is, admit the Commission determine, yet the common rumour of a new Commission, therefore it may be adjourned till the Lords hear out of England.

If that come, it may be made good, is not nullity no danger."



[p. 144.]—After the words “that did bind ; but a question was thereof,” insert “Merton &c. ancient, but not fully settled till Edw. I.” M. L. S.  
Clements,  
Esq.

After the words “summon and did hold parliaments,” insert following paragraph :—

“This same to be altered so has Poynings Act a transmission hither first. In all the styles since or most Parliament *tent coram etc. virtute Commission.*”

After the words “*a fortiori* in the case of Lord Lieutenant,” insert “so as him K[ing] we have not.”

After “Justices may have a general power,” insert “which we have not seen, but not a particular power for this.

This Commission an authority according to the letter to be strictly taken.”

After the words “the King only can do it,” insert the following paragraph :—

“See the common direction of letters, ‘or to any other Chief Governor or Governors,’ here wanting.”

After the words “desire power of revocation,” insert “on better cause.”

After the words “and they having the same power,” insert “and a deputed power.”

After the words “that must be to give a Royal Assent,” insert “but treat sure they might neither do, I find that the King’s going out of the kingdom did determine the parliament.”

Instead of “Lord Lieutenant coming after this day,” read “Lord Lieutenant coming after his Deputy.”

After the words “this day being agreed to be lawful,” insert “concurs with Baron Barry.”

After the words “I will add some reasons besides,” insert “what Baron Barry mentioned.”

For “as my brother said *in nubibus*,” read “as my brother Barry said *in nubibus*.”

[p. 145.]—For the words “with alteration on better matters,” read “with desire of alteration on better matters.”

For the words “Deputy or Justices of the kingdom,” read “Deputy or Justices of governing the kingdom.”

After the words “Parliament is a particular,” insert the following paragraphs :—

“Howsoever before, as hath been excellently opened by my brother Barry, Acts might be had, now noe without a Commission, it being His Majesty’s supreme power.

We find by the Commission that, in granting the Commission, the limits who shall call it, how long it shall last.

So the first Commission determined at nine months end, then His Majesty, on further advice, gives a Commission to continue it. It is to the Lord Lieutenant, and in his absence to the Lord Deputy then being or any other deputy. Now to continue, is the words, Lieutenant, if present, there is the active power, in his absence Lord Deputy then or for time being.

*M. L. S. Clements, Esq.* God hath called Lord Deputy to his mercy, now there is no other Lord Deputy, and though the Justices have the same general power, yet not to this particular, ever since Poynings Acts I find the title, *Actus &c. tent' coram virtute commission' et mandat'*.

So to hold parliament, two things necessary, first a Commission, and secondly the person whom."

After the words "better than I," insert the following paragraph:—

"I conceive (desiring without inconveniency to me) that the parliament ceases."

After the words "fit to adjourn till the King's pleasure," insert "known, with a protestation that they do it in expectation to receive His Majesty's direction, no direction nor intention in the King to dissolve."

[15 February, 1640(-1), p. 148.]—For "high tax of nobility," read "high tax of nobility in subsidies."

After the words "step [stop?] of suits to the King," insert the following paragraphs:—

"Heard His Lordship reduces these he hath collected.

These subsidies of Lords to be taxed proportionably to those in England, with due consideration of their debts.

That noblemen, whose predecessors have deserved well, to have employment in State and Commonwealth before men of meaner quality, desert and breeding."

[18 February, 1640(-1), p. 150.]—After the words "everything in a due channel," insert "not backward to hurt any."

After the words "time of the execution served," insert "and prison discharged. It is therefore ordered by the Lords &c. that the said sheriffs shall be discharged and dismissed."

[p. 152.]—For "usual and unlawful increasing of monopolies," read "unusual and unlawful increasing of monopolies."

[19 February, 1640(-1), p. 154.]—For "His Lordship thought fit to be released," read "His Lordship thought fit to release it."

[20 February, 1640(-1), p. 155.]—Order of the paragraphs slightly different in two places.

[27 February, 1640(-1), p. 165.]—For "*Die Sabbati*," read "*Die Saturni*."

[1 March, 1640(-1), p. 169.]—Order of paragraphs slightly different.

[4 March, 1640(-1), p. 175.]—After the words "Lord Nettervill moved the same," insert the following:—

"Lord Lambert moved that, the Lord Chancellor having dissolved the House into a committee, he conceives it fit that a small number be sent to the Lords Justices to return him to the House. M. L. S.  
Clements,  
Esq.

This House being dissolved into a Grand Committee, it is ordered that the Lord Viscount Moore, Lord Viscount Netterville, Lord of Kyrre, Lord of Slane, Lord of Inchiquin and Lord Lambert shall forthwith repair to the Justices and to acquaint Their Lordships that there is a committee of the House of Commons waiting at the door and to desire Their Lordships to return their Speaker.

Lord Chancellor returns to the House and resorts to the Woolsack.

Lord Moore reports that the Lords Justices have returned the Lord Chancellor and desires the House to understand that they did not send for him, intending to interrupt any business, but withal desire that he might return to them as soon as may be, because the King's service is concerned therein, which is to be preferred.

Lord Lambert says that it was said the Lord Chancellor went by licence of the House, desire it may be put to the question.

Lord Maguire says, No licence.

(Lord Blany, Lord of Mayo) conceives that none spoke against the going of His Lordship and so it may be conceived with licence.

Lord of Clogher conceives so.

Lord of Slane, it was gainsaid.

Lord Lambert, *similiter*.

Lord of Kerry says that none opposed his going, as he takes it, and so by licence of the House.

Lord Moore desires, in his own defence, to say this much, that he went not to the Lords Justices to complain without the unanimous consent and direction of the Committee, therefore without licence.

Lord Chancellor protested that he conceived that he went not without the licence of the House.

Lord of Inchiquin said that, if it were without leave, he doth conceive he made a good excuse, if he had no leave.

All content.

Lord of Inchiquin moves that the draft of the order touching the Lord of Kerry and John FitzGerrald might be read, which was read and approved.

Whereas this House hath dissolved itself into a Grand Committee to consider and debate of an infringement of the privileges of this House by the House of Commons by delivering out of prison John FitzGerrald, Esq., as a member of their House, he having been censured in His Majesty's Court of Castle Chamber and fined in the sum of 10,000*l.* to His Majesty and to pay 5,000*l.* to the Lord of Kerry, a member of this House, for damages, and being committed for the



*M. L. S. Clements, Esq.* same without making application to this House for their consent for their delivery of the said John FitzGerrald, and the said Committee, having considered of and debated the said business, and report having been thereof made to the House, it is ordered by the Lords Spiritual and Temporal in this present parliament assembled that Sir Gerrald Lowther, Knight, Lord Chief Justice of the Common Pleas, and Sir James Barry, Knight, Second Baron of his Majesty's Court of Exchequer, shall draw up the true state of the case touching the matter, and that the same, so drawn up, shall be sent over unto the Lords in England appointed Committees for this House to pursue there for redress of their grievances, to make application to His Majesty for reparation therein from the House of Commons, and also to declare unto His Majesty that the opinions of all the judges, save the Lord Chief Baron of His Majesty's Exchequer, who by reason of sickness was absent, have been delivered in this House after full debate and hearing counsel at bar on all sides, that the said House of Commons have not any power in right without infringing the privileges of this House, to adjudge any privilege to the said John FitzGerrald as a member of their House, His Majesty and a member of this House being therein in so high a nature concerned, and that that House had unduly delivered the said John FitzGerrald, whereby this House doth conceive and doth hereby declare that the House of Commons have in a high degree infringed the privileges of this House.

Lord Viscount Baltinglasse declares his thanks to the House for naming him one of the Committee for England, and desires to know if the House have any more service to command him.

The Earl of Fingal reports that at the Committee yesterday upon the petition of Richard Russell, Serjeant Piggott desired time to answer because his writings were sealed up by the House of Commons.

That upon examination of the complaint of My Lord of Howth against Barbary Gough, widow, Phillip Hoare, late sheriff of the county of Dublin, and his bailiffs, Their Lordships thought fit to discharge the said Phillip Hoare and that the said Barbara Gogh should bring in the bailiffs, being special bailiffs of her nomination.

That upon the petition of John Lynch they thought not fit to proceed because it did not appear that the parties complained of were protected.

That upon the petition of Richard Galbally, FitzGerrald and the rest of the defendants should be sent for.

That the Bishop of Raphoe should not be doubly troubled here and in England for one and the same thing.

That on the petition of John Curteste, when the Commission is issued to the Clerk, the witnesses may be examined.

That, upon the Gentleman Usher's petition, fees are unpaid, though demanded, and therefore, a course to be taken.

It is this day ordered by the Lords &c. that time shall be given to George Piggott, Serjeant-at-Arms, until the first day of the next sessions of Parliament to answer the complaint of Richard Russell.

*M. L. S.  
Clements,  
Esq.*

It is this day ordered by the Lords &c. that Phillip Hoare, Esq., late sheriff of the county of Dublin, shall be discharged from any further attendance at the suit of the Lord of Howth, and that Barbara Gough, widow, shall be answerable for the bailiffs that arrested the said Lord of Howth's servant, for that they appear to be special bailiffs of her nomination, and it appears not that the said late sheriff had any notice of the privilege of the party arrested.

It is this day ordered by the Lords &c. that no further proceedings shall be had on the petition of John Lynch, because it appears not that the defendants therein are by any member of this House privileged, but all parties are left to their proper Courts.

Upon reading the petition of Richard Galbally against ——— FitzGerrald and Edward Keating and report made by the Committee of Privileges, it is this day ordered that a warrant shall issue to the Serjeant-at-Arms to bring in the bodies of the defendants the first day of the next sessions of parliament.

Upon reading the petition of the Lord Bishop of Rapho, it is conceived and declared by the Lords &c. that the said Lord Bishop ought not to be questioned both here and in England for one and the same cause.

Upon reading the petition of John Courtis and consideration thereof by the Committee of Privileges, it is this day ordered by the Lords &c. that the C. [Clerk?] of this House shall examine the plaintiff's witnesses touching the matter contained in this petition as soon as his Majesty's Commission shall come to his hands."

[p. 176.]—*After the words "preventing the like hereafter," insert the following paragraphs:—*

"Message of a Committee of the Commons attending.

Lord Chancellor, assisted with divers, go to the Bar and receive it.

Lord Chancellor returns and reports that Their Lordships may remember how that formerly they made an accusation of treason against His Lordship and others, and now had brought in the charge with desire that their persons may be secured that they may be sequestered from all places of judicature and put from the Council Board, and that they may answer &c."

*After the words "that all things may be done advisedly," insert "Lord Chancellor called in."*

[p. 177.]—*After the words "Bishop of Cork to answer their charge," insert the following:—*

"Lord of Kerry moves for Lord Docwra's proxy.

*M. L. S.  
Clements,  
Esq.*

It is this day ordered by the Lords &c. that no advantage shall be taken of the absence of the Lord Docwra, who went into England since the last sessions upon some special occasions of his own and that his proxy granted to the Lord of Kerry shall be allowed and entered, the Lords Justices having licenced the same.

Lord of Baltinglasse desires to know if he need to leave a proxy ; left at liberty by the House.

Earl of Ormond and the rest of the Committee return from the Lords Justices, and the Earl reports that they attended the Lords Justices and read the charge and acquainted Their Lordships with the resolutions of the House to commit the Lord Chancellor and Lord Lothor, but leaving it to Their Lordships, as best knowing His Majesty's occasions wherein they were employed, and desired further to know whether the House should continue or be prorogued that a time might be thought on to assign them to answer, and last of all that they desired Their Lordships' advice for the manner how to commit.

That Their Lordships were of opinion that the charge was too general to be answered unto, secondly, that there was no treason therein expressed, though the charge were proved, and therefore till a more particular charge, bail might be taken, thirdly, that the eleventh of May is to be the next meeting and that no prorogation shall be until to-morrow.

House into a Committee.

Lord Lambert, two questions now proposed, first, whether charge so general as not to be answered or to make a committal upon, secondly, whether treason or no, that there is enough for a Committer [?] in subverting the Laws &c.

Articles again read.

Earl of Ormond desires to be informed whether the charge be particular or no, to be answered unto or no, and if any grounds for committal.

Lord of Inchiquin desired to know whether the charge, if proved, were treason or no.

Lord Moore holds it fit to ask the judges in the points.

Lord Lambert holds them too general.

Judges demanded on the several points.

Baron Hilton says that if Their Lordships judge the generals to include particulars of treason, then he holds it fit they should answer, and whether there be in the articles treason or no, they desire time to deliver any opinion.

Justice Donellan desires time, and, being required to deliver his opinions, says that if the question be whether those articles be so particular as to give judgment on, he doth conceive they are not, if ground of committal by the late Presidents in England, he conceives they are, whether they contain treason or no. He desires the Act of Parliament 25 E. 3d, cap. 2 be considered, he does not know how they may be treason, but by the last clause in that Act the Parliament is to judge.



Baron Barry saith he hath viewed all the Parliament Rolls of this kingdom and can find no precedent for this proceeding that the Articles are too general, as he thinks, an indictment so would be void, if a bill, a demurrer. Whether the Articles contain treason or no, he is doubtful, doubtful whether the Act 25 E. 3d. cap. 2d. be an Act explanatory or introductory, he sees nothing there but what was treason by the common law before.

*M. L. S.  
Clements,  
Esq.*

Justice Cressy concurs with those that went before and with Their Lordships that hold the Articles too general to be answered unto, yet if any doubt of escape, ground of committal. He conceives the Statute of the 25 E. the 3rd. definitive, and that some things are there made treason that was not before, and doth not conceive these Articles to contain treason.

Justice Mayart conceives that at the common law these Articles would be held too general, but in this Court Their Lordships only are judges of it and may be guided by the proceedings at common law, or by precedents, as they see cause. These are eminent officers of state and men of estate, and at Their Lordships' own discretion whether to commit or no. In a private man's case, where danger of escape, committal were safest. For the matter whether treason or no, he conceives it not time to determine till the proof and circumstances be considered, which must guide his judgment."

[p. 177.]—*For "challenge voices in the process," read "challenge voices in the proxy [?]."*

*After the words "stand upon recognizances as before," insert the following:—*

*"The outer room being cleared, the Lord Lothar is directed to withdraw.*

*Earl of Ormond (the House being cleared) holds his request reasonable till to-morrow.*

Lord Blany } *similiter.*  
Lord Moore }

Lord Magwire declares that at the Grand Committee it was voted otherwise and ordered by the House even now that he should be committed and not bailed, and therefore fit to consider how it may become the gravity of the House to bail him.

Upon the humble motion of Sir Gerrard Lothar, Knight, Lord Chief Justice of His Majesty's Court of Common Pleas at the bar of this House, it is this day ordered by the Lords Spiritual and Temporal in this present parliament assembled (upon question) that the said Sir Gerrard Lowther shall forthwith enter into a recognizance to His Majesty's use in the sum of 20,000*l.* before the Lord Chancellor with condition personally to appear in this House to-morrow morning at eight of the clock.

M. L. S.  
Clements,  
Esq.

Lord Chancellor moves that the Lord Lowther may be called to his place on the Woolsack.

Lord Moore moves that the House may be adjourned till to-morrow at eight of clock.

*Hodie Dñus Cancel' ex jussu ceter' dñor' adjornavit presens Parliamt' usque diem veneris prox' hora octava.*

DIE VENERIS QUINTO MARTII ANNO XVI° CAROL' RS.

After prayers Lord Chancellor and Lord Lowther appear personally.

It is this day ordered that the Lord Viscount Moore and the Lord Lambert, as a committee of this House, shall forthwith attend the Lords Justices to acquaint Their Lordships that they are now in debate of the Articles of Treason exhibited against the Lord Chancellor, the Lord Bishop of Derry and the Lord Chief Justice of the Common Pleas, and therefore humbly to desire Their Lordships to forbear prorogation till the House have fallen to a resolution in this weighty business.

Lord of Kerry moves that notice may be taken of the inequality of the distribution of the agents' money, and that there may be sent down some intimation to the House of Commons.

Lord Houth, first to the greater business.

The Lord Lothar and the rest of the judges sitting on the Woolsack, the Lord Chancellor moves they be covered.

It is this day ordered that a recognizance shall be taken before the Lord Chancellor in the behalf of Barbary Goegh, widow, for bringing in the bodies of Laurence Barrett and Thomas Goegh, late bailiffs of the late sheriff of the county of Dublin, that attached the body of the Lord of Howth's servant and to be here on the XIth day of May next.

House in Committee.

Lord Moore moves that the Lord Chancellor and Lord Lothar may be bailed by reason of their places at the Council board.

Lord of Slane moves that the Lord of Derry and Lord Lothar be committed and that the Lord Chancellor's committal be referred to the Justices with knowledge that it is the judgement of this House to commit him, and that neither of them be employed at Council table or elsewhere.

Lord Lambert moves that yesterday he was of opinion to favour the great persons accused, but now upon viewing of the charge laid against the Earl of Strafford in England, he is of opinion that such of these as are lawyers are less to be excused, and therefore holds it fit to commit Lord of Derry and Lord Lothar and to move the Lords Justices for a new Speaker that they may commit Lord Chancellor. Desires question put.

Earl of Ormond of another mind."

[p. 178.]—*After the words "attainder by the proceedings of it," insert the following :—* *M. L. S. Clements, Esq.*

"Baron Barry, by the canon bishops cannot be put in trials of matters of blood, this matter of blood. Once a bishop Speaker, and because a trial of matter of blood he was put off, and another chosen, but being a privilege granted them he conceives they may renounce it if they please and give their vote.

Justice Cressy conceives that in this case they may waive the privilege and give their vote.

Justice Mayart, *similiter*."

*After the words "Their Lordships would not suffer it," insert the following :—*

"Lord of Derry withdraws, Lord Chancellor directs a copy of the charge for the Lord of Derry.

Lord Derry taken forth by the Usher.

It is this day ordered by the Lords Spiritual and Temporal in this present Parliament assembled, upon consideration of the charge of high treason exhibited against Sir Gerrald Lowther, Knight, Lord Chief Justice of His Majesty's Court of Common Pleas by the Commons' House of Parliament, and of the report of the Grand Committee of this House, that the said Gerrald Lowther shall stand committed for the same to the custody of the Gentleman Usher of this House.

Lord Lowther taken forth by the Gentleman Usher.

Gentleman Usher commanded to accommodate the Lord of Derry and Lord Lowther as befits them.

Upon certificate of the appearance of the Lord Chancellor and Lord Lothar, their recognizances are to be cancelled.

Earl of Ormond moves that a message may be sent to the Lords Justices of the proceedings of the House, and to leave it to Their Lordships to do what they please in bailing or not bailing the parties impeached, not doubting but that Their Lordships, being trusted by His Majesty, will do what is fit for His Majesty's service, for which they will be answerable.

The Earl of Ormond

Lord Viscount Moore

Lord Viscount Nettervill

Lord Viscount Mayo

Lord of Slane

Lord Lambert

} sent to the Lords Justices.

Lord Moore reports that according to the pleasure of this House the Committee attended the Lords Justices, and that the Earl of Ormond being stayed to wait on the Lords Justices to this House, His Lordship was desired to report to the House what they delivered to the Lords Justices by command of this House, which was that this House had committed the Lord Bishop of Derry and Sir Gerrard Lowther, knight, Lord Chief Justice of the Court of Common Pleas, to the custody of the Gentleman Usher of this House upon



M. L. S.  
Clements,  
Esq.

the articles of treason exhibited against them by the House of Commons, and that it was the sense of this House to commit Sir Richard Bolton, knight, Lord Chancellor, but that considering his place here and that he hath the custody of His Majesty's Great Seal, the House was doubtful of the manner of it, and withal delivered to Their Lordships the sense of this House that neither of them were fit to be continued at the Council board or in any employment and that the House thought not fit to bail them, but because Their Lordships best understood how far the matter concerned His Majesty's service, they did humbly leave it to Their Lordships' wisdom.

Lord of Louth moves that one Raph Gee, being sent for by order of this House for some foul words spoken of the Earl of Antrim, may be sent for to be brought in that he may be forthcoming at their next sitting to be proceeded withal as befits, and to that end till then may be in custody of the Sergeant-at-Arms.

This House being informed that Raph Gee is brought to town by the Sergeant-at-Arms at the suit of the Earl of Antrim, it is this day ordered by the Lords Spiritual and Temporal in this present Parliament assembled that the Sergeant-at-Arms shall keep him in safe custody so as he have him here on the first day of the next sessions of Parliament.

The case touching the Lord of Kerry and John Ffitz-Gerrald, Esq., delivered by the Lord Chief Justice Lother and Mr. Baron Barry read in the Lords' House of Parliament.

Patrick, Lord Baron of Kerry and Lixnaw and the Lady Honra, his wife, 28 May, 15 *Carol* exhibited a bill in the Castle Chamber against John FfitzGerrald, Esq., for a very foul slander expressed in the decree of that court hereunto annexed. FfitzGerrald's answer to that bill was entered in the Court 28 *Junii* in the same year, and after issue joined and witnesses examined, the cause came to a hearing and was heard in the same court several days (vizt.) the 19th, 26th and the 29th of June, 16 *Carol*, and for the reasons set forth in the same decree the cause was appointed to be further heard the first hearing day of Michaelmas term *Anno* 16 *Carol*, which was the 13th day of November, before which day (vizt.) the seventh day of the said November a writ issued out of the Chancery to the sheriff of the county of Kilkenny for electing of a burgess for the borough of Inishteog, as by the copy of the said writ thereunto likewise annexed may appear, whereupon the sheriff returns that he directed his precept *preposit' et burgens' burg' de Inishteog* to elect a burgess for the said borough, who thereupon returned that they elected *un' burgens' vizt. Johem Ffitz-Gerrald de Inishmore Arm' prout per indentur' apparet*, which indenture bears date the 11th of November *Anno* 16 *Carol* and recites that by virtue of a warrant to the Portrifies directed for electing of a burgess to be at the Parliament the 13th of the said November, they had chosen the said John

FfitzGerrald to be one of their burgesses to attend at the Parliament according to the tenor of the said warrant the day before, (vizt.) the 12th of the said November, the Parliament was prorogued to the 26th of January. The second of December following the cause was finally heard, at which time the said John FfitzGerrald by his counsel alleged that he was then returned a burgess for the Parliament and craved privilege and produced a note, as was alleged, under the hand of the Deputy Clerk of the Hanaper, signifying that the said FfitzGerrald was so returned, which note was read, but it was without any date, and it did not appear therein where the said FfitzGerrald was returned, for which cause and for the reasons in the said decree expressed, the Court thought fit to proceed in the said cause, and thereupon it was decreed by the Court that the said FfitzGerrald shall for his said offence pay 10,000*l.* to the King by way of fine and shall be bound to the good behaviour during life, shall be put out of the Commission of the Peace and shall pay to the plaintiff 5,000*l.* damage, and was then committed by the Court in execution for both.

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It appears by certificate of the Clerk of the Parliament that he was sent for and first admitted to sit in the House as a member of the House of Commons the 18th of February last, and so the said FfitzGerrald was delivered out of execution by the said House of Commons without application made to the Lords' House.

Sir William Parsons, knight and baronet, Master of the Court of Wards and Liveries &c. and Sir John Borlasse, knight, Master of the Ordnance, His Majesty's Lords Justices came into the Parliament House, attended as accustomed, and ascended the Royal Chair, where the Lord Justice Parsons made a short speech, and the Lord Chancellor, sitting on the right hand seat, called to the Clerk to read the prorogation, the Lords Justices sitting and the Speaker and House of Commons being at the bar, and so departed attended by the officers and judges and nobility, as accustomed.

#### The Prorogation.

William Parsons, Jo. Borlase.

Sir William Parson, knight, Master of His Majesty's Court of Wards and Liveries of this kingdom of Ireland, and Sir John Borlase, knight, Master of His Majesty's Ordnance, His Majesty's Lords Justices of Ireland.—To the Lords Spiritual and Temporal and to the Commons in this present Parliament assembled, Greeting. For that the time is already appointed for holding of the general assizes now draws near and also for the better and speedier assessing of the subsidies already grown due to His Majesty, and for certain other reasons us moving, as well for His Majesty's service as for the good of the subjects of this kingdom in general, we have thought fit to prorogue this parliament and, by virtue of His Majesty's Commission under the Great Seal of England, bearing date

*M. L. S.* at Westminster the fourth day of January last past before  
*Clements,* the date hereof unto us directed, we do by these presents  
*Esq.* prorogue the same until the 11th day of May next ensuing  
the date hereof, and on which day our purpose is to hold the  
same at this His Majesty's Castle of Dublin. Given under  
our seals at His Majesty's Castle of Dublin the fifth day of  
March in the sixteenth year of the reign of our sovereign lord,  
King Charles of England, Scotland, France and Ireland,  
*Annoque Dñi.*, 1640.

### CORRESPONDENCE.

ROBERT MOLESWORTH to HON. MRS. MOLESWORTH [his wife]  
at Lord Coote's lodgings in St. James's.

1689, July 8 [N.S. ?]. Elsineur.—Reporting his safe arrival.  
Three weeks at sea. His own provisions were scarce, but, the  
ship being very large and clean, they wanted nothing all the  
way. Intends to perform his compliment to the King of  
Denmark to-morrow. 1 p.

The SAME to the SAME, at Breckdenston, near Dublin.

1689, Nov. 29. London.—Your son Coote is at nurse  
. . . . "I find by a letter from my cousin Pooley that  
the city [of Dublin] has petitioned the Parliament to take  
away my right and to have no new building over Dame's Gate  
at all, which I can nowise consent to, unless they buy my right  
of me, and my lease is yet of above 100 years; upon the  
whole matter I am afraid they intend to make a losing  
bargain for me, for they fall off from their first proposals,  
which was to pay me in hand 800*l.* for my interest in the  
houses and to make good my interest in the building over the  
gate to advantage, when it was new built. This I agree to,  
but cannot do so to worse terms." 1 p.

The SAME to the SAME.

1689-90, Feb. 8 [N.S. ?]. Copenhagen.—Fears that he  
will have to draw for 100*l.* next week "at double usance"  
and that "payments will be more difficult when the King  
goes out of town." Is sending a present of "50 of the best  
ling that ever you saw," which may be distributed among  
their friends. 1 p.

The SAME to the SAME.

1689-90, March 18 [N.S. ?]. Copenhagen.—About furniture  
required, mentioning, among other things, "a cane squabb to  
loll on . . . a great lolling chair like Lady Monrath's . . . a  
screen or 2 (cheap Indian), the great ring stand for a desert  
or supper, . . . 2 or 3 pair of thrid stockings, not gowty at the



heels, as some of them are which already I have, and a pair or 2 of worsted stockings, whereof one milled; a black beaver hat, 2 or 3 quilted night caps, 2 or 3 pair of gloves pretty well scented, comfits for the table," &c. . . . "livery lace I can get better and as cheap here, but not gold lace for the page. . . . The new map of Ireland I cannot live without, and therefore send it immediately. . . . I shall think upon several other things before the convoy sails hither, which they tell me will not be before the latter end of June or July. . . . The boys (if they come) must be well clad and something gaudily here in blue, sometimes with silver or gold lace."

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Remarks as to affair of Dick Bolton and his mistress.  
3 pp. *Seal.*

The SAME to the SAME.

1690, March 25 [N.S. ?]. Copenhagen.—"The cutting down of our trees displeases me much more than if they had burnt all our houses. . . . My Lord Nottingham will get your money for you if you dun him; he seems to be much my friend and is a man in power" . . . . 1 p.

The SAME to the SAME.

1690, April 4 [N.S. ?]. Copenhagen.—Arrangements for journey to Denmark. You are to come by Brill in Holland, if no fleet comes this summer nor no man-of-war. If the conveniency of a yacht or man-of-war for Holland or Hamburg may happen, I do not doubt but my Lord Nott[ingham] will give you his warrant to the captain to take you in with your goods and family.

Condolences on death of child.

The writings of our estate are in Robert Peppard's hands at Chester. Lay out as little of the money on things to bring with you as possible till a little before you intend to be stirring, that, according as successes are in Ireland, we may take our measures. Bring no money with you but in bills of exchange, payable at short sight for fear of privateers. "A good tutor for the children is one of the principal points and a discreet French boy, who wears a livery, to look after them. I writ to you formerly about a head dress of about 50s. price. Let it alone now, or if you have already bought it, part with it again on the best terms you can." 3½ pp.

Is[ABEL ? LADY] MONTRATH to her cousin, HON. MRS.  
MOLESWORTH.

[1690,] Oct. 11.—"I am very glad to hear you are got safe to your journey's end after so long and dangerous a voyage. My Lord will hardly believe the country so good as you describe it to be, but I am glad you think it so and I suppose you will be so wise as to stay as long as you can in it, for Ireland is a most desolate place and not a penny of money to be hoped for out of it this great while. I believe we must

*M. L. S. Clements, Esq.* go there in the spring to get bread, but I hope the King will give us something there to make it the more supportable to My Lord. Here is no news since the taking of Cork, which I suppose you have heard. It is believed Kingsalle is by this time in our hands and I hope the rest will soon follow."

Great mortality amongst people of quality. The Queen, Lady Essex and Prince George are godparents to the Duchess of Ormond's daughter.

"Since I writ thus much of my letter there is an express that the town of Kingsall is taken; the Irish retired to the forts, but upon sight of our cannon and men they have both surrendered upon discretion. My Lord Clancartie and my Lord Terrone [Tyrone] are come hither prisoners of war."

Lord Clancartie said to be married to one Miss Hore of Munster, and he owned it there to Lord O'Brien but, I believe, now he is come hither, he will disown again.  $2\frac{1}{2}$  pp.

ROBERT MOLESWORTH to [HON. MRS. MOLESWORTH].

1690, Oct. [Sept. ?] 19. London.—I have bought the Flanders lace you desired, but I advise you to send for a better stuff of the kind, as you can, since it is so dear here in comparison of what you will find it in Holland near Flanders, and, at such time as the officers and troops come over, great quantities are brought without paying of custom and you will find some friend come over then that will serve you so far. Holland cloth may be had there as good for 44 pence an ell as cost in London 9 shillings.

"The King and Queen have both promised to take care of Lord Mountjoy's family; I cannot hear whether there was any settlement made. . . .

I intend within a fortnight or 3 weeks for Ireland, where a parliament will be called wherein I am in doubt whether I will engage myself or not." . . . 3 pp.

The SAME to [the SAME].

1692, Sept. 7, O.S. London.—Describing his sons Ned and Will and entreating her to take care of her health in view of approaching confinement. Remarks as to death of "old Bolton." 4 pp.

The SAME to the SAME.

1692, Sept. 8, O.S. London.—Easy coaches and short day's journeys, together with provisions of some wine, bread, hams and a bed will bring you through the worst countries in safety. "The first may be provided at Hamburg and your cook, who is a Westphalian born, will for the honour of his country see you well used in your passage through it till you come to Embden or the Holland territories, after which you will meet with all conveniencies."

I would have you stay at Amsterdam, Rotterdam or the Hague till you have written to me and received an answer,

"for the seas are full of capers. But, about the time you arrive in Holland the King and his retinue will be returning and then you can scarce miss a safe conveyance." *M. L. S. Clements, Esq.*

Joy at birth of a son. Hopes of taking a house in London. Remarks as to prospects of returning to Denmark. "If I do return, it shall not be for any long time. . . .

I do not endeavour to come into this Irish Parliament at all, having given away my own interest in my own towns of Phillipstown and Swords to other people, but if, unknown to me and undesired, some county should happen to choose me, I must serve them. But the whole Parliament (that is this session of it) is not likely to last 4 weeks, and I do not think any place will choose a person that does not appear there and put in for it. . . . Sir Oliver St. George is got safe to Chester, whither all the Protestants of that country are posting against the Parliament." . . . 4 pp.

JOHN MOLESWORTH to his mother [HON. MRS. MOLESWORTH].

1694, July 20. Breckenston.—Expressing his anxiety to hear of her health, but saying he never expected "to receive letter for letter" from her. His father just arrived safely in Dublin, having narrowly escaped the privateers. . 1 p.

ROBERT MOLESWORTH to HON. MRS. MOLESWORTH, "at Coll. Stanley's house of Grangegorman, near Dublin."

1695, Nov. 10. Pencarro.—"I am here still waiting an issue of my election, which I believe [I] hope well of, notwithstanding the Lord of the Manor, the Mayor and the Sheriff be against me, this last keeping the precept in his hands thus long and will do longer on purpose to put me to charges and to endeavour to win off some of my votes from me, who as yet stand firm. Whether they will continue so, or whether Mr. Mayor will return me though duly chosen, 'tis time only must try, and that a very short one, for within ten days it must be determined one way or other." . . .

"I am vexed at Sir Walter Plunket's incivility in denying you a few tench for your great pond &c. but Captain Tennant, his neighbour, has great store, and I am confident will not refuse you."

Directions for purchasing enough beech trees to "make good the avenue."

"My election, if I carry it, will cost me sauce, so that we must endeavour to make it up by good husbandry," and I shall want 100*l.* to pay those I took it up from and I do not expect to get a groat by it. . . .

Since I writ the within letter, a message is sent to me that all matters relating to my election are agreed to by my adversaries, because they find it in vain to oppose me, so that



*M. L. S. Clements, Esq.* I am just taking horse to go to Camelford (the town I shall serve for) in order to my election this morning." . . . 3½ pp.

ROBERT MOLESWORTH to HON. MRS. MOLESWORTH, "at Coll. Stanley's house of Grangegorman, near Dublin."

1695, Dec. 28.—Shopping commissions, planting &c. "I will send you orange trees in the spring." Remarks as to 60 Dutch elms being missing from the parcel. 2 pp.

The SAME to the SAME.

1696, March 28. London.— . . . "Exchange will now be excessive dear between this and that (since our House of Commons have ordered that no guineas shall go here above 22s.) unless the Council of Ireland shall think fit to fall our guineas in proportion." . . .

"As to the carnation seed you speak of, there are no other than that box of pinks, as you call them, . . . but they are choice carnations all of them, as the gardener here tells me, not ordinary pinks."

My brother[-in-law] Mervyn has neglected the fairest opportunity in the world of soliciting my Lord Deputy about his business. 4 pp. *End missing.*

The SAME to the SAME, at Breckdenston.

1696, Oct. 29. London.— . . . "I must confess this town has been an unfortunate one to us in the burying of our children, and I think the Irish doctors better than the English ones for them in case of sickness." . . .

"Stay for a good sky and a fair wind" before starting on your voyage. 2 pp.

JOHN MOLESWORTH to his mother, HON. MRS. MOLESWORTH, at Breckdenston.

No year [1697?], Nov. 20. London.— . . . "The King came in the 16th, attended by the Lord Mayor and aldermen in a very magnificent manner as I suppose you will have it in the printed paper, so that I need not trouble you with a longer description. I suppose his arrival will hasten my father's, especially since the Parliament is to sit without fail on the 3rd of December. I never longed so much for his coming as now, for we are extremely solitary, having no diversion at all except drawing and reading." . . . 2¼ pp.

RICHARD MOLESWORTH to his mother, HON. MRS. MOLESWORTH, at Breckdenston.

1697-8, Feb. 12. London.—Expressing sorrow for "our brutality, or rather, our base ingratitude" &c. 2 pp. *Seal*

ROBERT MOLESWORTH to his wife, HON. MRS. MOLESWORTH, at Breckdenston.

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1697-8, Feb. 22. London.—Private affairs &c. . . .  
“I could make you laugh (though perhaps at the same time it would a little vex you) to hear the stories of the stinginess of those who diet my 2 sons here. Really I must hasten their departure to prevent their being starved. The boys and their tutor are extreme modest and complain rather in a laughing than angry manner to me; Jack thinks it a very hard matter to make a meal for 5 persons out of 3 boiled eggs, but says, as long as there is bread and beer, he will find no fault. Two dinners and 3 suppers for 10 souls has been made out of a shoulder of veal. Sunday is a glorious day and makes amends for half the week, for then there is a good piece of boiled beef with the appurtenances.” . . . 2½ pp.

The SAME to the SAME, “at her house in St. James’s Place, London.”

1698, July 23. Honyton.—Relating Theophilus’ accident with a blunderbuss on the way down. Intends to ride on “with a good guide” towards Sir John Molesworth’s. 1 p.

The SAME to [the SAME], addressed to “Viscount Montjoy at my Lord Primate’s house, Dublin.”

1698, Dec. 6. London.—Reference to irregularity of the packets and sending of melon seed. . . . “The King came to town on Sunday night late. I am going just now to Kensington to endeavour to kiss his hand, to what purpose I cannot tell, for my poor Duke of Shrewsbury came to town but for 2 or 3 days in hopes to see the King and do business, but was not able to stay (no, not at Kensington) till the King came, but went away ill, so little does the air near this town agree with him. His absence and My Lord Sunderland’s being out of business puts me out of the rank of hopeful pretenders. However I am very well content.” 1½ pp. *Seal.*

The SAME to the SAME, at same address.

1698, Dec. 8. London.—. . . “I would not have you buy out Dick Bolton’s farm of Knocksiddan till we see whether he lays out the 2 years’ rent in building, as he is obliged to do, and his time is not yet expired.” . . . “As to the mares and the cutting off their tails, you must be ruled by my brother[*-in-law?*] Chidley and Sir John and Arthur Dillon. I wonder you say I must lay out 50*l.* on a horse for my mares. I thought my Danish horse a better than any I could buy for that price.” . . .

Reference to proposed icehouse “on the hill side over the tuckmill” and to a “decoy.”

“You may cheaper buy a new chariot than vamp your old one with glasses.” . . . 3½ pp.

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MRS. L. MOLESWORTH to [her husband, ROBERT] MOLESWORTH.

1699, July 20. Breckdenston.—Wild ducks and teal on the “decoy.” Trench in one of the ponds. Troubles through scarcity of water, which, however, “occasions us to be furnished with several sorts of fowl. I saw, I believe, 30 or 40 snipes, abundance of plover and hearns and I don’t know what besides. We are scraping together all the hay we can and make the best of every corner. I was forced at last 2 days ago to mow the new orchard, notwithstanding the cowslips. I let it stand till I had almost lost 50s. or 3*l.* worth of hay. Whatever was the matter with them, they never ripened at all. I shall save some in the gardens I hope.” . . . “I have made many attempts to get some trouts from the Nall [Naul ?] river, but they will not live half an hour . . . they say it is because the water is so hot.” . . . 2 *pp.*

The SAME to the SAME.

1699, Aug. 10.—Reporting progress of negotiations with the Lord Chancellor, the Bishop, and the Lord Mayor [of Dublin] relative to “the hospital.” 1½ *pp.*

JOHN MOLESWORTH to his mother, the HON. MRS. MOLESWORTH, at Edlington, near Doncaster.

No year [1699?], Feb. 15. London.— . . . “I am sorry to hear by your letter to my father that your neighbours are so very troublesome to you. It is really past enduring and I hope, when we go down, we may prevail upon them to be civiller. The Parliament has been very busy these two days past about the Irish forfeitures, and I am afraid they will not remedy any grievance which tends to oppress Ireland, My Lord Abercorn and Mr. Topham, who brought over the Address have been summoned to the House and used scurvily enough, and the Address voted frivolous and abusive to the King and both Houses. This is the most important news the town affords now, I believe, as soon as they make an end of this business one way or another, my father designs to go to Edlington, and we both intend to wait on him which, I hope, will put a stop to the rudeness of your hunting gentlemen.” 2 *pp.*

[MRS. MOLESWORTH] to her husband, ROBERT MOLESWORTH, “at Mr. Goodwin’s, bookseller, Fleet Street.”

1700, April 19. Breckdenston.—Gardener to be “discarded” for selling cauliflower plants. When I pointed out the cheat, he “impudently told me all gardeners did the same.” . . . “I am glad the hurry in the Parliament is any way over. I am always afraid of such heats. I had a letter from John since this business; he magnifies the King’s patience mightily in bearing this matter, but he says he is a very wise prince, and you know he is (as the Fingallian says) a *weese* judge.” . . .



Some of the nutmeg peaches are as thick as ropes of onions. I told Cloky [their daughter Charlotte?] you always remembered her, "poor toad, she cried for joy." . . . Our rent roll this year is near 1,900*l.* 3½ *pp.*

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Esq.*

ROBERT MOLESWORTH to his wife, the HON. MRS. MOLESWORTH, at Breckdenston.

1700, May 11. London.—. . . "Duke of Shrewsbury goes over Lord Lieutenant for certain, and I have spoke to our Lord Chancellor to recommend Dick to him, which he says he doubts not of, if you approve of the project; for My Lord takes all occasions to speak mighty friendly of me. I waited on him last week at Hampton Court, before he went into Oxfordshire, but at that time I knew not of his being Lord Lieutenant, nor perhaps he himself. . . . All our fat is in the fire as to the public, and consequently as to me. You never knew such confusion in affairs." . . . 1½ *pp.*

The SAME to the SAME, at same.

1700, May 24. Edlington.—I consulted Haistwell and Cairnes how to get money on my bond; "they told me it was almost impossible to be done in town, for the humour of stock-jobbing ran so strong in the 2 East India Companies and the Bank, that everybody chose to put in their ready money that way rather than to lend at common interest. On the other hand the buying of our draughts, ploughs &c. was of absolute necessity at Edlington, otherwise we had lost the season of summer fallowing, which, God be praised, we happily begun yesterday. I put my hand to the plough (God speed it) after a good draught of 6 fair oxen and a horse in front."

I have recalled my 2 sons [from a tour on the Continent]. I expect they will draw on me for 75, being their quarter beforehand.

"There is a brave conveniency (but it is threescore miles more north than Edlington) for boarding and teaching our 4 boys. My Lord Lonsdale has set up at his own town [Whitehaven?] a sort of Academy for none but gentlemen's sons. There is a French master and all other masters for nothing, only boarding the boys in his town, where there is all sorts of conveniencies to that purpose. Mr. Woodyear tells me that the masters in their kinds are very good, and My Lord gives them large salaries, and does this as well to promote good education as to encourage his town by the expense which boarding will bring to it." . . . "As to Dick My Lord Chancellor Methuen faithfully promised me that the Duke of Shrewsbury should take care of him, provided the Duke lives and be well enough to go over."

Mr. Turnbull "lives somewhere within 8 miles of us at a place called Badsworth, but though I have sent to Doncaster

*M. L. S.  
Clements,  
Esq.*

to enquire, I cannot for my life find it out, so little do the people of this country know a great parish that is 5 or 6 miles from them. . . . I take but little pleasure in my way of eating here for want of one that can roast a bit of meat. I am my own cook and make my own bed, I send for my bottle of drink each meal to Armitage's and shoot a rabbit or two for my dinner, which with a joint of mutton, eggs and butter I make a pretty good shift to live at ease. . . . I have never a blanket to my bed, though I thought there was 2 belonged to it once. Upon my enquiry they tell me one of them was spoiled and turned to a smoothing cloth, when you were here, the other nobody knows anything of . . . so my nightgown upon the quilt supplies the place of a blanket."

Warne has bought "one good lusty mare for our draught here and a horse for 4*l.* 5*s.* each, as good as ever I saw for the money, and such as in Ireland would cost 8 or 10*l.* If he could be so lucky for you, it would be rare, though by reason of the plenty of grass this year all beasts are grown dear."

Discussion as to the possibility of selling their mares, which may be done on the pretext that it would be "a pity to carry back such creatures out of Ireland, where a good breed is wanting." . . . "Upon the filling of Dublin town when a new Lord Lieutenant, the Chancellor, the Commissioners of Forfeitures and others which will soon go over and set up equipages, I cannot think we shall miss of good chapmen."

Truly I believe Dixon has left our land worth very little, "for to plough and sow it all for 5 years together, yet during all that time never to manure it, is what a rogue would be pilloried for doing in this country, and is the worst kind of robbery . . . by the law we might have hindered this, notwithstanding his having a term of 5 years, yet, by the law and the custom of the country, he ought to have managed our land after a husbandly manner, which is by giving it its seasons and its due manuring . . . (nay, even at Edlington, which I thought as arrant knaves as Yorkshire afforded) though they hold only from year to year, no such thing has ever been practised." . . .

"If co[u]s[in] Pooley would pay you the 30*l.* for pulling down Dames Gate, it would be some money in your pocket." . . . 7½ *pp.*

ROBERT MOLESWORTH to his wife, the HON. MRS. MOLESWORTH, at Edlington Hall.

1700, Aug. 26. Althrop.—Travelling directions for Jack and Dick to Manchester by way of Mexborough Ferry, Swinton, Wentworth, Wortley, Swinninwalls, Woodhead and Ashton-under-Line.

Discussion as to whether it would be better for herself and the family to come by Nottingham or Mansfield, "for it seems the coaches usually set out from Nottingham on

Mondays and Thursdays, but from Mansfield only on Thursdays, though perhaps for the profit of so many places as you should take, they would send a coach extraordinary with you from Mansfield to Nottingham on Sunday evening." . . .

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Clements,  
Esq.*

"They have had a very rainy season in Ireland . . . which makes me bless that piece of good fortune, which procured us an English seat in a dry country. I am here most kindly and friendly used. . . .

All the talk of the world is now about enlarging the settlement of the Crown, that we may not fall into utter confusion, if the King should drop. He has been very dangerously ill since he left England (though we knew it not here), but, they say, is now recovered. Our friend, the King of Denmark, is come off as shamefully as his ill-wishers could have desired, and is forced to pay for his injustice." . . .  
3 pp.

MRS. LETTICE MOLESWORTH to her husband, ROBERT MOLESWORTH, at Edlington.

1700, Nov. 7. London.—Mostly about household affairs, personal gossip &c. She has got "a very ugly, ungenteel handmaid" and tried her yesterday with a few Scotch collops which she did very well. 1½ pp. *Seal.*

ROBERT MOLESWORTH to his wife, HON. MRS. MOLESWORTH at Breckdenston.

1700-1, March 11. Edlington.—I had much ado to pass the mountains, as I came back, they were so covered with snow. Our own horses could not have carried our goods, the ways being so very difficult, and they unused to carry packs.

I continue under the plague of bad servants, horses saddle-galled, beer spoilt and drawn off. "About Wortley all the husbandmen are up every morning with their beasts at 3 o'clock, and in our house they lie abed till near 7. It is no wonder that land there should yield double our rates since they make use of double industry. . . . The wages of a good husbandman in the parts about Barnesly and Wortley I find to be no more than 3*l.* a year, and Sir Godfrey gives his keeper but 3*l.* 14*s.* and his bailiff but 4*l.*, so that we are the worse served for high wages. But above all Warne's 20*l.* vexes me." . . .

"Tell dear Cloky I remember her in singing her song, *And now my dear Johnny, whom I love so well.*"

You would admire how very well our boys talk French to the French folks here. 3½ pp. *Seal.*

[The SAME] to [the SAME].

1701, March 17. London.—Financial and travelling arrangements. 3 pp. *Much faded.*



*M. L. S. Clements, Esq.* ROBERT MOLESWORTH to his wife, HON. MRS. MOLESWORTH, at Breckdenston.

1701, April 9. Edlington.—Discussing professions for his sons. If Dick has a mind to the law, he will give him a competent allowance. "As for Jack, if he will study, his allowance must be greater." He has "slain another pork" and is of opinion they may cast their caps at all manner of expectations for themselves or their family unless what parsimony and frugality at home will afford. If an office in Ireland fit for one of the boys fell vacant, the Lord Chancellor would do in it what was possible. 3 pp.

The SAME to the SAME, at same.

1701, May 12. Edlington.—Further troubles with servants. "Truly Warne's 20*l.* per annum vexes me, but I have a covenant with him to reduce it to ten, whenever I please to bring him into the family." . . .

"I had here last week a whole colony of Frenchmen, who writ and agreed with me from London, but, as they were on their journey, they called by the way at Peterborough, near which town in the Fens there is a colony of their brethren established with a minister, who happened to be the minister of their own very parish in France and he debauched them from coming hither, to settle with them there, so they came on here only to put a good face upon the matter, and to find occasions to break off, which they did so shamefully that their countryfolks cried out upon them, and chased them away with a flea in their ear. I can have my choice of them, and such as are of better reputation. These poor folks will soon pay for their folly. The fenny country, where scarce any Englishman will inhabit will soon prove the death of most of them." . . .

"Our present Parliament pleases no party that I can hear of, but the French King." . . .

Mr. Banks has offered a loan at 5 per cent. I will not draw on you till I hear the rate of money upon the calling down of your coin, and the exchange is settled.

"The boys cost about 10*l.* a year boarding each, and 40*s.* each schooling, but I reckon all charges, clothes and all, into the 20*l.* a year apiece. It is a very good school." 3½ pp. Seal.

The SAME to the SAME, at same.

1701, July 5. Edlington.—Financial difficulties. Edlington could maintain 2,000 or 3,000 sheep and 300 or 400 head of cattle, but that money to buy stock is lacking. I am loth to expose our wants so far as to borrow from any other than Mr. Banks, "especially being a stranger and envied in the country for having purchased so sweet a bit as Edlington, which everybody, both gentle and simple, takes as a wrong done to himself." The bills of 60*l.* and 40*l.* were but as "mice in

Paul's" in comparison of the business I had to do with it. I should be glad that my dearest Letty could "wind up her bottoms" in Ireland and come over with my sons. I am vexed to hear (as I do every day) that the envious gentlemen in our neighbourhood are pleasing themselves in their discourses among each other over their cups that we are not likely to thrive. It would break their hearts to see that we are able to stock our land ourselves.  $3\frac{1}{2}$  pp. *M. L. S. Clements, Esq.*

The SAME to the SAME, at same.

1701, Sept. 4. Edlington.—Discussing the Lord Chancellor's present and the Archbishop's inconstancy, and recommending her to try bleeding as a remedy for a pain on one side of the head.  $1\frac{1}{2}$  pp. *Seal.*

The SAME to the SAME, at same.

1701, Sept. 15. Edlington.— . . . "Pray bring over your great drinking jack (for nothing that is made of earth will hold here), and some smaller vessels to draw drink in of wood I am in hopes to procure here. . . . I would have the child travel while the stage coach goes in three days, that is, before Michaelmas, if I can; or else by a carrier, which I have already enquired after." . . . "Whatever goods we bring more by land shall not go by Manchester, but by Stopford and Chappel o' Frith, for Ogden the carrier had the grace to demand 46 shillings for these goods, whereas but 17s. 6d. was his due, and I actually paid no more than 20s. though I was forced to carry him before a brother justice of peace first and had much stir. . . . Instead of 4s. a pack, which we formerly paid, he demanded 12s." . . . I am glad your beech seed comes up so well. There is a seedsman in Dublin, where you may get more, and hornbeam seed, too."

I am glad the Archbishop has given over his thoughts of Breckdenston. Let my Lord Chancellor have it for what he pleases.  $3\frac{1}{2}$  pp.

The SAME to the SAME.

No year [1701?], Michaelmas Day. Edlington.—I should be glad that you made haste away. A war with France is unavoidable and in a few weeks the sea will be covered with privateers.

I hope to contrive some way of conveying goods from Chester to Edlington by the carriers from Stopford or Northwich and then on by Chappel of the Frith and Sheffield.

Remarks as to need for taking care "that nobody pretend to have anything to do between me and the highway. My land has always been bounded by the highway. And I remember the city [of Dublin] once played me a prank in setting a small piece of ground of ten feet broad between the front of my houses in Fishamble Street and the street: and

*M. L. S. Clements, Esq.* they are such a covetous set of people that if any rogue shall come and make an offer to set up a title for them, and pretend to take land and pay a rent, they would suffer him to steal the ground even out of the highway, in order to spoil the front of my houses. For this reason I have ever since been urging John Smith that great care should be taken of this of St. Patrick's Well, by the tenant or by me." . . . 3 $\frac{3}{4}$  pp. *Imperfect.*

ROBERT MOLESWORTH to his wife, HON. MRS. MOLESWORTH, at Breckdenston.

1701, Oct. 1. Edlington.—Household requirements. "We want here one of your great iron things full of hooks, to hang meat on, such as everyone uses in Denmark . . . but above all we want my dear Lettygoose and her cargo, not forgetting her money, for we are all as bare as a bird's breech." . . . 1 $\frac{1}{2}$  pp.

The SAME to the SAME, at Edlington Hall.

1701-2, March 5. London.—Financial arrangements, conduct of sons, Dick and Jack &c.

"Luttrell's petition is appointed for this day to be heard; it is the 16th in order. We have better hopes of it than we had, some of our inveterate enemies being gone out of town, and should it chance to be put off to a longer day it would be better still." Lord Montjoy's petition comes on to-day. "The King is recovered of his fall, but sitting still has made his legs to swell. I saw him yesterday; he was very merry. . . . Luttrell's cause is put off to another day." 3 $\frac{1}{2}$  pp. *Seal.*

The SAME to the SAME, at Mr. Eckersall's, near Essex Gate, Dublin.

1702, Nov. 5. London.—Discussion of arrangements for entail to sons and daughters and their issue, and afterwards to Sir John Molesworth (and his heirs) of Pencarro, in Cornwall.

"Bysse Tichborne is gone to the West Indies. My Lord of Ormond made him a captain, and sent him thither with the regiments that went from Cadiz. We are now in most high joy for the extraordinary good luck in burning and taking the whole French and Spanish fleets with most of the riches aboard. It is a most wonderful piece of good luck; God Almighty will save us in spite of our own teeth. Prince George has been given over this week past of his asthma; he could not be kept awake with blisters nor cuppings, so that everyone expected death each minute. He is this day much better and may last for some while, though I think not long." . . .



"Pray, my dearest life, take all care of yourself, for I vow by all that is great and good I value thee above all the world besides, notwithstanding those strange thoughts thou has entertained of late." *M. L. S. Clements, Esq.*

I have got as yet but 3 fat beeves. You would scarce believe when I tell you that few or none passed through Doncaster southward, there is such a scarcity of forage this way.  $2\frac{3}{4}$  pp. *Seal.*

The SAME to the SAME, at same address.

1702, Nov 10. London.—"My Lord of Ormond, Sir George Rook, with most of the fleet, is now come home. All rogues will be forgotten and pardoned, and there is an end of the matter." . . . "I have been now 4 weeks in town, and in all that time cannot fasten one visit on My Lord Godolphin, though I go with My Lord Gallway and in other good company, and rise often before day to that intent. I should not endeavour to see him, but that at the same time I am told from other hands that he has a great respect for me and designs me well, so that I think I should omit my duty to my family and some reasonable hopes if I abandoned quite the design of seeing him; but just thus was I drawn on all the last reign." . . . 2 pp. *Seal.*

The SAME to the SAME, at same address.

1702, Nov. 26. London.—I am troubled to hear that the cutting off of the entail will cost 60*l.*, for it will cost money on this side the water as well as on yours.

As to the parliament, if the gentlemen will stick by me as they did last time, I will join with Coll. [Colonel ?] Allen and serve them, but I cannot bear the expense of a contest. My cousin Lovet in this case must give me his votes of My Lord of Meath's tenants, if he expects I should serve him at Phillipston, otherwise he will have his nose wiped on all hands. In short, I will stand with my sons for my own boroughs of Phillipston and Swords unless My Lord of Meath gives me and Coll. Allen all his votes for the county [of Dublin]. If His Lordship does not either prevail for to get Lovet chosen in the county, or be for me in the county, so as that I may bring him in at Phillipston, my cousin Lovet runs a hazard of not being chosen at all, for he may be sure I will not both quit the county election and dispose of Phillipston from my own family at once.

"There is no fear that I should desert that country, wherein I have so good a stake, though unless there be a parliament, I shall hardly go over to be sworn Privy Councillor only for the sake of a wine warrant."  $3\frac{1}{2}$  pp.

The SAME to the SAME, at Chester.

1702, Dec. 3. London.—Arrangements about travelling &c. "It will be impossible for you to ride from Chester to

*M. L. S. Clements, Esq.* Stoppord [Stockport ?] in a short day and dirty ways ; you must make 2 of it and lie at Northwich the first night and at Stoppord the second, at Castleton the 3rd, which is but 10 miles from Sheffield over mountains." . . . 1 *p. Seal.*

JOHN MOLESWORTH to his father, ROBERT MOLESWORTH, "at Mr. Goodwin's at the Queen's Head, over against St. Dunstan's Church, Fleet Street, London."

No year [1703 ?], May 13. Harwich.—"In a fortnight's sailing we are as yet come no further than this place, and the wind continues as contrary as ever ; we are in hopes that it will change with the moon, which is to-morrow or next day, otherwise the officers here are like to make their campaign on this side of the water. Though both the fatigue and expense of this delay be very great, and the time seem very long to us, especially to those whose duty calls upon them in Flanders, yet our chief concern is for our poor horses ; they have now been fourteen days and as many nights on their legs without lying down ; we have twice recruited them with provisions of all kinds, and, I believe, shall be forced to lay in a third stock unless the wind change soon. The men have been very careful of them, and indeed they look better than I expected, but length of time must needs harass them extremely ; I am in great pain for them, especially when I consider that if we lose them, we shall be broken merchants."

We are so hurried about that I could scarce get this opportunity of letting you know whereabouts we are, had not I taken a boat and come ashore on purpose. 2½ *pp.*

COMTE LORENZI to [JOHN MOLESWORTH ?].

1703, June 8 [N.S.]. Florence.—Regretting that they could not have seen one another at Florence. References to Abbé Niccolini &c. and to letters which had not arrived safely. 3½ *pp. French.*

ROBERT MOLESWORTH to his wife, HON. MRS. MOLESWORTH, at Mr. Goodwin's, as before, but redirected to "Coll. Stanley's, at Writtle Park, near Inges[tone ?] Essex."

1703, June 7. Breckdenston.—Estate affairs, gossip &c. "The madness of our country folks in buying from the trustees has taken up all the money in the kingdom, and when they come to pay the remaining two-thirds of their purchase money (for they pay but one-third in hand), I do not believe there will be money to be found to do it withal, so that they must many of them be forced to quit their bargains again, or to sell to any that will give half value to them. Pray remember to send to my Lord Chancellor about our French folks at Edlington."

References to building a pigeon-house, to hornbeam borders, the oranges and myrtles at Stormanstown, the "decoy" &c. 3½ *pp. Seal.*

The SAME to the SAME, at Mr. Goodwin's, as before.

*M. L. S.  
Clements,  
Esq.*

1703, June 19. Dublin.—Negotiations for disposing of Endrum and Brackland &c. "The last time I heard from Jack and Dick they were at the Buss, bound for my Lord Marlborough's camp." 2 pp. *Seal.*

The SAME to the SAME, at Mr. Timothy Goodwin's, bookseller.

1703, July 10. Dublin.—"Our packet boat which brought from Hollyhead the letters of July the first, being of Thursday, was taken 2 days ago by a French privateer, the packet thrown overboard and the ship with the passengers ransomed for 370*l.*, so that all letters which were writ at that time are lost, and if you have told me anything in yours of that date, which you judge material for me to know, you must repeat it."

Arrangements for sending 20 boxes of wine and brandy. "They are ordered so that two boxes (which contain about six dozen) make a horseload, provided the carriers have convenient packsaddles for such a work. It were best if an undertaker could be found, who would bring them all away at once, and it were worth while with such a great cargo to send some of our own people to accompany and help the carriers in the care of them, for they stand us in a world of money." . . . 3 pp. *Good seal.*

The SAME to the SAME, at Breckdenston.

1704, April 19. Edlington.—I suppose you on your journey, that is to say if you durst venture for the privateers. Pray do not forget to enter the children's ages in the great bible at Breckdenston, I mean those that are born since they were last entered. In moor game time I will go to the mountains. 1 p.

The SAME to the SAME, at same.

1704, June 7. Edlington.—I am extremely concerned to find that your giddiness continues so violent. "For God's sake have courage enough to suffer yourself to be blooded for fear of an apoplexy or lethargy, of which giddiness is the ordinary forerunner; or in case it proceeds from a foul stomach, you must take vomits."

Pray preserve and increase your double pinks. "They are a rarity and I would have a multitude of them and of other pinks on the edges of all the borders as thick as they can stand."

Mrs. Cartwright's money came to 31*l.* 16*s.* 6*d.*, for which Mr. Cairnes has drawn on you for 34*l.* 7*s.* 6*d.* "the exchange coming to the overplus money."

Discussion as to selling Endrum and letting Breckdenston. "I protest I long to deliver up our stewardship to Jack and content ourselves with a moderate pittance without trouble."



*M. L. S.  
Clements,  
Esq.*

... Whoever you set Breckdenston to, since they must have meadow, I would allow them 10, 12 or more acres of meadow yearly for their own use, but I would tie them from setting of meadow to others. For, if you allow that, we shall find all our ground so impoverished by mowing that it will be worth little when you come to it again, for they will set all they can to fellows who will give 12 or 15s. an acre for mowing ground, though they can give no more, and thus they will make the most of our land, knowing they have but a short time in it. . . . Something must be done as to making Mr. Mason perform his bargain at Phillipston. People take lands and house plots at small rents under pretence of improving and building fine houses, then afterwards make the most of their bargain for two or three years, or as long as the time is allowed them to begin to build, and then throw up their leases. Thus we have been served several times." . . . 3½ pp.

ROBERT MOLESWORTH to his wife, HON. MRS. MOLESWORTH,  
at Breckdenston.

1704, June 17. Edlington.—Mrs. Woodyear's receipt for the green sickness is "no more than a handful or 2 of very rusty iron steeped in 3 or 4 quarts of ale or beer for 2 or 3 days, and half a pint of the liquor must be drunk every morning, and at evening as much. . . . I am glad my Lord Bellomont likes poor, out of order, Breckdenston so well."

Discussion as to stocking the ponds with tench and carp. "I have confuted all our ill-wishers, who said that Edlington would never be a proper place for a dairy or Holderness cows, or fat oxen, or large sheep. . . . You must give Father Welsh something towards the rebuilding his house. He is my very good friend." . . . 3½ pp. *Seal.*

The SAME to the SAME, at same.

1704, June 24. Hansworth.—I find by yours of the 13th that "you have been viewing the Curragh and that you are now convinced that we ought not tamely to give up our land and the ancient possession of our ancestors to all that ask for it, as John Smith would have us: pray (if we must lose it) let it be by course of law, and take care the Dowdalls play no tricks with us by giving up our possession. . . . And as to the other matter of throwing down Andrew Hall's ditch, I would have all those concerned prosecuted vigorously for a riot and trespass. This is not the first time they have served us so. The law in England is (as I know now by experience) that every freeholder can enclose so much of his common as lies upon him (much more a lord of a considerable land) provided he leaves out as much common as is sufficient for those that have a right, and disclaims any further title to put beasts

on the rest of the common which he leaves out. This is the instance of Mr. Frettwell, of Hellaby, our neighbour, who carried it even against the Lord Castleton, who is lord of the manor, upon trial; and this is our case between us and Cunsborough. But in the case of Andrew's farm it is yet stronger; for here we are disturbed by such as have no right, but such as they made for themselves during a lawless time, when the country was abandoned in King James's time by most of the Protestants, and ever since they have kept up this wicked custom. And, although they have been hindered effectually by all the other gentlemen freeholders which border on that common, yet they pursue us as people that are absent, and as such as they choose to vent their spleen upon. . . . Coll. Hussey is the man that encourages this, which I thought I had not deserved from any of his religion. However, pray follow it close now, and spare no cost. I am sure, besides all the other pleas that may be made, that of disturbing the possession of a member of Parliament is what they cannot answer. Let them all be ended as soon as possible. . . . If we vindicate our right well this time, we may hereafter live undisturbed, but if we put up this affront, which has been so often repeated upon us by the same people, we must expect to be attacked and — upon every day. . . .

*M. L. S.  
Clements,  
Esq.*

I am sure if we had not removed from Ireland when we did, we should have been exposed to all the miseries our neighbours suffered; but I never commended England with any intention to derogate from Breckdenston, which I love as heartily as you can do for your life, and know no fault it has, but lying in a distressed country, and where one is insulted every day both by Protestant and Papist, which makes me choose a worse place to spend my days in, for here we are not slaves, and are out of reach of such injuries as Coll. Hussey has lately offered us." . . . 3½ pp. *Seal.*

The SAME to the SAME, at same.

1704, Aug. 7. Edlington.—References to obtaining a request from the city [of Dublin], "which has far more gratitude in it than the county," also to accomplishment of "the Rapparee business." "Our Yorkshire ale is extolled to the skies by all that I have made presents of it to. I know not as yet what My Lord Treasurer thinks of it."

Do not question but there will be good news from Jack and Dick, "for My Lord Marlborough wants for nothing that England can afford him, and aides-de-camp never go upon attacks, their business being to carry the general's orders, though indeed it be sometimes to places of danger enough, but they never tarry there."

References to platanus trees and white fig trees at Breckdenston. 3½ pp. *Seal.*

*M. L. S.* ROBERT MOLESWORTH to his wife, HON. MRS. MOLESWORTH,  
*Clements,*  
*Esq.* at Breckdenston.

1704, Aug. 9. Edlington.—I am concerned at my letters failing to reach you, particularly my letter of the 22nd which had in it "my certificates of having received the Sacrament and taken the oaths and subscribed the declaration at our last general quarter sessions, so that if it be lost, I know not what advantage may be taken of it. . . . What ever venture you send over to Portugal, you may have now a fair opportunity of entrusting a good part of the management of it to Bysse Tichborn or some other of our friends now a-going. You must by no means think of sending anything by Whitehaven. It is almost 100 miles from us, filthy way, 10 times worse than that from hence to Chester, and we have no correspondence there."

Negotiations with the city [of Dublin] as to renewing old leases.

Reference to taking some waters which [apparently by external application] kept off piles and acted pretty well in preventing "excoriations from the sharp humour." 3½ pp.  
*Seal.*

The SAME to the SAME, at same.

1704, Aug. 21. Edlington.—. . . "Yesterday being Sunday, the Marquis of Hartington sent me word about 8 that he intended to dine with me. I entertained him and his company as well as I could at so short warning and sent for several gentlemen of the neighbourhood to wait on him, who came and dined with him, and after dinner (about 5 or 6) we all of us conducted His Lordship a mile or two of his way towards the Earl of Kingston's, whither he was a-going."

Our Dick is not in the list of officers slain and wounded in the late glorious battle. I have writ to Jack acquainting him with your mind to have him return home this winter.

"We are plagued with the nutters cruelly." 2¾ pp.  
*Seal.*

The SAME to the SAME, at Edlington.

No date [probably March, 1704]. London.—Dick goes over in a yacht with the general officers. Jack and Mr. Pulteney's son are supposed to be rambling together somewhere. No news from them by these two last Dutch posts.

"Our Parliament are like to end with this week. The House of Commons is run into a bog, and the Lords triumph over them and hold their noses to the grindstone and will not pass the money bills till they have made them run themselves farther into the mire, as they do every day. I can make neither head nor tail of this Irish plot; I look on it as a very silly business, and which ought not to have been regarded



by any man of sense who might easily see that the Irish are in no manner of condition to do the least mischief, much less to massacre." . . . 1 p. *M. L. S. Clements, Esq.*

The SAME to the SAME, at same.

1704-5, March 13. London.— . . . "I have hired a sportsman, now my Lord Bellomont's footman, a very sightly fellow, who says he can make setting dogs and do all things proper for the woods and our game ; if so, it is well, for he is to have the same wages and conditions as the butler." . . . 1 p. *Seal.*

The SAME to the SAME, at same.

1705, April 12. London.—I was with the Duke of Newcastle last night till half an hour after 12 at Clerkenwell, he would have had me to have taken post to-morrow, but I found it impossible to bear the fatigue of such a journey. Jack is returning. Dick requires 200*l.* for "his debts and his equipage for this next campaign (though he is no aide-de-camp neither)" and although he had "30 odd pounds of bounty money" and "his company is worth to him 200*l.* per annum." He is withal so ambitious that he has not patience to wait for the effects of the Duke of Marlborough's promises, his own merit or his friends' interest. He ruins his interest more by such a delay than he could advance it by 10 such equipages as his heart runs upon, for diligence in the post wherein he is will sooner recommend him than any airs he can give himself. If it were not that he has 100 good qualities to make some amends for these odd ones, he were not sufferable. I really think our two boys have spent 700*l.* a year between them of late. 3 pp. *Seal.*

HON. MRS. L. MOLESWORTH to her husband, ROBERT MOLESWORTH, Member of Parliament, at Bath.

1706, May 18. London.—Expressing pleasure at good news from Dick. "Jack is gone to-day to wait on the Duke of Newcastle, and to-morrow will be a rare day for a levée at My Lord Treasurer's ; he must needs be in extraordinary good humour after all this good news." . . . 1½ pp.

ROBERT MOLESWORTH to HON. MRS. MOLESWORTH, "at her lodgings next door to Mead's Court in Bond Street, near Piccadilly."

1706, June 1. Bath.—I find by Dick's letter "that the public affairs go on better than could be expected, yet his own advance but slowly in comparison of the service he has done. People here are therefore incredulous of the matter of fact, and unless it be owned in some paper printed by authority and that they see him rewarded, they will conclude it all to be a sham either of his or mine, which I must confess

M. L. S. concerns me more than his sudden getting of any reward.  
*Clements,* [For Richard Molesworth's claim to have saved Marlborough's  
*Esq.* life at Ramillies, see his own account in Lodge's *Peerage of Ireland* (1789), Vol. V, p. 142.]

I likewise see Jack's name in Goodwin's newsletter for the Stamp Office. I should be sorry all My Lord's promises should terminate in so low a thing; but I am persuaded if he gets any such place, it will not hinder his going abroad in a public character besides, so that every offer must be thankfully accepted.

I see your project of the coach goes forward. It must be a country coach, though a very easy and well-finished one. Since you design it shall be with springs, you must be acquainted that there is as great a difference in springs as between any things of the same kind in nature. Some are ten times better than others, made of fine steel, very pliant, better contrived, have more springs to them, 10 or 12 in each corner, in short, the Paris springs are much better than any I ever saw made in London, unless it be by Aubrey. Whenever you buy, I would have the best that can be gotten, for, being of well-tempered metal, they will never break. I do not love a flowered velvet lining, nor too high a roof, nor a high coach box seat, nor too much heavy brass either on the coach or harness, nor the hinder part, where the footmen stand, of the old London fashion. But the braces must be very substantial and all the timber and wheels light and well-seasoned, especially the door panels, leaning elbow-places within side, well-stuffed cushions and double chassis for canvas window in travelling as well as glass. The Paris fashion for coaches and chariots is much more easy and convenient than ours, as well as less chargeable, and properer for our country roads. If we grow rich, we will have a calleck also, to ramble about with a pair of horses, for I hate a coach without six, 'tis what we always had, and my consideration is more for safety than state. I protest I never in my life went in any gentleman's coach and four that I was not in continual agony for fear of my neck, and this with a great deal of reason. Hackney jades, indeed, have not mettle enough to run away with one, but it is impossible for one man to rule four good and pampered horses without a postillion. I have seen a hundred mischances caused by this scurvy fashion, which I for my part will avoid as much as I can."

The waters pass better with me than they did. I begin to think really that I shall get the better of this sickness. I find by experience that drinking the waters too hot at the pump does me harm, whereas, when I drink them in my chamber, though very warm, they do not affect my lungs. 3½ pp.

ROBERT MOLESWORTH to HON. MRS. MOLESWORTH, at Dublin.

1706, Nov. 5. London.—I doubt not we shall weather all our troubles in time, "though not without selling some Irish

land, as soon as it will bear a price and there is money stirring in that country." . . . *M. L. S. Clements, Esq.*

"I desire you not to come to Chester but to the Head [Holyhead]; let the Welsh journey be never so troublesome. Make so many more days of it, as I did to London, come but 10 or 12 miles a day, but never trust to the faithless ocean, which has been enraged this year. If indeed, whilst you are at sea and over against Holyhead, you see the wind and weather so fair as that you may without any danger proceed to Chester, then it is time enough to think of going thither by sea."

Miss Poltney was robbed near Barnes, on her way to town, and lost two guineas. Jack had brought up her jewels with me. There were five coaches robbed at the same time. It is a shame for the Government.  $3\frac{1}{4}$  pp.

The SAME to the SAME.

1706, Nov. 19. London.—Family affairs &c. Dick home safe and well. Ned was dropped at Lisbon sick, but, we hear, is now recovered. We have all of us written to him to come home. My Lord Marlborough will certainly do better for Dick than was at first intended, for he is a favourite. The delay of the Union with Scotland puts off our Parliament here. 3 pp.

The SAME to the SAME, at Edlington.

No date [1704-1710, probably 1706, postmark Dec. 14].—I have just come from Camilla and must defer answering your last letter at large till next post. To-morrow I am to have an audience from Lord Treasurer by his own appointment, I am resolved at that time to try what my interest is like to amount to. Great honour done to Dick by My Lord Marlborough last Sunday. "It must end in profit at last. . . . Good night, my dearest, I am going to drink two spoonfuls of syrup to your health." 1 p. *Seal*.

The SAME to the SAME, at same.

1706-7, Feb. 1.—Family and estate affairs. References to the ways about Hansworth, which are the worst in England, and to the finishing of "Missy's stays." Dick must be furnished with a hundred pounds, or he cannot stir a step. He has both horses, clothes and equipage to buy.

"You cannot imagine how close the Parliament sits now; we never rise till after 4 at soonest, but the best of it is we have no night work like last year's." . . .  $3\frac{1}{2}$  pp.

The SAME to the SAME, at Dublin.

1707, April 12. London.—John Smith writes me word that the fir trees in our avenue are blasted brown, and advises me to get Scotch fir in their room, but I do not like his



*M. L. S.  
Clements,  
Esq.*

project. "I think Scotch fir one of the ugliest trees that is." If the firs do not thrive when the shelter grows for them, I will change them for elms.

"At last we have got a new Lord Lieutenant, a new Chancellor, Secretary &c. for Ireland, and shall soon have a new Attorney and Solicitor. Speak to Mr. Brodrick, our Speaker, that he will engage our new Lord Chancellor for honest Frank Lake in time, who desires to be in the same post with him that he was with Chancellor Methuen. . . . Our Parliament is by an unexpected accident continued to sit about 10 days longer than we all thought of. You need buy no wine there, unless it were to be sent round by Scotland. We shall get enough out of Scotland." . . . 2½ pp. *Seal.*

JOHN MOLESWORTH to his mother, HON. MRS. MOLESWORTH,  
"at Mr. Eckersall's, Essex Street, Dublin."

No year [1707], April 22. London.—Explanation of failure of letters to arrive. "Certainly miscarriages, to which all letters are subject, ought not to make you as uneasy as if you had more convincing reasons to think yourself neglected or ill used." . . .

"The Parliament being probably to rise next week, my father goes to Edlington, unless My Lord Treasurer's commands keep him longer. . . . I fancy the time approaches that we may see some effects of his kindness to my father, for they have begun some removes, and Mr. Pulteney has got a good employment by them, which is worth 1,000*l.* a year; he is made a Commissioner of Trade. Most people think the changes will not end there, and some gentlemen, who sit a little loose in their places, begin to look blank.

It is thought there will be a new parliament in Ireland, and some revolutions there too, which doubtless will be to the advantage of some of our friends; so let them shuffle the cards, we cannot lose by them, and may win."

My brother [Richard] is very well. He was not of the journey to Leipsic, as the Duke took nobody with him. "He [Richard] desires you to give two pistoles on his account to a maid of Major-General Hamilton's, who is wife to John Kery, his groom; this is the only way the poor fellow has of conveying that sum to her." . . . 3 pp. *Seal.*

ROBERT MOLESWORTH to HON. MRS. MOLESWORTH,  
at Dublin.

1707, June 7. Hansworth.—Dick is at Meldert, "and Andrew tells Tompson that he is the greatest favourite my Lord Duke of M. has. I hope it will turn to account at last." . . .

"I write now upon whole sheet ordinary paper, but 10 times better than the cut paper you brought from Ireland,

which is the worst without all question that I ever saw. I *M. L. S. Clements, Esq.* never write upon it, but it vexes me. . . .

Our affairs abroad are in a sorry condition. 'Tis none of our year, I am afraid, but we have already done so much that we may well bear 2 or 3 checks."

Remarks about requiring wash-leather gloves, and proposed letting of Breckdenston. 3 pp. *Good seal.*

The SAME to the SAME, at same.

1707, June 11. Edlington.—I cannot see that there is any likelihood of a battle in Flanders, or if there be, that we should be beaten, or, if we should be beaten, that our dear Dick must be one of the unhappy mortals that must fail.

"If our Government in Dublin were worth a farthing, they would secure such impertinent disaffected persons as you say came over in the packet boat and made that false report. They hope and think it must follow that, because we were by accident beaten in Spain, where the French were two to one, and that against an army 3 parts Portuguese, who ran away, and because the French passed the lines in Germany without opposition, as they do, and will do, every year, therefore they must beat us in Flanders. No, you may take my word for it, and Dick is most confident of it, that whenever they come within my Lord Marlborough's reach, he will maul them (humanely speaking) as well as ever they were in their lives, notwithstanding they outnumber us."

Jack intends to take 2 of his brothers with him [on some diplomatic mission]. I believe Mr. Lockier will go his Secretary and Chaplain.

"On Monday I began to use my own cold bath. All I can tell you is that it has done me no hurt. I have been in but once, for methought it was very cold. I know not how often I shall bring myself to bear it."

Remarks as to accommodation for the judges at Phillipston. I do not think their coming influences the setting our land at Clonriel so much as 2s. per acre. "I know indeed that for the little land and meadows about the town it does, but t'other is remote and a large scope." . . . "I remember for many years together that the judges lodged in cabins in Phillipston; my grandfather lay at Eccleston's and the other judge either at Lambert's or at some other cabin, and were not so curious as they are nowadays, though I believe they were as honest and able judges and as well used to good things." Discussion as to advisability of buying up all other interests in Phillipston, such as Lester's, Lyons's and Eccleston's, "so as to make the town entirely our own for ever and put us out of the reach of designing persons." 3½ pp.

The SAME to the SAME, at Eckersall's, Essex Gate, Dublin.

1707, July 12. Edlington.—"On Wednesday last I first began to bathe in St. Catherine's Well, and have been twice

*M. L. S. Clements, Esq.* in it, and once in my own in the cow pasture over head and ears ; as yet I can only tell you that it does me no harm, and, I believe will do me a great deal of good."

Remarks as to merits of servants, cost of housekeeping &c. "As to flesh, we buy nothing but now and then a little beef and chickens at 2*d.* apiece, whereof I believe we consume 100 dozen in a season. Our mutton, lamb, veal, ducks, turkeys and pigs (whereof we have plenty of each kind, God be thanked) are all our own at home."

The Scotch wine proves for the most part very bad and hungry stuff. "I should not think it impossible at this juncture, when all the world sees the Scotch wine is admitted, to get some from Ireland." . . . 3½ *pp.* *Seal.*

ROBERT MOLESWORTH to HON. MRS. MOLESWORTH,  
at Dublin.

1707, Sept. 6. Edlington.—Various articles to be brought over.

"I am just going to visit the Duke of Newcastle, who has lately had a fit like an apoplectic one. All our friends either die or fall sick just when they should do us good." 1 *p.*

The SAME to the SAME, at Edlington.

1707, Dec. 18.—About intended journey and recent thefts. "I doubt all the carriers that cross the mountains are arrand villains." 1 *p.*

JOHN MOLESWORTH to HON. MRS. MOLESWORTH, at Mr. Arthur Newcomen's, West Chester, redirected to Essex Gate, Dublin.

1708, Sept. 14. London.— . . . I am in no fears for my brother, "because their army is marched away from the siege to attend the French and prevent their attempting anything while Prince Eugene is employed in reducing the town, so that now nothing but a general action can expose him to any hazard. You will perhaps be surprised to hear that he is now a Civil Magistrate. My Lord Treasurer has lately made him one by giving him an employment worth 300*l.* a year, to be executed by a deputy. It is the Comptroller's place of the Customs at Newcastle. His Lordship has already signed the warrant and inserted his name, leaving a blank for the Christian name to be filled up by either of my father's sons, as he pleased, but mentions the thing himself as a small help towards my brother's necessary expenses in the field. This is done in the most obliging manner imaginable and shows His Lordship to be a person that has a great regard to his word, as well as a friend to our family. We intend to keep this as much a secret as possible, that it may not hinder the Duke of M[arlborough]'s good intentions for him in the army, if he have any.



"I would not advise you by any means to venture going by Holyhead for, besides the great fatigue of a Welsh journey, you will be exposed to the danger of privateers and the hazards of the sea in those scurvy packet boats, all which may be avoided by waiting a little for the man-of-war." . . . 2½ pp. *Seal.*

*M. L. S.  
Clements,  
Esq.*

ROBERT MOLESWORTH to HON. MRS. MOLESWORTH, at Breckdenston.

1708, Sept. 18. Edlington.—Accounts of harvest and complaints of servants, especially Andrew, who does not give service "in any proportion to the great (and never before heard of wages in this country) of 20*l.* per annum." He is either "drunk and foolishly opiniastre or else governed like a child by the obstinate humors of the work folks in this country. . . . I intend to make a clean house at Martlemas and to get all new servants." . . .

"Old wheat is now with us at 20*s.* a load, and all other corn in proportion, and will be much dearer. This sad experience will, I hope, convince at last our northern blades (if it is possible to convince them) of the necessity of early husbandry."

Dick has now no longer the danger of the siege of Lille to encounter, the French army being removed and the Duke of Marlborough's army following them. His new employment is worth above 300*l.* a year, and also puts it in his power to oblige several friends by appointing a deputy and other lesser officers under him.

"I hope the dearth of corn, which is likely to continue for several years to come, will make husbandry very profitable to us, in breaking up and improving all our new land, which is now overrun with bushes, or, at least, it will bring us good tenants to take leases and give good rates for our farms. Coll. Brassely is yet upon uncertainty whether he should go or stay. He uses his land very ill, breaks it up, takes the heart out of it by crops and ill husbandry, then lays it down in an ill condition and high ridges." . . . 3½ pp. *Seal.*

The SAME to the SAME, at same.

1708, Sept. 25. Edlington.—Dick tells me he is not employed in any of these desperate attacks at Lille, wherein we lose so many men, I fear to little purpose, for many begin to doubt the success of the siege.

Complaints of servants, especially of the spending constantly of 3*s.* or half a crown a week in soap and blue, "let the family be never so small. . . . This article and sugar and spice (though we now buy nothing else in the market, having all eatables and drinkables at home) makes a considerable hole in my purse."

*M. L. S. Clements, Esq.* The weather has made the rates of corn settle. "Old wheat is 15s. a load, and so in proportion, though as soon as the commissions come out for beyond sea, they will rise again." . . . 2 $\frac{3}{4}$  pp.

ROBERT MOLESWORTH to HON. MRS. MOLESWORTH,  
at Breckdenston.

1708, Oct. 25. Edlington.—I am now fetching home our Doncaster coals and our pavers [paving stones?] from Whiston. There is no money stirring in all the country, everybody has need of it themselves and has none to let out at interest. If we could get a tenant for Coll. Brasselay's house, they should have his house and gardens and all outhouses (except the malthouse) for 5 or 6 pounds a year.

"Since the taking of the town of Lille we are now in expectation every post to hear we have done the like of the citadel, and if the French will stand a battle, we shall certainly offer it them as late as it is in the year, for the campaign is not like to end these three weeks yet." . . . 2 $\frac{1}{2}$  pp. *Seal.*

JOHN MOLESWORTH to his mother, HON. MRS. MOLESWORTH,  
at Edlington.

1708, Oct. 28. London.—As to lost parcels, delay to embarkation in Holland of my Lord Duke [of Marlborough].

Everybody melancholy for our misfortunes at sea, but particularly for loss of Sir Cloudesly Shovell. "He is universally regretted for his courage, capacity and honesty, which it will be very hard to parallel in another commander." 2 $\frac{1}{2}$  pp. *Seal.*

ROBERT MOLESWORTH to his wife, HON. MRS. MOLESWORTH,  
at Mr. Williams's, Arran Quay, Dublin.

1708, Dec. 30. London.—. . . "As to the cooper, who demands such unreasonable wages, I have nothing to say to him. I expected to have got as good a workman as that kingdom could afford for 5 or 6*l.* a year, and who would have been my woodman also.

Lord Treasurer continues both to make to me and My Lord Duke of Newcastle for me all the kind promises imaginable, considering what he has done for Dick this summer (without our solicitation). I have no great reason to distrust him, and he seems to take it ill we do so (for I made my Lord Duke to sound him), however, I know he is teased to death by the Junto for every vacant employment, and they are now the Lords paramount, so that what he does for me is against their minds, and therefore ought to be the kindlier taken and more waited for by me."

Discussion as to sale of Endrim, and hints as to possibility of raising the price, "because we have lately so mauled the French that we are very near a good peace." 3 $\frac{1}{4}$  pp. *Seal.*

The SAME to the SAME, at same.

M. L. S.  
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Esq.

1708-9, Jan. 29. London.—Advocating sale of some lands to pay off debts. "It is the maxim of all but Irish folks, who cannot endure to sell, but suffer debt and high interest to eat out that estate by degrees, which (if sold) would at one clap discharge all and set them at ease." Speculations as to chance of obtaining a Commissioner's place.  $3\frac{1}{2}$  pp. *Seal. Faded and imperfect.*

The SAME to the SAME, at same.

1708-9, Feb. 27. London.—About prospective sale of Endrim and question of Lord Ranelagh's tithes [titles?] "Those that buy from Lord Ranelagh had need to take care how they purchase, for all his estate is accountable to the public for vast sums." . . .  $2\frac{1}{2}$  pp. *Faded.*

The SAME to the SAME, at same.

1709, April 19.—Cloky is brave and well. This day she takes her first physic: yesterday we blooded her to take off her cough and defluxion.

"You tell me there are several of our tenants in arrear a year and a half's rent. I know of none in Fingal worthy of our commiseration but the Dowdalls, because we advanced their rent, and they lost the best part of their farm, the Curragh; but pray make your enquiries a little more strictly, for since my tenants are so great mismanagers that, notwithstanding their rents have not been raised these 30 years, when all the rest of the kingdom advanced double, and that my land is worn out of heart into the bargain, I think it is high time not to spare them, but to distrain for what we can get and afterwards to re-enter. For upon a peace I can new set every farm I have (how much soever ill used) to great advantage and to better tenants; if you would order a law-suit to be commenced against the tenant of Beau[ch]amp's farms of Killeigh for non-performance of covenant, it would frighten the rest; and we shall at least gain thus much by it, that we shall know what covenants will bind tenants, since none of John Smith's inserting prove valid. I assure you now is the time of setting our estate and affairs in some tolerable order, and to make amends for J. Smith's negligence hitherto. Therefore pray begin at one end and go orderly through the writings of the whole estate and the leases and enquire particularly into the condition of the tenants and the farms and improvements, according as they lie in the rentroll, and where you find anything amiss, there apply this remedy, for since easy ones will not do, severe ones must, and it is time to mind ourselves in the first place. I know not whether I shall go over or not, but then it is the more necessary that you should begin this. I know of nothing of ours, that is overset, but a great deal that is underset. Unimproving idle people



*M. L. S.  
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would not live on an estate though it were their own propriety, much less when tenants; and all those bastard degenerate English tenants, to whom John gave leases of lives soon after the reducing Ireland, are 10 times worse than the meer Fingallians, though those be bad enough, and I long to hear that Dixon is quite off any part of my estate. I shall set no more leases to anybody if this mischief be not [ ] for the future and if no covenants will bind tenants.

Pray do not chase away all the rooks from Breckdenston, though keep them as much as possible from doing mischief and from breeding in the trees in the garden, for they are apt to pull off the tender branches in the spring. I desire to have the harbouring of them, for they did me as much mischief at Brazile as if they had been with us." . . . 3½ pp. *Seal.*

ROBERT MOLESWORTH to his wife, HON. MRS. MOLESWORTH, addressed to Oliver St. George, Member of Parliament, at Dublin.

1709, July 12. London.—Instructions as to planting and laying out grounds. Designs for the "wildernesses." "Remember to leave rounds or ovals in the middle of each for a basin and also near the corners for four small ones. The walks must be very narrow and close, yet the principal ones a little broader than the others."

Other suggestions for "beloved Breckdenston, which indeed I love as well as you can do, if it stood in a free country, but we are all there a parcel of slaves and (which is the worst of it) it is to our own brethren and I see no remedy for it."

Question as to advisability of sending goods "by long sea" in this time of privateering. 3 pp. *Seal.*

The SAME to the SAME, at same address.

1709, July 29. Edlington.—"If God sends good harvest weather, there will be a very great store of corn in the kingdom, and yet such are the wants abroad that it is likely to bear a very good price for several years to come. This must enrich our farmers."

Expectations from the Lord Treasurer. "You may depend on it he intends to settle us in somewhat to our satisfaction, though not in Ireland. He knows very well the reasons why I choose not to set up my staff there. Neither the improvement of our children nor their genius will suit with such a country as must be always under hatches." . . .

"When my cousin Forster joins in a wall to divide all our grounds, it will be almost impossible for the Irish vagabonds to make a highway of our grounds, as now they do." . . . 3½ pp. *Seal.*

The SAME to the SAME, at same address.

1709, Aug. 8. Edlington.—Ben's accounts were in a very good posture and, "although as yet I can get no money or

arrears from tenants (because they had sold all their corn before it began to bear a price), yet there are so good crops on their farms, and corn is likely to continue so dear that I do not fear losing by them. We must only watch the time for distraining, and I must entrust Ben with this difficult piece of work, which will happen in my absence, after the corn is cut, and he has skill and courage enough to go through with it." . . .

*M. L. S.  
Clements,  
Esq.*

"Jack and Dick are now at Newcastle. Dick has business there for a week at least, having 4 or 5 deputies in several port towns on the coast; and Jack has his mistress and her father to visit, which, I am afraid, goes somewhat against the grain, for he is pretty nice. The father, who is worth 2,000*l.* per annum, is so extreme fond of Jack that he would do anything possible to purchase him, but an estate in reversion is not our business, and he is convinced of it, so that I doubt nothing can come of it." . . . 3 *pp.*

The SAME to the SAME, at Breckdenston.

1709, Sept. 1. Chester.—The wind is still contrary and detains the men-of-war and all other ships at Highlake [Hoylake?]. We are taking horse to go thither, thinking it more probable to have a speedy passage from thence than from this town. Our captain is to convoy over a fleet, and on board several of the ships are the poor Palatines. "Arthur Newcomen is inveigled to go over with us. We have eaten him out of house and home, and now he must *cosher* in his turn." 1 *p.* *Seal.*

The SAME to the SAME, at Mr. Eckersall's Lodgings in the Custom House, Dublin.

1709, Oct. 24. Edlington.—Jack and Dick, with Mall Monk and Cloky, are still here with me. I find they are all money-bound. It is well they have a father's good house to tarry in. I know not what would else become of them.

Sowing in progress. "They have an ill custom here not to begin sowing till they have got in all their harvest. 'Twere better if they stacked in the field, as we do in Ireland, and fell a-sowing before they bring home any more than for seed." . . . 3 *pp.* *Seal.*

The SAME to the SAME, at Mr. Duglas's, Ormond Quay, Dublin.

1709, Nov. 2. Edlington.—"As to St. Patrick's Well land [Dublin] when last I parted with John Smith, we agreed upon it that it was convenient to let the present tenants hold it one year longer, thereby to give us some prescription for the rents of the cabins built in the ditch, and to suffer Dawson to go on a little further with his own improvements, which in one year more would much advance the value of ours."

*M. L. S.  
Clements,  
Esq.*

My corn will be all sown by Martlemas Day. Had I not had "two boon days of eight draughts a day besides my own, Carr Common could not have been sown this year." The elms are not proper for our planting, if they be not as thick as my wrist and 10 or 12 feet high.

I am concerned to hear that your breast bleeds again. Since you are where you may have Proby's advice constantly, whom I look upon as one of the best surgeons in the world for that distemper, I hope you will not omit consulting him often.  $3\frac{3}{4}$  pp. *Seal*.

ROBERT MOLESWORTH to his wife, HON. MRS. MOLESWORTH, at Mr. Duglas's, Ormond Quay, Dublin.

1709, Nov. 19. Edlington.—Reports of estate affairs. 66 acres have been sown with wheat. "I intend to break up the yew flats for oats, for since corn fetches such a price, I will try to get something by it." . . . "Our Irish wine makes many merry hearts." I must carry a present of some to the Duke of Newcastle.

"The Parliament begins well. I hope we shall in time humble the proud monarch who disturbs all the world." 3 pp. *Torn*.

The SAME to the SAME, at same address.

1709, Dec. 17. Edlington.—Troubles with tradesmen's bills. It is cheaper to borrow the money at 10 per cent. interest to discharge them, than to let them run on till one has forgot them. I am especially perplexed by the bill of a Sheffield carpenter who says he was employed by you two years ago.

These rogues keep their bills two years before they make their demands on purpose that people may forget all the whole business and then be forced to agree to what they say.  $3\frac{1}{2}$  pp. *Seal*.

The SAME to the SAME, at Edlington.

No year [1704–1709, probably 1706], Oct. 16, Tuesday morning. London.—Expressing great anxiety and fears on behalf of their son Dick, who is ill on the Continent. Dr. Wellwood says "that he knows Dr. Ogle well, that he is a good physician and will not fail of making use of the Jesuits' bark and blistering plasters." . . . 3 pp. *Seal*.

The SAME to the SAME.

No date [1704–1709, probably 1706].—"Good news! Tuesday night, 8 o'clock, my dearest soul, Captain Cartwright came to tell me this afternoon that he had seen and spoke to one Captain Carr, a captain in Orkney's Regiment, this day at Man's Coffee House, who assures him upon the faith of an honest man, that he had received a letter by the very



last post from a brother of his (a captain also) dated the 5th instant O.S., wherein he gives him an account that poor Dick had been most desperately ill and given over by his physicians, but was then on the mending hand. Captain Cartwright asked to see the letter but he had it not about him. I have since sent him to seek after the gentleman, for I would give the world for the sight of the letter, but he is not to be found as yet." . . . 2 pp.

*M. L. S.  
Clements,  
Esq.*

CLOKY [CHARLOTTE?] MOLESWORTH, to her mother,  
HON. MRS. MOLESWORTH, at Santry.

No date [circa. 1709].—A child's letter asking to be taken home, as she is "very dirty" and would fain be at home at this time.  $\frac{1}{2}$  p. *Seal*.

ROBERT MOLESWORTH to HON. MRS. MOLESWORTH.

No year [circa 1709?].—I have sent down Mr. Thompson to attend on Cloky and feed him with two guineas. The Lords Justices have found me work, which God knows I am in an ill condition to execute. If you bring the child to town, "I believe the coach may be made so easy with a bed in it, and the windows so closed with blankets that, coming softly, the child may receive no prejudice." . . . 2 $\frac{1}{2}$  pp.

The SAME to the SAME.

1709-10, Jan. 3. London.—About household and estate business. "I shall find the sending you elms from hence so dear in the carriage (for they must have good roots and will cost 3 halfpence a pound) that I shall let it alone." 1 p.

RICHARD MOLESWORTH to his mother, HON. MRS. MOLESWORTH, at Mr. Eckersall's, in Dublin.

1709-10, Feb. 18. London.—Making apologies for not writing before. His father is sending two bundles of vines, the larger bundle of which he had from Lord Shaftesbury. 1 $\frac{1}{2}$  pp.

#### An effectual REMEDY against HYPOCHONDRIACAL COMPLAINTS.

1710, March 3. Venice.—Take some of the *ciacoli* [barnacles?] grey in colour with yellow markings, which are to be found attached to the piles, that serve as foundations for the houses in Venice; bruise them in a white marble mortar, mix in two spoonfuls of juice of bitter Portuguese oranges, and two ounces of white candied sugar, and one ounce of flour of sulphur. Cook on a gentle fire for half an hour, divide into 12 boluses. One to be taken every morning, pouring over it four ounces of mutton broth.

*M. L. S. Clements, Esq.* Rules to be observed by the patient while taking this remedy.

Avoid all meats difficult of digestion, as beef, salt meat, pork, dried fish, veal soup or veal cooked in milk, which is too laxative; refrain also from all kinds of vegetables and greens, except turnips and cauliflowers, and from cheese and things made from milk (*latticini*). Avoid late hours and do not exceed six ounces of food at supper.

For ordinary diet take fowl, capons, mutton, chiefly boiled or in broth with barley, eggs underdone without vinegar and with little salt, sea fish, which are not too heavy on the stomach, as oysters, sea or freshwater crabs, lobsters, and all kinds of shellfish.

Tea and coffee are unsuitable. Chocolate may be taken, but in moderation. For drinking have "*Muscattello di Saragossa ò di Cefolonia*," or other generous and balsamic wines, taking three or four glasses at most at each meal without water.

It is hoped that with the help of God and the observation of these rules that a cure will be effected within three weeks.

The patient should not study, or write, or apply his mind in any manner. He should divert himself with balls, music and cheerful conversation.

[*Endorsed:*] "*Per l'illustrissimo Signore Ruberto Brudenell.*"  
1½ pp. *Italian.*

ROBERT MOLESWORTH to HON. MRS. MOLESWORTH, at  
Mr. Douglas's, Ormond Quay, Dublin.

1710, April 8. London.—Discussion of prospects of appointments for sons and marriage for daughter. Jack promises me to take care of all things needful for Ned and to send him back speedily to General Stanhope, who has promised to promote him. "I will make an attempt for Will before I leave town and, if I can get him but into the Treasury Office as an under clerk without salary, I think it may be a proper place to keep him out of idleness and entitle him hereafter to rise in that office. I give him a handsome allowance now of 50*l.* per annum, and that with his frugality will maintain him like a gent." . . . As to Cloky, we shall not have money enough to dispose of her here, and in order to a good match in Ireland, I must speedily either carry or send her over.

"Pray remember Knocksiddan House. Some rich luxurious vintner, who wants a country house, and at the same time to make some money by selling wine, 'tis only proper for, and to that end both house, stables and gardens must be put into exquisite repair to draw in good tenants, and when it is done, post it up at the Exchange and in the public prints. This will do also for Hilltown. They are both pleasant seats." . . .  
3 pp. *Seal.*

The SAME to the SAME, at same address.

M. L. S.  
Clements,  
Esq.

1710, April 20. London.—About estate affairs. Further as to Knocksiddan House and its fitness for use as a “pleasant country tavern.” Mr. Noyes made a great hand of it, whilst he kept good wine and entertainment in it. “I have heard say he vented above 300*l.* or 400*l.* worth of wine every year there : and I am sure it is the pleasantest retreat out of Dublin for that purpose that can be found in all those parts and would never want guests in summer time especially.” . . . 3½ pp. *Seal.*

The SAME to the SAME, at same address.

1710, June 10. London.—Sending various news concerning members of the family. Dick has sold both his places and purchased a regiment. Money has been sent to Ned to relieve him in his imprisonment, and all means will be employed to have him speedily exchanged. The Lord Lieutenant might be asked to give Watty a cornet of dragoons. 3 pp. *Seal.*

The SAME to the SAME, at same address.

1710, June 28. Edlington.—. . . “I must recommend to your reading *The Tatler*, of Saturday, the 24th instant. There you will find a huge compliment passed upon our two eldest lads and no small one to their father, and ’tis the greater because we are none of his intimates. I am glad I was not in town, for fear people should think these were bespoken commendations.”

Pray remember my wine by Captain Vanbrook, till I have it and have treated my friends with it, I cannot wait upon you, as I design. “If I should stay with you all winter, I doubt you would not have coals enough to keep up good Yorkshire fires.” . . . 2½ pp.

The SAME to the SAME, at same address.

1710, July 8. Edlington.—. . . “There is a great noise of dissolving this Parliament and calling a new one. It is next to madness to venture upon such desperate measures in such a conjuncture, but, however, you must not expect me till this affair be determined one way or other, for I must mind my election. But in case they resolve, as I hope they will, to keep on the old Parliament I will not delay one day after I am sure of this.” . . . “Jack cannot get his account out of the Treasury as yet, being there so many occasions for it of greater importance. I wonder money should be so scarce in your country, where everything bears a price, and I suspect our tenants are rather knaves than beggars, excepting our town tenants at Phillipston and Swords.”

Suggested selling of houses on Cork Hill [Dublin]. Our garden is as empty as it used to be “when we had the Scotch presbyterian gardener.” Double taxes this year as to candles, windows &c. 3 pp. *Seal.*



*M. L. S.  
Clements,  
Esq.*

ROBERT MOLESWORTH to HON. MRS. MOLESWORTH, at  
Mr. Douglas's, Ormond Quay, Dublin.

1710, Sept. 27. Edlington.—Family and estate affairs. “I heartily wish Jack’s back were well turned, being terribly afraid some of these State convulsions may at last catch him on this side of the water.” The new Parliament writs are out by this time. Too late to send anyone over, if I were willing to be at any charges, which I am not. Ill times are approaching and wise folks part with as little ready money as they can.

Remarks as to sale of some property to the Queen.

“It is wonderful that about Dublin they should not as yet have attained among all the gardeners to the art of raising melons. We did it at Breckdenston with great success many years ago.”  $3\frac{1}{2}$  pp. *Seal*.

The SAME to the SAME, at same address.

1710, Nov. 6. Edlington.—“Of late you write such short letters that one has no comfort in paying 9 pence apiece for them.”

Designs for raising the 1,000*l*. “which Jack has unexpectedly dipped us into. . . . I verily believe those two sons of ours have spent between them 10,000*l*. within these last seven or eight years, for their debts are far from being paid off with this last 1,000*l*. . . . We must make the best of a bad market and thank God it has not been in any dishonest or dishonourable way. If they live, they are bound to make the family amends, if not, God’s will be done. We have done our duty and more than so in regard to them, and as for you and I, we must be content with being born under a threepenny planet, that all our care and industry cannot set us at ease in this world. Jack has not taken Cooty with him, but left him at a famous French school at London to file and finish him, that he may be fit to be sent to him about a year hence. He pays 30*l*. a year for his boarding and schooling.”

Ned’s present colonel, Sir Charles Hotham, would neither give him leave to sell, nor to leave his regiment to go to Spain, so that he has been forced to throw up his ensign’s commission gratis. Money was never known so scarce as at this critical juncture. Dick and Watty are to go under My Lord Peterborough’s conduct with 16 men-of-war and a considerable land force, but whither ’tis not yet known. London very sickly.  $3\frac{1}{2}$  pp.

The SAME to the SAME.

1710, Nov. 13. Edlington.—Cloky’s allowance 60*l*. a year. Ned’s prospects in Spain, “the design being to lay Stanhope aside for beating the French King of Spain, as soon as they can send a worse general in his room.” . . .

"I am quite against making any leases in parchment: only letting all our tenants be tenants at will: they are so already at their own will, and it is but just they should be so at ours. It is not the intention by this to turn out or raise the rents upon good tenants, but to keep them in awe and hinder them from destroying our estate, as most of ours in the county of Dublin already is quite spoiled, not to be recovered by the best management in 10 years' time." . . . 3½ pp.

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The SAME to the SAME, at Mr. Duglas's, Ormond Quay, Dublin, as before.

1710, Nov. 14. Edlington.—About Jack's call for 1,000*l*. "His project had like to have blown himself up, for upon the change of the ministry and measures, credit grew so very bad, that money at a pinch was not to be had, as he supposed it might always have been raised upon my bond." . . . 2½ pp. *Seal*.

The SAME to the SAME, at same address.

1710, Nov. 18. Edlington.—Outline of plans for a cistern and water house. "There may be a handsome open summerhouse upon pillars under it facing the sea and Swords steeple." The pipes to be of alder, which may be had out of Wicklow pretty cheap. There are enough in the King's County but the charge of carriage from thence would be too great, whereas by sea in a small open boat from Wicklow to Malahide would be nothing. Any alder, straight or crooked, provided it be about the thickness of one's thigh will do, and last as long as leaden pipes. One might have a mill there, but not a tuckmill because of the ugly noise.

"Corn must certainly rise in the price and that very suddenly, for the plague, which is got into the Baltic, will make soon both us and the Dutch to prohibit all trade there, and then the Dutch must be furnished with corn from us. Rye is already here risen to the price of wheat, which is about eleven shillings a load, being three of our Irish bushels, whereof 4 goes to your barrel, and the reason why is because there are already come commissions over from Holland to buy rye, whereof most of their bread is made and which they use more than wheat, but the wheat must soon rise in proportion. Pease is very dear here, almost as dear as wheat, which makes me grudge what my porks and bacons eat at a time when we shall not have the eating of them, but our servants will have the benefit of those blessings."

References to Burgamot pears, Burees, golden pippin apples, "the white pear plum for preserving" &c. 3½ pp.

WILLIAM MOLESWORTH to his father, ROBERT MOLESWORTH, at same address.

1710, Dec. 16.—It is a very sickly sad time here, they seem apprehensive of the plague. I hear the Duke of Arguile

*M. L. S. Clements, Esq.* is to go to Spain in the room of General Stanhope, and that Mr. Hill is going Envoy Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary to the States General instead of Mr. Cadogan. The Lords have not yet answered Brother Ned's petition. I am glad you had the satisfaction of seeing a French privateer driven ashore. They talk that the Queen has pardoned the general officers through the intercession of My Lord Rochester. 2½ pp. *Seal.*

ROBERT MOLESWORTH to HON. MRS. MOLESWORTH, his wife,  
at Edlington.

No year [1704–1710?], Aug. 28, Saturday.—“I am very sure our tenants everywhere, excepting the tenements about Swords and some demesne of Breckdenston, pay according to old rents of 40 years ago, when wheat was at 8s. a barrel. I can remember very well when old Kelly of Ballyboghil, who paid at that time 100l. per annum for his farm, said he would be content that corn bore always that rate, and now all complain when commodities bear a double price. This is very unjust. There is no French Hungary water come in here these many years.” . . . “Corn is likely to bear a high price seven years together, for all Europe wants it. In Italy, Spain and Portugal the harvest has been bad. Poland, Livonia, Muscovy, Flanders &c. has been ruined by the war.” . . . 3¼ pp.

P. L. [ARABELLA PULTENEY?] to MR. [JOHN?] MOLESWORTH,  
“recommended to Monsieur Clynet, Postmaster at  
Leyden, Holland.”

No date [circa 1710].— . . . “The D[uchess] of M[arlborough] does not go to Court: pride and a most insolent behaviour has banished her that place. You know she is a great state intriguer. Upon the last election of the Governors of the Bank, she appeared herself to bribe the electors for the persons chosen, who were most of them Whigs to her taste, but not knowing how it would go, the night before, she was at the opera, and had there a list brought her of the candidates' names; those she disliked were scratched out and others nominated, and carried it by her management. Immediately after this she had an intimation given her that her conduct displeased the Q[ueen], to which she answered she did not care, for that she would print all the letters that had passed between them since the Revolution. I need not tell you upon what ticklish terms she stands, for without these faults she has a sufficient number of enemies.

Two days ago the Q[ueen] sent to the House to desire them to be expeditious in their business, for that her affairs called her out of town, but we do not find it has succeeded, for, there being three different parties in the House, they will not agree to dispatch anything of moment, being suspicious they will



be dissolved as soon as that is concluded. Mr. Walpole and Mr. Eversfield, Knight of the Shire for Sussex, were very near a duel for a thing that happened in the House. A young member rise [rose] to speak, Mr. Walpole being very attentive, looked earnestly in his face, for which offence Mr. Eversfield told him he was very impudent and that nothing but a [ ] could be capable of such an action. Mr. Walpole went out without returning any answer and Mr. Eversfield followed, but their friends interposed and reconciled them without any bloodshedding. The 3rd of this month Lord R. died ; it is confidently reported Mr. H. will be made Lord Cobham, High Treasurer, and succeed the deceased lord as President of the Council. It is said Mr. Masham is privately created Earl of Bristol, and the employment of Cofferer given him. It is thought Mr. Boyle will be declared Secretary of State the next Council day in the room of My Lord D., who will be laid aside. Two days ago Sir Chombly Deering and Mr. Thornhill fought a duel with sword and pistol, in which the first died soon after he had acquitted his antagonist of death by confessing he had urged him past bearing. Nobody knows perfectly the subject of the quarrel : some say party was the occasion, and others say a woman. I had almost forgot to tell you that the Q[ueen], to accommodate the disputes between Lord R. and Mr. Ha., was making a match for his son with Lady C. H. Some people are of opinion that it still goes on, but others think all animosities lie in the grave with the dead and that matrimony will not ensue."

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Since the Whigs have espoused Mr. Porrel, "he has turned his ordinary show into an opera in ridicule of *Hydaspes*, in which Punch most heroically kills a pig and sings an *To Pean* in Italian music, this has affronted Nicolino and he threatens to tread the stage no more. But what will most surprise you is that this folly prevailed so much that it was acted six weeks by subscription at a crown a ticket. Mr. Walpole and Mr. Mackertny were managers, received the tickets at the door and suffered no Tory to mix with them in this extraordinary pleasure."

Reference to elopement of Dr. Garth's daughter with Mr. Boyle, and a copy of satirical verses entitled "*The E——l of G—d—n [Godolphin?] to Dr. G——th* upon the loss of Miss Dingle in return to the Doctor's consolatory verses to him upon the loss of his Rod." 5 pp.

JOHN TICHBORNE to his brother-[in-law], [ROBERT MOLESWORTH].

No year [circa 1710?], July. 23. Brackenstown.—References to fishponds, the bringing of fish from co. Wexford, building of pigeonhouse, designs for walks and canals &c.

M. L. S. "We have had the driest season that ever was known in  
 Clements, the memory of man, so that everything was burnt up, and  
 Esq. hea [hay ?] will be excessive dear. Water was sold for sixteen  
 pence a hogshead in Dublin." . . . 2½ pp.

WILL SMYTON [?] to HON. MR. MOLESWORTH, at Breckdenston, redirected to Philipstown.

1711, May 31. London.— . . . "The Judges have given their opinion (in obedience to the Qu. command) upon some questions relating to the Convocation. Eight of them are of opinion that they have jurisdiction in matters of heresy, but that an appeal lies. And upon a prohibition the courts at Westminster will determine whether they are mistaken in judging what is heresy and what not. Besides it is a question in what part of the Convocation the jurisdiction is placed, whether in the upper or lower house or the whole body, upon which no opinion has been given. The lower house, I hear, have come to a resolution that Mr. Whiston shall be cited, but it is thought the upper house will not agree with them so that nothing will be done in that matter." . . .

"We have now (Mr. H—ly at least has) reaped the harvest of the great revolution at court. The staff was given him on the Restauration Day, which is much taken notice of by the skilful in matter of omens and auguries. A paper is printed and cried about by hawkers called *Reasons why the Q. made Esq. Horly a peer*, which is, they say, the preamble of his patent and a very scurrilous libel upon the late ministry, who, as the paper says, plundered the Treasury &c. One would think after this there were no great likelihood of his passing [?] again with the late ministry, but your great statesmen have no passions. One may say of most of them, as Lucretius of his god, *nec bene pro meritis capitur, nec tangitur ira*". . . . 2¼ pp. *Imperfect. Seal.*

JOHN MOLESWORTH to his mother, HON. MRS. MOLESWORTH.

1711, July 9 [N.S.]. Florence.—Complaining of his father's "harsh language, severe opinions and bitter reproaches" when asked to pay 1,000*l.* on his account. Discusses future mode of living and possibilities of repayment, if the Treasury is punctual in its payments. 4 pp.

MR. LOCKIER to MRS. MONK, at Hansworth.

1711, Oct. 7, O.S. Florence.—"The Envoy's Secretary is gone to meet My Lord and Lady Shaftesbury, whom we expect here this week; in the meantime I must communicate to you in a transcript of a letter to the Envoy from Lieutenant, Paymaster, and Quartermaster Doyle (for those 3 places he now worthily fills). 'Tis from Barcelona, Sept. the 4th, O.S. . . . On Sept. the 5th [?] O.S. the French army marched from their camp with design, as they gave out, to besiege

Barcelona, which we were obliged to prevent, and have done it in the following manner. The French marched in the night. Our spies brought us intelligence, about 6 next morning. At 8 our army was in full march. The quartermasters, with a detachment of grenadiers, were ordered to march in front, and Mnr. Staremborg did us the honour to keep us company. At night we found the French so near us that we were ordered by the Marshal to mark no ground, but the army to lie in their arms all night, as it did. At break of day all the grenadiers of the army were ordered to march with the quartermasters. At ten we came to our present camp of Pratz del Rey, the Marshal still with us. He posted 1,700 German grenadiers in the town of Pratz del Rey, and 10 companies of English grenadiers in a mill about a mile from the town. In this manner we continued till our army came up, which they did about 10 in the morning. About 2 in the afternoon the French came near the same ground and drew up in line of battle. Our army did the like. This posture we continued in all night and expected to be attacked at break of day. To our surprise they did nothing till 10 next morning, at which time they cannonaded us from 4 batteries and killed us several men and horses. In our regiment we lost a sergeant and 6 men. About 4 [in the] afternoon the enemy made a feint to attack us, which was in the following manner. You must understand there is a small rivulet, which runs from the mill to Pratz del Rey, this they must pass before they could attack us; in order to it they marched a brigade of their foot to the water side and their whole line marched, as we supposed, to sustain them. Our generals were very busy all this time. Count Lecherain, who commands as major-general, came up to the head of Colonel Molesworth's regiment and desired that he would march with all possible speed down to the banks of the rivulet to oppose the French brigade. He was to be sustained by Lord Mark Carr's [Kerr's] and Colonel Edward Stanhope's regiments, and six companies of grenadiers. The Hero, having received his orders, acted the very hero's part. The French brigade was drawn up within 200 yards of our battalion, and sure no hero ever looked so well as my dear master did, when he drew his *Durindana*, turned to his battalion and desired they would follow him, and, to do them justice, they did like gallant men. As soon as the Colonel had spoken, the regiment gave a shout that, I believe, made the French brigade tremble. In short, he marched down to the water side without firing one shot, received all the enemy's fire, and gave them such a charge, firing in platoons, that in ten minutes he broke 2 of the battalions of their brigade, with his single one, at which time the 6 companies of grenadiers that were to sustain him came up and indeed behaved like angels. The brigade of the enemy was entirely broke by our battalion only and the 6 companies. We pursued them

M. L. S.  
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Esq.



*M. L. S.  
Clements,  
Esq.*

within 40 paces of their whole line, at which time orders came from my Lord of Argyle to desire Colonel Molesworth to face his regiment to the right, and return to his ground in the line of battle, which he did with the loss of only 2 lieutenants and 14 men. My Lord Duke and Marshal Starenberg came both to him, and with repeated kisses gave him public thanks for his [behaviour]. Next morning My Lord Duke sent the regiment 10 sheep and an ox, which were divided amongst the men. Orders came also for the army to entrench, which was accordingly done, and we are now pretty safe from their cannon. . . . Your brother Watt behaved himself like a little champion."

"Florence, Oct. 16, O.S., from Mr. Lockier.

On Sunday last Lord Shaftesbury, his lady and family arrived here. The envoy [John Molesworth] had sent his secretary over the Apennines to meet them at Bologna. He himself went out with a coach and six and a led horse to meet and receive them about 6 miles from this place, and conducted them to his house. My poor Lord is in a miserable condition with an asthma, and as he told Mr. Molesworth, his utmost hopes were to reach this place and die here, that he might leave a lady, that had deserved so well from him (and indeed she is an excellent person) in safe hands, for he was one of those in the world (and he had very few of them) whom he could call his friend. This was mighty moving, but very honourable for the envoy, being said by one of the greatest men that this or any other age has produced. It is scarce to be imagined how much he mended in the 2 days he was here. This day he sets out with his family for Naples, which air, if he can reach thither, may in all probability recover him. However, whether he lives or dies, I look upon it as a great felicity in the envoy's life that he has had the opportunity of so sensibly obliging a person of this lord's character. This afternoon we went part of his way with him towards Rome and left him fully pleased and satisfied with the envoy's civilities." . . . 4 pp. *A copy in Robert Molesworth's hand. Torn.*

ROBERT MOLESWORTH to HON. MRS. MOLESWORTH, at Breckdenston.

1711, Nov. 28. Edlington.—I long to hear especially how our Lord Lieutenant and Lord Chancellor behave themselves towards the gentlemen that opposed them, now the Parliament is up: and what the Privy Council do with that wretch Higgins.

"The Williamites (by our Irish example) begin to pluck up their spirits here, and do expose the peace, that I verily believe it will not come to anything or prove a very good one if the French King be in earnest and wants it so much, as I believe he does, and will take whatever we give him, when once he sees we are able and willing to prosecute the war." 2 pp. *Seal.*

The SAME to the SAME, at same.

M. L. S.  
Clements,  
Esq.

1711, Dec. 15. Edlington.—Directions as to marking the bounds of Philipstown estate.

"My dear, be not afraid for the public. I have a great confidence matters will go well; you know I was always of opinion this bad peace could never come, and I am now more and more of opinion so, the Elector of Hanover having declared so openly against it and all the allies, our House of Lords and even our Commons by a side wind: nay, the Queen herself seems to be enlightened, and therefore never despond that we may not meet again here, for I hope we shall soon. According to the turn that affairs take we must either be here or at Breckdenston, but which of the 2 yet it is beyond mortal wisdom positively to determine. I must confess I would not reside in a place to be nosed and oppressed by any Lord Lieutenant or Chancellor, for I could not forbear doing my duty; but, if those wings were clipped, I know no place in the world I love so well as Breckdenston, the danger of the seas only excepted, which I have experimented twice now of late. If matters as to the Government are to go on at the rate they now are, and such people remain in authority as are fishing out for all means to hang me, I make no scruple to declare to you that I will keep out of their clutches as long as I can, though if a Parliament sat, I would venture my flesh as far as another. . . . I hope in God the Government cannot wreak their malice upon you and Cloky, 2 women, so that you may follow that business with security, which I could not do, and to tell you the truth, as soon as our Parliament was up, I was in pain till I was got out of the kingdom, for the very Monday or Wednesday following (as my friends write me word) they made an attempt to fall upon me at Council Board, and, as matters now go, it is not innocency or a good cause that will do a man any service, rather the quite contrary. You speak not a word of your having found that quire of memorandums which were so strangely taken off my closet table."

The new tax on hops is a penny a pound.

"If ever Lord God[olphin] come into business again, we shall not be the last remembered." 3½ pp. Seal.

The SAME to the SAME.

1711-2, Feb. 2.—Directions about various estate and personal affairs, repairing damage done to waterways by floods. I doubt it is too late now to send jonquil roots. They are almost ready to blow here.

Account of efforts to obtain payment of Jack's salary. "As yet they pay nobody, for they have great matters on their hands and, if the peace be not made, I doubt all the money in the Treasury will go another way and not to pay

*M. L. S. Clements, Esq.* our debt; but Jack must not be suffered to starve abroad, let what will come of it." . . . 2 $\frac{3}{4}$  pp. *Imperfect.*

ROBERT MOLESWORTH to HON. MRS. MOLESWORTH, at Breckdenston.

1711-2, Feb. 9. London.—Yours of the first instant cost me a shilling, as all yours do, which you direct under cover to Mr. Jessop. "The Post Office is grown too cunning for us, and besides you should have directed to Mr. Jessop, *Member of Parliament*, for, say they, there may be 20 William Jessops, but the best way is to write directly to myself as formerly and only to write when there is some business, for postage costs much money now, so that when you find packets detained by contrary winds, one letter does the work of 3 or 4."

Arrangements for "winding up their bottoms" in Ireland and bringing the family to live together at Edlington, "till this dismal storm be overpast." . . . "I recommend the repairing the stone stairs out of the gilt parlour into the garden, and some cornish [cornice?] about the house to prevent dilapidations and ruin." 3 $\frac{1}{2}$  pp.

The SAME to the SAME, at same.

1711-2, Feb. 23. London.— . . . "The postmark 'IS,' which you suspect to be Islington, is either the 2 first letters of the name of the master of the post office, where I usually put in my letters (whereof there are 500 in this town, I think), or some other mark, the use of which I do not know." . . .

"If the Bath waters be judged proper for you, I wish you would rather choose to drink them upon the place than where all the virtue is spent. I know that at the Bath the physicians say they lose most of their virtue between the spring head and one's lodging there, and therefore do advise their patients to go to the spring and drink them hot. I would have you, before you undertake anything, to call a consultation of 2 or 3 of the most eminent physicians you have in that kingdom, and state your case and take their opinion; 2 or 3 guineas is well laid out this way before you undertake a journey of fatigue and expense." . . . "The season begins in May and one may have a coach straight to the Bath from Chester."

I believe I got all your letters "though I paid double for every one but one. You had superscribed them to Wm. Jessop, Esq., without adding *Member of Parliament*, and the last, which had that addition, cost me nothing, but it travelled to the Parliament House and thence to Mr. Jessop's lodging, for the post officers would not deliver it as directed in the superscription, knowing he lodged not there: so that it cost me a gratuity to his servant that brought it, and, upon the whole matter, it is better to direct to myself." . . .



Mr. Rooth says the captains cannot bring one pound of coffee upon their own accounts. All goods must go up to the India House and there be sold by auction, so there is nothing to be had but as dear as every coffee-house buys it.

*M. L. S.  
Clements,  
Esq.*

"I heard Ned was wounded desperately at Cardona, but was well again. If matters be with him as I hear, I would not have been sorry he had finished his life upon so honourable an [occasion]."  $3\frac{1}{2}$  pp. *Seal.*

The SAME to the SAME, at same address.

1712, April 15.—You will see by the enclosed what a strange dilemma we are in, "but yet to comfort you, I must tell you that I verily believe he will be paid some time or other and that it is better for us to dip the estate than either to let him starve there or get him recalled without paying him his money, as they certainly would do, should I insist upon his revocation which I cannot find that they have a mind to. I leave it to your better judgment, but upon a sudden my thought is that we had better all join in levying a recovery upon some part of the estate, which would raise money sufficient, not only to pay Jack the 1,500*l.* or 2,000*l.* he asks, but also our daughter's portion, should we marry her; and I think the estate in the city of Dublin is what would do best, because everybody knows it is an excellent title and rent."

I believe you may easily get money at 7*l.* per cent. upon such extraordinary security as we shall give.  $2\frac{1}{2}$  pp. *Seal.*

The SAME to the SAME, at same address.

1712, May 3.—I am quite tired out with fruitless expectation. "I went on Wednesday last to my Lord Tr[easurer] Harley's levée to make a last effort. He gave me all the kind promises imaginable, but, alas, I have had them so often and he is so used to break them with everybody that there is no relying upon them, and I am told I shall not be paid a day sooner than the other envoys, when they come in course; there is two years and a half due to them all, and sooner or later I hope this money will be got. In the meantime we must maintain Jack out of our estate, and if I could persuade him but to live retiredly and break up house (as the dealings of the Treasury would justify his doing), we might then be gainers by this mischance."

If matters in Ireland take a turn so that you think one can be safe from the clutches of the government and informers, I will once more venture the sea, and go over to spend the winter with you. It would do your heart good to see Edlington as it now is, "all the coarse, rough, unimproved land is taken in and under fine grass or tillage, a deal of new closes and hedging and building, and repairs, and planting the town street full of new industrious tenants, the commons taken in and turned to the best profitable land, Cockhill

*M. L. S. Clements, Esq.* common brought in all to a little, the hop grounds enlarged and thriving, the wood and underwood putting into right order and increasing in value, so as now to be worth 10,000*l.*; the parson highly content and grown a stiff Whig, as well as a good neighbour."

References to stocking the [Breckdenston] ponds with red trouts from the Naal river and with freshwater "flowks" [?].

"I wish you had another small venture of carp; if you can keep away herons, cormorants and otters from our ponds, they will thrive." . . . "All the gardens hereabouts are filled as full of flowers as they can stick; it is now grown to be the chief ornament, I mean great multitudes of flowers without being over-choice in the kinds. There is as much roots as earth in every border." 3 *pp.*

ROBERT MOLESWORTH to HON. MRS. MOLESWORTH,  
at Breckdenston.

1712, May 8. London.—Further as to Jack's demands and delay of Treasury payments. "Both in relation to public and private affairs I never passed a more dismal time than since I left you." . . . "Surely when the peace is finished (which they say is so far advanced) they will make better payments than now. But our peace, I doubt, is a bad one, as I look upon any to be, which leaves Spain and the Indies in French hands, so that I am upon all accounts very disconsolate. I have invited and am promised the company of Dr. Tindal" for 2 months.

Ned prevaricated to the last, but now he owns his marriage, I am told. It is to a Mrs. Oldfield. 3 *pp.*

The SAME to the SAME, at same address.

1712, July 7.—Jack sends home 3 chests of Florence wine, "whereof the very charges to London come to near 7*l.*" Arrangements consequent on George Monk's derangement. "He is now sometimes very sensible of his condition and consents to bleeding, purging &c. which he would never hear of before."

I had certainly gone for Ireland, but that I do not think myself safe there, as the times go. 3½ *pp.* *Seal.*

The SAME to the SAME, at same address.

1712, July 16. Edlington.—"I forgot in my last to put you in mind of securing for us a parcel of the best and largest ling fish that you can. It is of great use to us inland folks in winter on fish days." . . . "I never plant a quickset hedge now here that I do not put in an oak plant every 4 or 6 foot: and that practice has made such stately timber hedgerows as may be seen at Edlington and most parts of this country. I believe if you planted your acorn park round with walnut trees, it is the best place to preserve them that

we can have abroad, for the timber and fruit is of great profit. I told my cousin Adair that I intended Phillipston town street should be planted before the doors with a row on each side like a Dutch town ; it is a Dutch situation already by reason of the bog and rivers, and this planting of it with elms or oaks, or (if those cannot be had) with strong ash or "Abeles," which every tenant possessor of the plots should be bound to preserve. (I cause them to be paled in like those in St. James's Park here) would make Phillipston a pleasant town ; it was once full of trees on the back sides of their gardens and folds, which may also be renewed again." . . .

M. L. S.  
Clements,  
Esq.

"I never saw such a show of corn in the field in my life as this year, and yet wheat continues to bear a good price, that is to say, at 12s. a load (4s. a bushel) and rye in proportion." . . .

We are bleeding, physicking, and dieting George Monk. He is now very sober, but by fits starts out and then 'tis always quarrelsome and withal dangerous.

Last night I got a companion to relieve me in my deep melancholy. It is Dr. Tindall, author of *The Rights of the Christian Church*. 3 pp. *Seal* (different from most of the preceding).

The SAME to the SAME, at same address.

1712, Sept. 20. Edlington.— . . . "My dear Lord Godolphin is dead ! The greatest man in the whole world for honesty, capacity, courage, friendship, generosity, is gone : my best friend is gone ! As if my friendship were fatal to all that ever take it up for me. So that now there is another great article to be added to the misfortunes of my family this year, which indeed are insupportable. This great patriot could not survive the liberties of his country, whilst I, like a wretch, am like to live a slave, and have reared up children to no better an end." . . . 1 p. *Seal*.

The SAME to the SAME, at same address.

1712, Oct. 22. Edlington.—I have lately received a letter from Mr. Cunningham full of kind promises from my Lord Treasurer that he will not only do my son justice, but show kindness. I shall know next week how it works, but, to tell the truth, the ministers are so much embarrassed with concerns of a higher nature, that they have neither time nor money to throw away upon their private creditors.

The distemper has not yet reached Edlington. They say those that 'scapes this common distemper are to have the plague next year, but I fear no old wife's stories. "The young lady, that is married to Sir George Cooke's eldest son, lies now very ill of it at Wheatly, where all the family has had it. That seat lies low by the river side. I fancy you would not have had it at Breck[denston], had you not brought it from Dublin among you." 3 pp. *Seal*.



M. L. S. ST. GEORGE ASHE, Bishop of Clogher, to his cousin, HON.  
*Clements,* MRS. MOLESWORTH, at Mr. Williams's, Arran Quay,  
*Esq.* Dublin.

1712, Oct. 28. London.—I heard lately from Edlington, and indeed it made me very melancholy to read that his heart was almost broke. I fear he [Robert Molesworth] thinks too much of the times and the present situation of affairs, and am sorry he is so much alone.

"The unexpected going away of the Duke of Marlborough must needs much increase his melancholy. People reason variously on this occasion, his enemies say it is guilt and that he flies for the same; his friends (who are not in the secret) make the best excuses they can, and urge the reasonableness of his quitting a place, where he is daily baited and uneasy, and of his retiring to his little principality of Mindleheim, where he may live quietly and with respect; it is certain he has the Queen's leave, but few know the true reasons of his going." . . . 1 $\frac{3}{4}$  pp.

ROBERT MOLESWORTH to his wife, HON. MRS. MOLESWORTH, at Breckdenston.

1712, Nov. 8.— . . . "They have got the new disease at Hansworth." . . .

Remarks as to arrangements for daughter's marriage. "It is best for them to board in some good, plentiful, quiet family, and not pretend to more than 3 servants or 4 at most: for there is a most dismal cloud hanging over our heads, which, when it breaks, will sweep away multitudes, and wary people ought to be provided against the worst."

John tells me his brother Colonel [Richard Molesworth] is got safe as far as Barcelona, on his way to Port Mâon, there to meet the Duke of Argyle, and endeavour to make his interest with him.

"That little farm of Kilmainham, which hangs over the sea, and was formerly thought so romantic a situation, that a very good house and a gentleman's family was settled there, is worth one's while to get improved. It is but 22 acres in our writings, but I doubt our neighbours have nimb'd off 2 acres of it, which perhaps with care might be retrieved. I should be for quicksetting and planting all of it, that there might be groves of trees about the hedges, and it be made a fine, melancholy seat, as it was before." . . . 3 pp. *Seal (hand and arm holding up a cross).*

The SAME to the SAME, at same address.

1712, Nov. 29. Edlington.—Reference to damage done by recent excessive floods. Even the lower parts and quays of the city of Dublin were under water, which is a thing uncommon.

Plans for future improvement of Breckdenston, "when the water from the river is brought up, and the long canal 40 yards wide made, the sides of which planted as it ought to be, and the overplus water . . . (which would be great in winter) conveyed by cascades down the hill again to the ponds. What a sight would this be ! Yet all this, with the fine water summerhouse and leaden large cisterns upon it, and the 5 or 6 basins in the gardens and wilderness, with pipes &c. would not stand in 500*l.* sterling, a small sum for so great a beauty, but nature has done its work so well that it would do. All this water on the very top of a hill, with the sea, ships and rocks and steeples beyond it in view, would be such a sight that I doubt whether the world would afford the like." . . . 3½ *pp.* *Seal.*

*M. L. S.  
Clements,  
Esq.*

The SAME to the SAME, at same address.

1712, Dec. 3. Edlington.— . . . "There is nothing which requires more careful inspection than these scattered estates of ours about Swords. Of all our estate it is the place where we have been most wronged. In Phillipston, indeed, they may scramble pieces among [them] that I may lose my rent, but I can scarce lose my propriety there, because almost all is my own. But in Swords, where there are so many properties, Archbishop's land, my land, Taylor's land, Church Oeconomy lands, Peppard's lands, and some no man's lands or concealed lands, there is such stealing, chopping and changing that everyone of us have lost something at last to my cousin Taylor, who, by residing in the town, and knowing nicely all the parcels and secrets of these lands, finds a way to make all these stolen and concealed parcels to centre in him, either by taking them in lease himself, and then paring and ploughing up the meers, or by making underlings to take them for him, or buying out their interests, or threatening them to discover their thefts, unless they will deal with him for them. One way or another he has them, and thus has doubled the property he ought to have in and about that town. He stops up old highways, takes in commons, as he has done a piece in the footway to church beyond the river; and all this (though we make a noise at first a little) he is suffered at last to go on in, which encourages him to further practices of like nature." In dealing with him I run more risk of losing my land than with anyone else, he being a resident in Swords town and influencing the Popish interest there, who will conceal anything he does of that kind.

I hope you have planted a great quantity of the young birch trees. They are a useful, pleasant tree, and afford a wholesome fine wine. I give this cookmaid but 5*l.* a year, which is thought great wages here. 3½ *pp.* *Seal.*

M. L. S. ROBERT MOLESWORTH to his wife, HON. MRS. MOLESWORTH, at  
*Clements,* Edlington.  
*Esq.*

No year [1713], April 28. London.—By your description your distemper must be the gout, which, being driven out of your legs, mounts into your side and stomach, from which last place you must drive it by drinking pretty frequently a large glass of strong wine.

Yesterday I had news from Port Mâon of the 27th of last month, O.S. They were all well in health, but half starved for want of provisions. Care is taken of nothing. There is now no manner of talk either of disbanding Dick's regiment or recalling the envoy.

No likelihood of a new parliament in Ireland, nor of the meeting of this, for they say they will reduce all expense within the compass of the ordinary revenue. The truth is they dare not let an Irish Parliament meet. They have made Swift Dean of St. Patrick's. This vexes the godly party beyond expression. 3 pp. *Torn.*

The SAME to the SAME, at same address.

1713, May 21.—Will Woodyear has taken upon him the sending or carrying down your canary birds. It is very cold weather, and I wish for Yorkshire fires as much as in winter. You must be sure to make them give ant hills [?] to the pheasants every day.

"The Duchess of Newcastle has lost her cause in the House of Lords. It was so bad a one that not one lord, Whig or Tory, opened his lips for her, and our friend Jo. Banks has lost some reputation for his part in it." 1½ pp.

The SAME to the SAME, at same address.

1713, May 30.—In case Watt should be in a consumption, "I know no place in the world so proper for him as Montpellier, and if he were with us at home, we should wish him there; for there are admirable physicians, excellent air and diet, asses' milk in abundance, everything cheap and cheerful company. Now upon the breaking of the regiment, it is more than probable they will all come homewards, but Watt's half-pay is 5s. a day . . . and would maintain him at Montpellier with tolerable management."

Remarks as to dresses being made. "I never go there but I find her as busy as possible, though one of her eyes is quite gone, and the other very weak, which is one of the effects of too just a grief. Lord of Heaven keep us from any more of that kind."

I was yesterday with our Lord Treasurer again. He asked me, without my speaking, whether I had any commands for him. I said I just came to put him in mind of his promise



for Jack's money. He told me he would do it, "and a hundred fine things more, which I look upon as words in the air."  $3\frac{1}{2}$  pp. *Seal*. *M. L. S. Clements, Esq.*

The SAME to the SAME, at same address.

1713, June 16. London.—You are to enquire for parcels containing vermicelli, "Queen of Hungary's water," &c. I have taken my place in the Wakefield coach for Monday the 29th, and shall, God willing, be at Barnby Moor on the Wednesday following, whence I will ride on to Edlington, if I be not too weary. On Saturday last I had my pocket picked, in Clare Market, as I suppose, an accident which never happened me before, except for handkerchiefs, but here I lost my purse out of my fob.

Directions for presenting "a warrant for a doe of last season from my Lady Duchess's keeper." If they give you the shoulders and umbles, you may then give the keeper three crowns. Otherwise two is his fee for a whole buck, and so in proportion.  $3\frac{1}{2}$  pp. *Seal*.

The SAME to the SAME, at same address.

1713, June 23.—Discussion of plans for Breckdenston, cascades, row of platanus trees &c. That middle walk from the cherry orchard would have been as long as that in St. James's Park, and as broad, "but would have had 20 times a finer prospect at the end, of Swords steeple, the sea and rocks &c."

I am quite out of expectation of getting any of Jack's money.  $3\frac{1}{2}$  pp. *Seal*.

The SAME to the SAME, at Breckdenston.

1713, Aug. 17.—Estate affairs. "Now that the privilege of franked covers is out by the dissolution of the Parliament, I pay for all Goodwin's newsletters and do not save the groat for each Irish letter, as I used to do." . . .

"It is now confidently said that (among other promotions) Lord Duke of Shrewsbury is to go over Lord Lieutenant; if so, and that the major-general be cool in his taking of Breckdenston, I do not question but Sir J. Stanley (who will certainly go over Secretary) will be very glad to take it from us, and he is very fond of all improvements and has projects and maggots of his own, and will execute all ours." . . . 2 pp. *Torn*.

The SAME to the SAME, "at Mr. Lilly's, a china house in St. James's Street, by the corner turning into Rider Street, London."

1713, Sept. 23. Edlington.—. . . "As to an Irish Parliament, I hope you have put all things into the requisite way. [Pray?] give no directions about it more than you

*M. L. S.  
Clements,  
Esq.*

and I have done [until ?] we know if any thing be yet wanting. I doubt the D. of S. [Duke of Shrewsbury] intends to tread in the steps of his predecessors, else he would not suffer that devil the Chancellor [Sir Constantine Phipps] to run about like a roaring lion, as he does, devouring all the liberties and privileges of the city. I must consider better of it before I can resolve upon a winter's journey into Ireland, for though a parliament may be called, it is morally certain it will not sit till next spring, for they will not allow of both parliaments sitting at once. They will first see what members are chosen and have time for bribing them (the method now in fashion) and frightening those who will not be bribed, before they will suffer them to meet."

Expressions of anxiety on behalf of daughter. "Pray do not let the midwives (when Cloky cries out) precipitate too much nature's work. Let nature have time to operate: she is a kind mother, and we often spoil her work by being over hasty. Lord keep us from physicians and midwives."  $3\frac{1}{2}$  pp. *Seal. Torn.*

ROBERT MOLESWORTH to his wife, HON. MRS. MOLESWORTH, at Mr. Lilly's in London [as before].

1713, Oct. 5. Edlington.—May I stay here in trust and confidence that my Swords election will go securely on without my presence. Perhaps the news may not be true of their calling it so suddenly to sit and do business, though I fear it is for this reason, "because this year they have appointed such a crew of beggarly knaves to be sheriffs in all the counties, that they will have the false returns of such necessary tools, whilst their year of employment lasts."

Will Tichborne's coachman is a rank Papist, everybody knows it here, and is no good coachman neither.

"As to what you propose concerning making Willy [Tichborne ?] a parliament man at Phillipston, consider, first, if he proves an honest man, he will most certainly be struck off his half-pay. Secondly, it would be the highest affront imaginable to put out one son-in-law to put in another, especially since my pretence for putting out G. Monk is because he has a suit to the Government about putting his son into the patent for his employment, and that I will put in none that has or expects either a place or pension. Thirdly, that I have already engaged myself and friends long ago when I first resolved (upon G. Monk's disorder, or feigned disorder) that he should come in no more." . . .  $3\frac{1}{2}$  pp. *Torn.*

MRS. M. MONK to her mother [HON. MRS. MOLESWORTH].

No year [1712-1713?], May 16.—Family gossip. "The parson desires me to assure you of his respects and tell you that the lining of his gown is only fit for the outside, for it is

grown as thin as a fine muslin, and so very tender that there's no touching it. He says he'll be very well content without Indians." 4 pp. *M. L. S. Clements, Esq.*

The SAME to the SAME, at Arran Quay, Dublin.

No year [1712-1713?], May 30.—The wedding of Mary [a servant] and a cutler of Sheffield was completed in great ceremony and pomp.

The very day Mary was married (and our house crowded with people) poor Sara fell in labour. She was very long and desperately ill. 3 pp.

ROBERT MOLESWORTH to HON. MRS. MOLESWORTH, at Capel Street, Dublin.

1713-4, Feb. 25. Chester.—You cannot hear from me after this for a long time, because letters from Edlington go round about by London. Make Nick propagate as many myrtles as he can. He must plant all his borders with grass pinks. I believe you must try to sell some of the great "furrs" [furze]. My brother [in law] Tichborn tells me such sort is very dear for wattles and house use, and the tops for firing. Sir Harry says your tall furrs are worth more than 5*l.* each acre. 3½ pp. *Seal.*

The SAME to the SAME.

1713-4, March 22. Edlington.—I am extremely concerned at the return of your flux. "I do verily believe there is something either in the air or the malt drink there [in Ireland], which is not agreeable to either of us, now that we are used to English diet, for I protest I found a sensible difference for the better as soon as ever I trod upon Welsh ground, and so all along the road, my appetite being twice as good as it used to be in Dublin."

A reference to "the business of St. Werburgh's lease" [Dublin]. . . . "Were the Parliament to meet again in August, according to the prorogation, I would certainly go over then, though I hazarded another drowning, but I believe it is not designed it should, or a new one to be called."

My intention was not that Clewes should hold the land for one year only, to give him a pretence to take two years' crops out of it, according to the filthy custom of that country.

Suggested arrangements for the family living together at Edlington in order to save expense. 3¼ pp. *Imperfect.*

The SAME to the SAME, at Lord Howard of Effingham's, Capel Street, Dublin.

1714, April 3. Edlington.—I thought I had secured a place near Westminster School to board and diet the two Beighton boys at, but find myself disappointed.



M. L. S.  
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Esq.

"I hear your Lord Lieutenant will not be permitted to come over, for fear he should blurt out some truths, which these people would have concealed, for it is plain their management of Ireland has been a mystery even to most of the Tory party here, and is so gross that the managers doubt whether their own people will come into it." . . . 3 pp. *Imperfect. Seal.*

MRS. MOLESWORTH to [her daughter], MRS. TICHBORNE,  
addressed to St. James's Coffee House, London.

1714, May 11. Dublin.—Family affairs, gossip, reproaches for not writing &c.  $3\frac{1}{2}$  pp. *Seal.*

ROBERT MOLESWORTH to his wife, HON. MRS. MOLESWORTH,  
at Capel Street, Dublin.

1714, May 11. London.—I cannot avoid concluding that letters are intercepted.

Discussion of financial affairs &c. The setting out of poor Willy "will put me to my trumps for money." "I have got a warrant for another quarter's salary ending at Michaelmas last, signed by the Treasurer, and hope the money, which is about 480*l.*, will be ordered next week; as also that the Secretary of State will then sign Jack's extraordinaries for two years and a half . . . which will amount to 1,000*l.* . . . yet I am resolved not to touch a farthing of this money till Jack himself comes over, and indeed am glad of that pretence for not remitting any part of it till it be known (as it will by that time) whether we shall not all be in combustion."

References to cowslip wine and canary birds. "I shall never remember these petty charrs, all of them."

"I find people are in doubt whether the D[uke] of Cambridge will come over soon or not. Both parties have so played that family backwards and forwards according to their several caprices and ends that I cannot blame their caution. I find all agree that, if he does not come, the Pretender will, and things seem to be prepared for such an expectation." . . .

"We have a whole houseful of maidservants at home at diet and wages. Pray come home and either retrench or regulate them, for they have now little else to do but to eat, drink, sleep and play, a mere seraglio, whereof the master makes no use." . . .  $3\frac{1}{2}$  pp. *Seal.*

MRS. L. MOLESWORTH to her daughter CLOKY [MRS.  
TICHBORNE].

1714, May 20. Dublin.—Enquiring whether she intends to stay in London or travel to the country.  $3\frac{1}{2}$  pp.

ROBERT MOLESWORTH to HON. MRS. MOLESWORTH, Capel Street, Dublin. *M. L. S. Clements, Esq.*

No year [1714?], May 25.— . . . “Among all your Breckdenston flowers I do not find that you have any store of lily of the valley (which ought to be scattered everywhere, even all over the hill’s sides and bottom) nor several other sorts of common flowers in abundance.” . . .

“There seems to be some hesitation in the Court of Hanover whether they should send over the young Prince or not. For my part, I know not what to say or think.” . . .

“If the Parliament meets, I shall certainly be in Ireland before the choosing of a burgomaster [at Philipstown], which is not till Michaelmas; but if there be no Parliament, I shall not move.” In that case, if my cousin Adair pursues my order in everything and chooses by the inhabitants only, and accordingly swears the burgomaster, I do not fear all they can do.

Estate affairs, plans for canals &c.  $3\frac{1}{2}$  pp.

MRS. L. MOLESWORTH to her husband, ROBERT MOLESWORTH.

1714, June 12. Dublin.—The good old Duchess’s death was surely a very easy one. Some politicians tell us her son will now be more at liberty to act for himself, being next heir to the Crown, but whether they are in the right or no I can’t tell.

Mr. Stew[art?] has been in the north at Mrs. Hamilton’s of Tullamore [Tollymore?], where he saw a most noble canal 300 or 400 yards long made by her gardener, an Englishman and a very understanding man. He tells me he has put him into an extraordinary method for taking a level, in which he can’t possibly be out an inch in the whole. “Whenever he heard it [our canal] was to be begun, he would come into this country to assist us. He says there are many very understanding workmen of this country to be had, so that you need not be at the expense of bringing anyone out of England for it, at least before you hear and see these here. What I apprehend you will most want is a mason for your stonework. I think men of skill in that trade are very scarce here. They are not accustomed nor, I think, desired to work true; all their buildings run awry, and every street has one or two elbows in it, which is never minded among them, because they are used to it.”

I have tied up the cooper very smartly; his price is to be 8s. per 1,000 for hogsheads, tierces and barrels, twining with willows and all. Then for those of six foot long and all under he is to have 5s. and 6d. per 1,000, coiling or twining and all. He forfeits a great deal if he works for any other person in England except for us or for whom we allow him. 3 pp.  
*Seal.*

*M. L. S. Clements, Esq.* LETTICE MOLESWORTH to her mother, the HON. MRS. MOLESWORTH, at Mr. Goodwin's, bookseller in Fleet Street.

1714, Oct. 5. Edlington.—Household affairs. My sister Monk has left off housekeeping. She began last Michaelmas to board with Mrs. Sarah Newbold and I hear she gives 25*l.* a year for herself, 12 for the children, and 10 for the servants. The latter end of this month brother Willy goes away to Cambridge. I am now working some Irish stich [stitch?] for my sister Monk. 2 $\frac{1}{4}$  pp. *Seal.*

ROBERT MOLESWORTH to HON. MRS. MOLESWORTH, at Timothy Goodwin's, at the Queen's Head, against St. Dunstan's Church, Fleet Street.

1715, Oct. 17. Edlington.—Dick is the first chosen Member of Parliament in Ireland for Swords. "His regiment is a most complete noble regiment: the men and horses, arms and accoutrements are such that all the country, as it marches, take it for the Guards. You may boldly assure Mr. Poltney and all his friends that there is not a man wanting, no cheat put upon the King, as most others do, that I have marched along with it these four days, and I protest I never saw a better regiment in my days. It looks, moves and exercises like a veteran regiment of 20 years' standing. The men ride like persons taught in the manège, as they actually were, and the horses boggle no more at fire than the best in the troops of Guards. His last cargo of swords (which was sent by Nottingham) is safely arrived. The regiment continues its march to-day towards York. It was wonderful to find that in three days' march not above four horses should be galled with new saddles or lamed a little, such wonderful care and good discipline is observed. Dick is in high delight, and Mr. Pulteney and the D. of Marlborough must do him justice. He has laid out above what was allowed him, above 600*l.*, poor and in debt as he is, so well he loves the service, and had he had but the naming of his own officers, I durst have pawned my head that this regiment would have every way outdone in one year any one in the kingdom, but now he has few officers of his acquaintance in it, and some that neither he nor anyone else can like, more shame for them who imposed them upon him and neglected the preferment of brave men that he made choice of. It is well known that honest Dick never took a penny to prefer any officer, whereas that is but too common elsewhere, as well as having three men short in each troop for the colonel's advantage. I know where this has been done ever since the raising and mustering these new regiments, but Dick's has always been continued complete, and is every hour improving, as he less likes any particular man or horse, he changes him. . . . I wish Mr. Molyneux would inform the Prince that our family are no boasters, but performers, and hope to make our court more



effectually this way than by attending twice a day in the Ante-chamber. If Watt, Will. Tichborn and Doyl had been three of Dick's captains, what a regiment would this have been! I hope this manner of distinction, which my sons choose to appear in, will in time convince the [un]grateful ministry what wrong they continue to do us all in undervaluing us, especially poor Jack Molesworth, who has more worth in him than is in half the persons employed put together, yet has been and is monstrously ill-used. I have no patience when I think of it and see the zeal we all have, and the abilities some of us have, to serve the King, neglected and all our merits and losses esteemed as a trifle." . . . Read this letter to Mr. Pulteney and desire him to tell his cousin "that Dick's regiment is not only the first ready, but one of the best in Britain and will deserve to be distinguished by the title of the Princess's Regiment or Prince Frederick's Regiment (a title is but a poor encouragement). . . . By good chance last Saturday, when Dick's regiment marched into Doncaster, the whole gentry of the country was there settling the county militia, such an appearance both of gentry and commonalty as never was known (besides, it was market day). They all came into the streets to view it, and were amazed at it. It frightened some and rejoiced others.

Peter Hudson, George Viccars, with half a dozen more good Whigs, were almost out of their wits for joy." . . . 3¼ pp. *Seal*.

The SAME [now Viscount Molesworth] to the SAME, at Arthur Newcomen's, John's Lane West, Chester.

1716, Sept. 15. London.—Pray stay where you are till the weather mends. The very crossing the ferries [Bangor, Conway &c.] between Chester and the Head is now a dangerous piece of business. "To send the coach without the mares signifies little, unless you could engage somebody to take care it should not be abused at sea, where passengers are used to lie in the coaches, and to — and spue in them, and the sailors spoil all the painting and break the corners with their tarred cordage. But, if you find you must go to the Head at last, they tell me your coach mares, especially one of them, is as fine a beast as you could ride, but whether she would carry double or not, is more than I know."

Family affairs &c. 3½ pp. *Seal*.

The SAME to the SAME, at Breckdenston.

1716, Oct. 10. Hansworth.—Discussion as to sending parcels &c. "As to flowers and flowering shrubs, you must pick up this winter what you can in Dublin, though, if I return to town in season, I may send you some from thence, for I hear of a great sale of trees of all sorts at Twittenham by a gardener, who is breaking up or dead lately." . . . 1 p. *Seal*.

*M. L. S.  
Clements,  
Esq.*

M. L. S.  
Clements,  
Esq.

VISCOUNT MOLESWORTH to LADY MOLESWORTH, at  
Breckdenston.

1716, Oct. 13. Hansworth.—Though I have no letters from you dated from Ireland, yet I hear of you from thence by a Sheffield cutler, who sent goods over in a ship which accompanied the yacht, and this advice comes hither before the post, which is to take the roundabout way of Holyhead and London.

References to sending 212 elms by sea, also to growing the "yellow peach" and "the ordinary wine apple." The wick elms to be taken out of the avenues and put in places of less importance. Forget not great quantities of strawberries of all sorts, especially the white. Pray remember to stop all travellers and foot passengers from making a highway through the grounds. "If the rains have filled your ponds everywhere, I suppose you feast upon duck and teal. I should be glad to know what stock of fish the otters and thieves have left you; the carps were such pitiful things which you bought that I do not expect that they are undevoured even by greater fish; whenever you agree for carps again, let them be at least 10 inches long each." Byssie is a rare young fellow in a garden, which he loves and works in like any labourer.

"Speak to cousin Forster about St. Warburgh's Church [Dublin]. Tell him that the commissioners of that building are incapable of comprehending what an artist Galileo is, but that I will pawn my credit for him, both as to the honesty and the skill of the man." . . . 3½ pp. *Seal*.

VISCOUNT MOLESWORTH.

No date [1716].—Poem by R. U., on Robert Molesworth's being raised to the peerage. *On the back is a short covering letter from James Hand.* 1 p.

VISCOUNT MOLESWORTH to LADY MOLESWORTH, at  
Breckdenston.

1717, May 18.—A letter will be sent "from our Treasury here to your Commissioners of the Revenue there, to which they must return an answer; and you must once more go to town to solicit that it may be speedy, and such a one, as, being consistent with truth, may withal promote our good King's designs in being willing to gratify the family. . . . Now as to the water engine, there is no great difficulty in building the house, which is to contain it, only it must be very secure, both roof and walls, to last for ages and prevent the attempts of the most malicious. The windows of it must be narrow loopholes, and no creature must be capable of creeping under the wheel or coming in any way. It must not be too large, nor too little to turn in and repair the work upon occasion, there must be about two foot and a half space to go round it, and that is enough. It must have two strong doors,

not placed close together, but upon the turn of the stairs down, one within another, perhaps at two yards' distance, as it is at Chelsea House,  $\sqsubset$  thus. I am sure I should be ashamed to have anything either built so slightly and ugly or so ill kept as you represent the mill house and water reservatory at the Soldiers' Hospital of Dublin to be. I am glad, however, you have seen them, for I must have a reservatory atop of my water tower sufficient to hold 80 or 100 tons, but it shall be of sheet lead, and complete, though not too chargeable; sheet lead well laid upon substantial walls and timbers and well soldered will last to eternity and be sweet and clean, as my water will be." . . . 3½ pp.

*M. L. S.  
Clements,  
Esq.*

The SAME to the SAME, at same address.

1717, May 21.—About queries relating to the Alnage Office, concerning which the Lords of the Treasury desire an answer from the Commissioners of the Revenue [*cf.* preceding letter]. 1 p.

[JOHN MOLESWORTH?]

1717, Aug. 27.—“A Night's Meditation, sitting on the Rock at Tunbridge under a severe restraint neither to see nor write to Pollinda.”

“Calm was the air, the sky serene and clear,  
Unnumbered stars in th' azure vault appear;  
The moon had finished now her wakeful round,  
And night's black veil o'erspread the dewy ground.”

“This pleasing midnight scene roused Damon from a restless bed and directed his pensive steps to a neighbouring rock, where he often sat musing on a perverse destiny which kept him divided from his dear Pollinda. She, who at this minute, involved in a sweet, contented sleep (either ignorant or unmindful of his pains) enjoys a full repose, to which her Damon long has lived a stranger.” . . . 3½ pp. *Prose and verse.*

W[ILLIAM] MOLESWORTH to his father, LORD MOLESWORTH, at Goodwin's, Fleet Street.

1717, Aug. 29. Dublin.—I had the double honour at the opening of our Parliament of holding up our Lord Lieutenant's train and also dining with His Grace, who was very courteous and civil. I shall be obliged to divert the money I designed paying debts with to my more immediate wants, and the improving myself in the mathematics, especially the branch of surveying.

I congratulate you on the good news of Prince Eugene's glorious conquest. The Tories and Jacobites keep pretty much out of sight, and I pray their hopes may likewise vanish. 1¾ pp.



M. L. S. LETTICE MOLESWORTH to her mother, LADY MOLESWORTH,  
*Clements,*  
*Esq.* at same address.

1717, Oct. 1. Killrush.—Family affairs. Sorrow at news of death of sister's husband [Tichborne]. Little Missy [the writer's niece?] spells pretty well, that is, any word on the book and several words off. I don't let her read yet till she can spell perfectly well, because I think when that is over, reading will be more easy to her. I take all possible care of her eyes and hold her books as you desired. "She is grown a very good-humoured child and left off her crying. At first she was a little rebellious, because she thought I durst not meddle with her, but when she saw me get a rod, it so frightened her that there was no occasion of ever making use of it."

Request for advice as to dresses. I thought of begging the favour of Your Ladyship to buy me a *peau de soie*. "I can't get a good one in Dublin under 16s. a yard."  $3\frac{1}{4}$  pp.  
*Seal.*

WILLIAM SHARP to LADY ARABELLA PULTENEY, Great  
 Marlborough Street.

1717, Nov. 22.—Asking for receipt of "Your Ladyship's incomparable pies." His daughter, "the beautiful Sally Sharp, who ran away from the masquerade with Captain Cowper," has such a longing for them that he fears, if she has not some, it may endanger life.  $\frac{1}{2}$  p.

A. B. [LADY ARABELLA PULTENEY] to ——— [apparently  
 a reply to preceding letter].

No date [1717, Nov. ?].—I was at a loss how to answer Mr. Sharp till I luckily recollected that the friendship between his family and you might induce him to convey his request through your fair hands. I can't get out of my head that it was you who prevailed with him to procure the receipt for your own use that you might not always be forced to depend on a chance of the dice for your supper. I must confess I was a little piqued at his obscure wit or my own dullness in not apprehending the ingenious conceits of his letter.

As for the pasties you'll soon learn to make them with all the ease imaginable. You can't be much out of practice while every barrel affords clay to exercise those pretty fingers in the art of pastry, but, when you treat strangers, less dirt may serve. Be sure don't forget yeast to puff them up. The apples must be very tart, the nearer to crabs the better they'll suit your palate. Sugar of a coarse brown complexion will please some tastes as well as double refined.  $1\frac{1}{2}$  pp.

VISCOUNT MOLESWORTH to LADY MOLESWORTH, at  
 Breckdenston.

No date [1716–1717?].— . . . "I will recommend Bysse to the Duke of Bolton, when he goes over, who may perhaps

give him a colours in time, though in this disbanding season that be a difficult thing to obtain for one who never yet served, when so many who have served have the best pretensions." *M. L. S. Clements, Esq.*

Plans for estate improvements, canals &c., and reference to advice given by Galileo.  $3\frac{1}{2}$  pp. *Beginning wanting. Seal.*

C. M. [COOTE MOLESWORTH] to his father, VISCOUNT MOLESWORTH.

No date [circa 1717], Wills' Coffee House.—Discussing his prospects and hopes of obtaining "some small place about Court or in any of the offices," and suggesting, as an alternative, that he should be permitted to study physic at Leyden.  $2\frac{3}{4}$  pp.

RICHARD MOLESWORTH.

No date [circa 1717].—"Ballad on his eldest brother's treat of his mistress at Greenwich."

"The New Star, or Flamsted's Discovery. To the tune of Yee Commons and Peers." . . .  $3\frac{1}{2}$  pp.

[The SAME.]

No date.—A covering letter for the preceding.  $\frac{1}{2}$  p.

COOTE MOLESWORTH to his brother, HON. JOHN MOLESWORTH, at Young Man's Coffee House, near Charing Cross.

1718, Feb. 6, N.S. Leyden.—Replying to a letter cautioning him as to his conduct and associates. 2 pp.

GEORGE MONK to his brother[-in-law], HON. JOHN MOLESWORTH, Golden Square, London.

1718, Feb. 6.—"I must return thanks to you as well as the rest of my friends for kindly contributing toward our late success in the appeal; 'tis a fatal blow to an Irish interest; Le Sac has run out near 1,000*l.*, he paid the piper. Kennedy is a poor mean fellow, little better than a cottier. There are many appellants ready here to embark for England; 'tis well if the three days in each week be sufficient."

Lord Porstcourt [Powerscourt?] dead, Mr. Roberts his executor. There's another will set up. It leaves 1,000*l.* to found a school at Poorscourt.  $1\frac{3}{4}$  pp. *Seal.*

VISCOUNT MOLESWORTH to [LADY MOLESWORTH].

1718, March 29. London.—About estate affairs at Edlington. References to a "hop yard," from which profits are expected. 4 pp. *End missing.*

The SAME to the SAME, at Edlington.

1718, April 10. London.—Estate and household affairs. Remarks as to cost and difficulty of sending bag of seed. "Tis to no purpose to carry canary birds thither if all their

*M. L. S. Clements, Esq.* food be to come from London." Discussion of proposed arrangements with Ben Tyers at Edlington. "We shall both of us come home by Weeping Cross, and since it must be so, I had rather he should weep alone." . . . I wish you had all your fine yews at Breckdenston, but I doubt their carriage will be both troublesome and chargeable. "The standard trees are so big that two of them are a horseload, and I could think of nothing but a cart or two to set them standing upright in, though even then the narrow lanes and hedges in the bye-ways would have torn them very much."

Yesterday was a cold, bad day as any in winter. The coffee houses lighted up all their fires again.  $3\frac{1}{2}$  pp. *Seal.*

VISCOUNT MOLESWORTH TO LADY MOLESWORTH, at  
Breckdenston.

1718, May 6.—. . . "Cloky's least baby is breeding teeth, which (with the assistance of a cold gotten this sudden change of weather) has made her very restless and feverish these two nights past. The doctor is of opinion to let nature work, not knowing how to deal with such infants." . . . "The Pretender's mother is dead and (of 250 thousand pounds sterl. she died worth) has not left him a farthing, which mads the Jacobites and makes them ashamed at the same time and will have an influence on a vast number of people." . . . "Send me word whether there be such a thing as an honest ingenious plumber at Dublin, who understands the distribution of waters in pipes proportionately, and whether milled lead be more useful for cisterns than cast lead; whether one can buy any elm to bore for pipes of five or six inches in diameter."

Personal gossip.  $3\frac{1}{2}$  pp. *Seal.*

The SAME to the SAME.

1718, June 17. London.—As to young Ned Bolton, I care not what he does with his hillside. The beauties of Breckdenston do not depend upon what he shall do to Brazeel. Let him make Brazeel a wilderness if he pleases. Some way must be found "to take down this young man in his high shoes." I think no man ought to be a justice of peace who is not at least an housekeeper, or has an estate in possession, or is eminent for some abilities extraordinary. Mr. Will. [writer's son] will be one who shall find his share of the smart of this. Pray bid Mr. Adair, if he has not paid him already, to stop the Alnage money till I come over.

"I thought you had known my Lord Blessinton's gardener; if all your acquaintance of him be but at second hand (though it be Secretary Johnston's), I rely not a bit on it, for he is as great a maggot as any in the King's dominions, I mean Mr. Johnston; in truth I would wonder how a good gardener could find matter to work upon and to show his



skill in such a mountain as Blessinton. I think to send to Holland for a kitchen gardener." . . . "Is it one single carp that Nick has had a vision of in our ponds or many? I trust to none of his second sights." I would have you to get our seat lined at Swords church with a sort of green cloth or stuff, and the seats stuffed handsomely and easily.

*M. L. S.  
Clements,  
Esq.*

Have we any acacia trees? At my Lord Portmore's there is a whole walk of acacia trees as thick as my middle and as pretty trees as ever you saw. 4 pp. *End missing.*

The SAME to the SAME, at Breckdenston.

No date [probably the continuation of preceding letter]—About possible dispute with Ned Bolton concerning opening springs on his hillside. 1 p. *Beginning missing. Seal.*

VISCOUNT MOLESWORTH to his son, HON. JOHN MOLESWORTH, at Golden Square, London.

1718, Aug. 27. Breckdenston.—About financial affairs. 2 pp.

CLOKY [MRS. TICHBORNE] to her mother, LADY MOLESWORTH, at Mr. Sloper's house, Isleworth.

1718, Sept. 9. Ayton [Aston? The postmark is Worksop].—Expressing pleasure at her mother being in London and hoping to go to see her. 1½ pp. *Seal.*

VISCOUNT MOLESWORTH to LADY MOLESWORTH, at Breckdenston.

1718-9, Jan. 29.— . . . "We had an apple at Breckdenston formerly called the Golden Russetting (I do not mean the Russet Harvey) and another summer apple called My Lady Bysses's Apple, and 2 or 3 excellent kinds more, which, I find, are lost with us, but I believe Mary Bishop, if you send to her, can best inform you how they may be retrieved and the right damson too, she remembers them all without doubt. We had also excellent Pearmaines and large pippins, for golden pippins were but little in fashion then. We had also very good Bergamot pears, whereof now we have no quantity, nor Catherine pears, which are the commonest of all, though a good sort, and so is the Windsor pear."

Remarks about draining orchard. I am troubled that we must lose all our nursery of cowslips. Could not the diggers save the roots?

Nick suffers all our hedges, both hornbeam and others, to grow too broad; they are four, five or six foot broad, whereas they should never be suffered to be above two.

Cloky is in waiting and as much a favourite as any. "That is but so so." 3 pp.

M. L. S.  
Clements,  
Esq.

VISCOUNT MOLESWORTH to LADY MOLESWORTH, at  
Breckdenston.

1718-9, March 10.—“I writ to you a long letter this morning and should not have troubled you with another by this post but to tell you that our honest Colonel Dick and all his officers are restored to their old posts in the army again, so is Ned in Pocock’s Regiment and I hope that poor Watt may soon be provided for. These rumours of wars and invasions, whether true or false, have had this effect. The King came to the House to-day and told us he had certain advice of an intended Spanish invasion upon us somewhere or other, which produced what I tell you, pursuant to an address of the House of Commons that they would stand by him, &c. I am, my dear, your own M.

And are not you glad of this *swarry* ?”  $\frac{1}{2}$  p.

The SAME to the SAME, at same address.

1719, March 28.—I am glad you have at last got all your beech trees. “The only way to plant with tolerable hopes of saving them (after such a length of time out of ground and at this late time of year) is to plant them in a good liquid pap made of water and good mould, well mixed and beaten together, and then covered with good dry mould. Thus one may plant trees, let them be never so big or many in the very midst of summer, and this is the new fashion way of planting now, for whole large groves and woods at once, and Secretary Johnston is now busy about it at Twittenham.” . . . “You may sleep securely notwithstanding all the bustle you hear of. I will insure you for a farthing.”

Directions as to canals &c. 3 pp. Seal.

[VISCOUNT MOLESWORTH ?] Speech in Irish House of Lords upon PROPOSAL FOR DEFENCE AGAINST SPANISH INVASION.

No date [1719, Jan.—March, or 1739].—1. “A good deal has already been very well said by a Most Reverend and some other Right Reverend Prelate upon the regard and attention due from this house to such a message as we lately received from our Chief Governor, and particularly at such a juncture as this.

2. It must be allowed that, in general, it might be prudent, on like occasions, to look back, search precedents, inquire into past applications of money given for these purposes, into former distributions of arms, call for a strict account how much they cost, how they were disposed of, claim their being made good, &c.

3. All this would be very laudable in the midst of a profound tranquillity. But, My Lords, this message was dictated by an impendent danger, a danger that is just at our doors, and, I fear, not sufficiently apprehended, because not rightly understood,

4. That we labour under a continual danger at home, from the number, temper and principles of the Papists is a fact that, I believe, no one doubts; and this alone were enough to justify our taking care to be well provided with arms.

M. L. S.  
Clements,  
Esq.

5. But when these Papists, thus numerous, thus disposed, thus bound in conscience, I may say, to destroy us, have a near and certain view of a foreign support, what should we not apprehend from them!

6. And that this is the case we are told from very good authority, and advised to provide for our security. In my opinion the justest and wisest thing we can do is to thank the kind adviser and act accordingly to the best of our power.

7. Possibly a great many may imagine that Spain is a great way off, that they have not ships for any considerable embarkation, that they would be intercepted by our fleets, or, perhaps, that they want the spirit and resolution to attempt us. But these are all vain imaginations.

8. It has been confirmed beyond all doubt that they have an army of 15 or 16,000 men encamped near Corunna, consisting of Irish and other choice troops. It is further affirmed that they have there a squadron of seven or eight men-of-war and transports sufficient to bring over 8 or 10,000 men.

9. As for the distance, they are within three days' sail of us, with a fair wind; nor are they in the least danger from our Channel Squadron, though they were to steer directly for Corke, much less in coming to any of our western ports.

10. As to their resolution for such an attempt, they must either do something of that kind, or immediately send us *carte blanche*, and submit themselves to our mercy.

11. We are preparing an expedition for America, which, if attended with success, must entirely ruin them. What possible expedient have they to divert this enterprise of ours (so fatal to them, if carried on) but the giving us some alarm and consequently employment for our troops at home? The importance of this makes it prudent (nay) necessary for them to venture 6 or 7,000 men among us, were there almost a certainty of their being lost.

12. Let us then suppose these landed in any of our ports bringing with them a number of spare officers and arms, and (in consequence of the correspondence held between them and our Papists) at the same time a fire breaking out in several quarters of the kingdom to divide and distract our troops. What an ease, what a security and comfort would it be to us in this case, to have a good Protestant militia, well armed to oppose these several risings of our Papists, while our regular troops might be at full leisure to attack, or properly annoy theirs!



M. L. S.  
Clements,  
Esq.

13. I yesterday, in obedience to the orders given me, laid before Your Lordships a state of the ordnance and of our warlike stores; by which it appears that, in our present condition, we are absolutely defenceless, and that it is necessary for our security that arms and ammunition be forthwith provided.

14. I am therefore for the Address, and the several resolutions as moved to Your Lordships. *Full copy.*

RICHARD MOLESWORTH to his father, VISCOUNT MOLESWORTH,  
at Dublin.

1719, June 17. London.—I cannot forbear recommending poor Mr. Emmerson to Your Lordship. He is a sober, diligent, brave young fellow, and “did us considerable service at the time of the mutiny in my regiment.” The utmost of his ambition is to be employed as riding officer, or tidewaiter, or some such small business in the custom house.  $1\frac{1}{2}$  pp.  
*Seal.*

POLLY [MOLESWORTH] to [her husband] HON. JOHN MOLESWORTH, “to be left at the Postmaster’s at Leyden.”

1719, July 16. London.—Send a true account of your health as frequent as possible. There is now two regiments vacant. I am sorry not to give our colonel joy. Hotham is named for one. It is reported Whiteman has lost a leg in a Scotch fray, I don’t think it worthy the name of battle. Lord Molesworth’s speech is cried about.  $1\frac{1}{2}$  pp.

BYSSE MOLESWORTH to his brother, HON. JOHN MOLESWORTH,  
at Leyden.

1719, July 25 [N.S.?]. Stockholm.—We embarked at Gravesend on the 4th, had a very good passage and arrived at Gothenburg the same day fortnight.

“That town is not large, but very clean and regular, it is well situated for trade, but is at present blocked up by the Danes, who have a fleet of 13 sail of ships within six miles of the town, and suffer no provisions to come in on that side, which makes everything very dear, but, as scarce as things were, we wanted for nothing, everybody being proud of entertaining the Ambassador and his retinue; and indeed we were everywhere received with all imaginable respect, especially by the Danes (for we passed by them before we could land). Admiral Fordenschiold was so civil as to come on board us and invited us to dine with him the next day, which we did, and were very magnificently entertained; the whole fleet saluted us with upwards of 300 guns, with everything else that could contribute to its grandeur. My Lord invited him to dine with us the next day and treated him also very handsomely.

We stayed two days at Gottenburg, and then proceeded by land to Stockholm ; the road is a perfect bowling green, which you may judge by our riding 300 and 60 miles in five days ; we travelled all the way through an entire wood of fir and juniper, which is the common timber of the country.

M. L. S.  
Clements,  
Esq.

This town is thought to be very little less than Paris, if not quite as big ; the streets are clean, regular and well paved, the houses are very high and make a handsome appearance ; most of the public buildings, as churches &c., being covered with copper. It is situated upon a fine rising hill, and commands a great part of the country about it, which is exceeding rocky, and forms an agreeable prospect.

The harbour is reckoned the finest in the world, the water being 20 fathom deep but 10 yards from the shore, so that ships of the greatest burden can come up to the very doors. The bridge, or quay, is all of wood ; it is above quarter of a mile long, and is very even and pleasant, which makes it the general rendezvous of the town ; for there are no other public walks except the Queen's Gardens, which are open to the better sort of people ; it is pretty enough, but there is nothing very royal in it.

After we had been here two or three days, My Lord had an audience, and we had all the honour of being presented to Her Majesty and the Prince of Hess ; we did not kiss their hands, for that ceremony is not in fashion here. The Queen is at present about a mile out of town, in a very pleasant and agreeable place, where she intends to reside all the summer ; there is a *jour d'appartement* three times a week viz. Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays, which days we seldom fail of being there. My Lord has always the honour to sup with the Queen and Prince ; and we think ourselves no less happy, who sup with the Maids of Honour and ladies of the Court ; they none of them speak English but all French very well, and it happened well for me that the last three months I was in London, I applied myself to French (hearing that I was to come abroad), so that I can make shift to understand and be understood a little.

The ladies are all very fair and most of them handsome, much more free and civil than the generality of them are in England. The Queen herself is a very low woman, not handsome, but very good-humoured and affable. My Lord has made her a present of the finest repeating [watch ?] that ever was made in England, and likewise to the Prince some fine wines, both which were received very graciously.

The weather is now much hotter than in England ; but we are to expect the coldest winter we ever yet knew, which is not very pleasant to think on. I believe we shall stay here till about November, when we shall proceed to Hamboroug, where I believe the Congress will be, and so to Hanover, and I fancy we shall go back to England with the King.

M. L. S.  
Clements,  
Esq.

The 21st of this month there happened a fire in the south part of the town, which demolished 15 houses.

We have been in a great consternation about the Muscovites, who have landed 20,000 men 80 miles from hence and have burnt a great many gentlemen's seats and villages, particularly one town called Nyckoping 70 miles south of Stockholm; they have also destroyed a great many ironworks; the army have marched out against them, upon whose approach they retired." . . . 3 pp. Seal.

MRS. POLLY MOLESWORTH to [her husband], HON. JOHN MOLESWORTH, "chez Monsieur Von Heck, *premier commis des postes a Leyden*."

1719, Sept. 12. London.—Personal gossip. I heartily wish our affair relating to Turin may succeed. "By your commands I go on with French, but don't I make very little progress, not having anybody to converse with, and I find one may trum over a book a long time and get but little. I have got into a new method, and that is translating, which, I think, more improves one." . . . 1½ pp. Seal.

W[ALTER] MOLESWORTH to his brother, HON. JOHN MOLESWORTH, at same address.

1719, Sept. 17. London.—My dear Betty is safely delivered of a very fine lad. "My Lady Sunderland, the doctor and colonel are to be the witnesses of his orthodoxy in matters of faith, if we can fix him by that time; at present he seems a little inclined to scepticism."

Things stand as they did with regard to the colonel and I. These dragoon colonels and captains are immortal. 2½ pp.

JOHN MOLESWORTH to his mother, LADY MOLESWORTH, at Breckdenston.

1719, Oct. 3. N.S. Liège.— . . . "The course I was in at Spa admitted of no great variety. I drank every morning to the quantity of three flasks of water, was up every day by 4 or 5, and went to bed supperless every night about nine, was forbid reading, writing, sleeping in the daytime, or so much as playing at any game that required application, and the exact observance of this scheme makes up a full account of six weeks' stay at that village. All the advantage I could perceive from so great a regularity and fatigue, was a great appetite towards eleven o'clock and that I was very drowsy towards bedtime; but since I came hither and drink the waters in lesser quantity, eat two meals a day, and lie longer in the morning (which way of living is a sort of repose in comparison with the former) I observe a sensible amendment in my constitution and I can scarce believe I was lately so weak as I remember myself at Epsom. I don't doubt but by degrees I may recover my strength, especially if it were practicable



to follow the [advice] of Mr. Boorhaven, which is to continue on with these waters, as I now use them, for a month or six weeks longer, and even at proper intervals all the winter. But whether my absence can be dispensed with at the Board of Trade, or the inconvenience this unsettled life will occasion my private affairs can well be borne, are questions which I defer debating with myself as long as I can." . . . 2 $\frac{3}{4}$  pp. *M. L. S. Clements, Esq.*

W[ALTER] MOLESWORTH to his brother, HON. JOHN MOLESWORTH, at Leyden, as before.

1719, Oct. 5. London.—I am concerned to see your wife so much inclined to be alone, engendering melancholy. *Appropos* I would wish you to keep up her hopes in your letters of seeing you return perfectly well in the spring (and I hope in God it will be verified). I found her t'other day in tears upon your last letter.

"Our transports with soldiers are sailed about a fortnight ago, but 'tis still a mystery upon what venture they are gone. The fame of the Mississippi stock has no doubt reached you. Its progress has been altogether surprising, insomuch that Sir William Gordon told me yesterday that having put in 500*l.* in March last, he is now a-selling out for 9,000*l.* Would to God we had all of us had the money and luck to have done the same. Our lottery is now drawing, wherein we, viz. Jenny, Betty and I, have six tickets among us." . . . "We have a report here that Lord Sunderland will be Lord Treasurer at the sitting of Parliament; if so, it will be more in his power (would he make use on't) to serve his friends." . . . 2 $\frac{1}{4}$  pp. *Seal.*

MRS. POLLY MOLESWORTH to [her husband] HON. JOHN MOLESWORTH, at same address.

1719, Oct. 13. London.—I would not have thought you had been so dull to fix your mind on one thing, and one a wife, too. Fie! let me beg you will be more in fashion; indeed it is stiff and formal.

Yesterday morning Mr. Scandlin told me of a vacancy at Alborrow [Aldeburgh?], and that he would write to you. I find by him they would be willing to choose you and without your being at any expense. If so, I think you in the wrong if you don't accept it, but first consider if it will agree with your health.

Lord Forbes is come home with a diamond ring, which the Emperor gave him.

Dr. Wellwood thinks Wat's wife going into a consumption, she is very weak after her lying-in. He has ordered her to go into the country and drink milk. 2 pp.

The SAME to the SAME, at same address.

1719, Nov. 12. London.—Pray give us some information of what you propose doing. I fancy you intend to set up for a

*M. L. S. Clements, Esq.* statesman, and begin to practise on us. "I am told you have changed your name. Take care, such precedents may be of ill consequence. Who knows but your wife may take it into her head and do the very same. Pranks are much the mode with our English ladies. Miss How appeared in masquerade the Prince's birthday, for which she had like to have been sent from Court." . . .  $\frac{3}{4}$  pp. *Seal*.

RICHARD MOLESWORTH to his brother, HON. JOHN MOLESWORTH, at same address.

1719, Nov. 15. London.—If you would go to the southern parts of France, the moderate climate would no doubt effectually restore your constitution. "I tremble at the thoughts of what you are to encounter here; bad air, disagreeable business, a strict attendance at your Board, which I fear you would hardly obtain permission to leave again, should your health require it never so evidently.

If you have any prospect of carrying the point of being sent abroad (especially southward) upon public business, I should think it were worth the while to come home to pursue it. They talk much of a Congress at Brunswick, but that, I fear, is too far northward for you to engage in; besides, Lord Carteret would probably be charged with that affair.

His Majesty is expected every day, and, I suppose, Lord Stanhope and Sunderland along with him. The latter promised in a late letter, which I saw, that he would not forget Col. Molesworth; how far the colonel may interpret this in his own favour, I am not able to determine."

I received long ago yours with the Latin verses, which I think very good, but in my next must submit a small criticism of my own to your judgment. 3 pp. *Seal*.

MRS. POLLY MOLESWORTH to HON. JOHN MOLESWORTH, at same address.

1719, Dec. 1. London.—About his health and other personal matters, and asking him to send no more letters in French, as "it is a great torment to lose one word." Miss Lettice [Molesworth] is married. Mr. Conyngham has been presented to the King, and it is said that he asked if he was to have his uncle's estate.  $1\frac{1}{2}$  pp.

VISCOUNT MOLESWORTH to LADY MOLESWORTH, at Mr. Henry's house, Dublin.

1719, Dec. 1. London.—I know not how to forward Cloky's letter or her dozen of gloves to her at Barkhamstead. "A strange distant place to winter children in under the pretence of air, whereof as good may be had within three or four miles of the town."

I can foresee no use for any more of the ship timber. The seeming selling it all to another man was only a pretence to

make us the more eager to buy. These people everywhere are too cunning for us and know how to enhance the market, but if ever I purchase any more when I have no present occasion, it shall not be at more than half value. *M. L. S.  
Clements,  
Esq.*

Ben Tyers is playing "the devil upon two sticks" at Edlington.

"The reason I recommend sparing and good economy is because I see plainly the Government neglects the whole family, and perhaps despises all we can do, and thinks us as useless as they have hitherto done. I know of no way of convincing them to the contrary, but at their own expense. Those that show they are able to hurt them are caressed. We have always served them, and sometimes to the hazard of our reputation. I think it a folly to do so any more, therefore it is good to be able to live upon our own poor fortune, for which reason I will commence no more improvements, till those we have begun be finished by degrees." . . . 3 pp. *Seal.*

#### VISCOUNT MOLESWORTH.

Notes for speech in Irish House of Lords [probably in connection with Act called "Sixth of George I," limiting independence of Irish Parliament, and declaring that Irish House of Lords possessed no judicial authority].

No date [1719?].—"I have not studied our common laws, much less our statutes; so much the worse for me. I wish I had. But I have read and known something of constitutions and the rights of nature and nations. I am not quite unacquainted with Grotius and Puffendorf, nor have been mewed up all my days at home. I have there learned that the Conquest, which the noble viscount has been arguing for, is what every man will endeavour to shake off as soon as he has ability, and he has a right to do so. Whereas let anyone show me how we could fall one inch lower and I will give up the cause. We are not only fallen to the very ground, but thrown into the bottom of a deep pit. What's to be done? Shall we lie there and die without calling out for help to the only one who is able to give it us? What can be worse? As I hear some without doors say it may be with us, if we stir they will tax us, they will let us have no more parliaments. Will they so? Why then I say they but use us like those slaves, which at present they declare us to be, and I do not think myself one jot the more a free man, if an illegal and tyrannical power hangs over me to be exerted at will and pleasure, and my being actually chained like a galley slave to the oar and drubbed at will and pleasure.

"Lord Strafford's notion of conquest in the worst sense, and he rightly argues from it.

"Power of taxing us the necessary consequence. Some understand it too much, and others too little.



M. L. S.  
Clements,  
Esq.

“Conquest, in the sense that our antiquaries and our best books take it in, is a subjection to laws and the result of compact; from which nothing can release us but the legislative power, which first enacted them, and now, though we are positively and without provocation determined by some not to be so much as a Court of Pye Powder, and that by whom? Not by His Majesty, to whose crown we own we are indissolubly annexed, and to whom we apply ourselves for relief, but by our own elder brethren. We are used like Joseph by his elder brethren, sunk down to the bottom of a well. For my part, if we are to remain there, in that lethargic compliance some would have us, I should give my consent that they likewise would strip us of our particoloured garments too, which are of no use now, but to render us ridiculous; we are not told that the last appeal lies not before us. No, we are nothing at all, nay not *entia rationis* itself.

“I believe the Lord upon the Woolsack, as I own he does in everything else, knows much more of this matter than I do; but I cannot have any peace or rest at heart when I reflect upon what I think may be naturally the consequence of this manner of proceeding. We shall have appeals in great numbers made from us to another House of Peers on purpose for the complainants to get composition money. There may not always be Mr. Pratt in the way to disburse it out of their own private pockets, and, if there be not, I doubt we may pay it out of ours. But even here I cannot but wonder at the cunning methods taken to lull us into security. I am afraid we shall all pass for some of the Old Irish in our politics, rather than Old English, so lately distinguished, as I hear, from the New. What did we do? Why, at the expense of a great deal of wisdom and money, we carefully shut the fore door, and left a back door open. The enemy forsooth came in behind, and there was 1,800 fair pounds thrown away for want of throwing away 500*l.* more. We must either not be so lavish or more wise another time.

“I hear without doors, for people will be talking, some gravely say, Lord, I tremble to think what will or may be the consequence of the proceedings of the House of Lords. I wish what you do may occasion no further mischief. Then they nod the head and look wisely. I must confess 'tis not without some indignation I hear these sort of folks. 'Tis making themselves so very prudent and so very discerning into this millstone, as that, whatever is the event, they may save the opinion of discretion they are ambitious of. My Lords, if I saw that anything worse could happen to us than the actual exercise of that power, which they claim over us and which our pretended friends threaten us with, I should be of their mind. But, as long as I see that is the worst, and to me it is no difference to be in the power of any man to lash me illegally and to be lashed; I shall beg leave to have less discretion, and to be thought a

fool or a rash man by those wise gentlemen, who recommend a fit of an apoplexy as a state of sound health. And if, as the malicious world abroad will have it, there should be (what I can never think) any peer within these walls, who is loath to provoke (though in such a defensive cause as ours) the peers of Great Britain, either to keep an employment here or in prospect of becoming a peer there, I am sure such a one will be sensible that the ready way to compass such desirable ends is to show himself tenacious of his rights and privileges here. The governor of a besieged citadel was never the less valued but the more by a generous enemy for having made a brave defence, and he would be but an ill guardian of the privileges of another house, who could easily give up those of his own. In such cases I doubt what is usually and proverbially said would prove true; they would love the treason, but hate the traitor, so that far be it from me to suppose any such thing of any peer here; I only do repeat and obviate the obloquy and objections, which I have really heard without doors.

M. L. S.  
Clements,  
Esq.

"Lord Ha [?]. Ch. Justice King.

"Naples natives, civil and ecclesiastical.

"Rather redressing a wrong than conferring a new original right." 4 pp. *Full copy.*

VISCOUNT MOLESWORTH to LADY MOLESWORTH, at  
Mr. Henry's, Dublin.

1719-20, Feb. 18.—Reference to a bill for "superfine thin black cloth" at 18s. 6d. per yard.

"I find that, although we have now and then easterly and north easterly winds here for a day or two together, yet never long enough to persuade the Parkgate owners to put to sea; the ships and packets from Holland come in as usual. But 'tis otherwise between England and Ireland, though not so long a voyage, for the one minds their business, and the others are idle and cowardly."

Suggested arrangements for sending live carp to Ireland. "The people of the yacht would take care of them, and give them fresh water, and not put them on board till the night before they sailed." . . . 3 pp. *Seal.*

PANDOLFO PANDOLFINI to [HON. JOHN MOLESWORTH].

1720, March 7 [N.S.]. Florence.—Elaborate compliments and excuses for not writing before. He has been prevented from doing so by a *flussione al fianco sinistro* and a *fignolo all' estremo della gamba*. 2 pp. *Italian.*

GAETANO MAZZINGHI [?] to [HON. JOHN MOLESWORTH].

1720, March 7 [N.S.]. Fiorenza [?].—Personal gossip. I rejoice to hear you have a son. The same has happened to Duca Bonelli, who has had a son and a daughter within the

*M. L. S. Clements, Esq.* past two years. The Lizard (*La Lucertola*) was married this carnival to a young apothecary from Signia. He has to leave our beautiful city and go to live at Lastra a Signia, where he is considered clever.  $2\frac{1}{2}$  pp. *Italian*.

LORD FERRARD and HON. THOMAS COOTE to VISCOUNT MOLESWORTH, at Goodwin's, Fleet Street, London.

1719-20, Feb. 28. Philipstowne.— . . . "'Tis true we have not much advanced your rent roll, nor could we do it without engaging Your Lordship in a world of lawsuits, of which the issue would be uncertain, but the reflection very certain, and your honour is as dear to us as your worldly interest. This good you have certainly got, that your estate is now in a way of improvement, which it never was before ; by turning your freeholds into leases of 21 years and by bringing two master manufacturers to the town . . . This Henderson is an eminent Quaker and esteemed rich, he lives at present at Mountmelick, where he keeps a large shop of linen and woollen with other things. If Your Lordship approves of him, be pleased to enforce his coming to reside here." The Quakers reckon themselves so much obliged to you that they will endeavour to people your town. John Pym, the other manufacturer, "last market day began to set his trade a-going in this town by bringing a quantity of wool, which he distributed amongst the poor to be spun, to the great satisfaction of all the country and increase of the market. The encouragement we have given to the Quakers does already cause some talk, and we doubt not but many reflections will be cast, but if you are not proof against that, no more can be done." The parson would, as he alleges, fain have some land and "last night he seemed very angry we had neglected him, but we know the meaning of it only is to cast reflections as if Quakers were preferred before a member of the Church." . . .  $2\frac{3}{4}$  pp. *Seal*.

VISCOUNT MOLESWORTH to LADY MOLESWORTH, at Henry's, Dublin.

1720, April 7. London.—Estate affairs. "Mr. Low is a strange spiteful man and, I believe, has done more than he can justify. Lessees cannot make waste or destruction of the improvements, which they themselves have made, much less of those that are of ancient standing before their time, but a landlord has always a sufficient way of being even with a cross-grained tenant, who is bound by strong covenants, for he may keep him close to them and distrain upon failure of payment of rent after the days of grace ; so that his worship is not likely to live easy under a course of spite and perverseness." Coote is come over. It is impossible we should be able to allow him sixscore or sevenscore pounds a year, as hitherto, neither will there be need of so much. 3 pp. *Seal*.



LADY MOLESWORTH to her son, [HON. JOHN MOLESWORTH], *M. L. S. Clements, Esq.*  
at his house in Golden Square, London.

1720, May 17. Breckdenston.—Financial arrangements. “I believe most of our money of this kingdom is gone over to the South Sea stock, for I never saw it so hard to get in my life. . . . They talk here of erecting a bank here, which mightily alarms our bankers. ’Twill make them more reasonable in their dealings with us, and for that reason they set themselves to oppose it all they can.” . . . 2 pp. *Seal.*

D. P. [DANIEL PULTENEY ?] to [HON. JOHN MOLESWORTH].

1720, June 12, N.S. Paris.—“I have not heard any news of the South Sea that has pleased me so much as your gaining by it. I shall have a better opinion of the times when you begin to thrive in them. However, I hope you will be moderate in your desires and be contented with a hundred thousand pound; our good colonel may be satisfied, though he should not quite complete that sum, considering he is a younger brother and a soldier of fortune. I shall expect to hear that Signor Galilei has quitted the service of a Grand Duke and is erecting a palace at Edlington. I reckon the cake will be all eat up before I can get within reach of a crumb of it . . . I reckon the South Sea will make you a member for the next parliament, it will scarce be worth your while to engage in this.”

Expectations from Lord Sunderland and Mr. Craggs. 2½ pp.

VISCOUNT MOLESWORTH to his son, HON. JOHN MOLESWORTH.

1720, June 30. Breckdenston.—. . . “I do not think I stand upon ill terms with Lord Sunderland; when I took my leave of him, he took occasion to say that in relation to the bill against Ireland he found all the persons of this kingdom were of one opinion, and all of England of another, and ’twas scarce to be expected otherwise, so that I do not believe either you or any other of my sons could have suffered upon my score, but you are at full liberty to choose for yourself, and have done it, I am content. I hope it will be remembered that the ministry did not give you your late employment; ’twas my small share of the King’s accession to the crown, and I resigned it to you, when I saw you neglected and forgotten, and likely to continue so. . . . I cannot forbear acquainting you with an accident which has befallen our good friend and kinsman, my Lord Chief Justice Forster. Sitting upon the bench in his Common Pleas Court on Monday morning, he was most suddenly taken with a paralytic fit, which instantly took away his speech and his limbs on his right side, and he now lies in a desperate condition. I do not think it is possible for him to recover, though they tell me he begins this day to speak a word or two, and

*M. L. S. Clements, Esq.* to feel something in his right side or limbs. He has had all the applications that physicians could think of, bleeding plenteously, vomits, clysters, blistering plasters (4 or 5) and I know not what else. I happened to be present when this fit seized him, which I took to be apoplectic, and it was indeed accompanied with a very lethargic fit. I caused him to be immediately blooded by the first scrub barber, that was to be met with, which, I think, kept him alive, though, I doubt, to little purpose." . . . 3 pp.

D. P. [DANIEL PULTENEY?] to [HON. JOHN MOLESWORTH].

1720, July 13, N.S. Paris.—About private affairs, arranging for his "berlin with four horses" to come over &c. 1 p.

[The SAME] to [the SAME].

1720, Aug. 16, N.S. [?]. Paris.—About engaging assistance.

I want not only a copyist, but one to have some direction in the family. "I must have a staid, sober, diligent man; if a half-pay officer of such a character could be got, it would not be the worse, if not, a Frenchman, or one who speaks French; a man of no airs, but clever." . . . 1 p.

MRS. C. TICHBORNE to her mother, LADY MOLESWORTH,  
at Breckdenston.

1720, Oct. 5. Richmond.—"I have been very much (and not very agreeably) employed of late in fitting out my dear children for the Bath, and endeavouring to defend myself from the ill consequence of this sad storm, that has some way affected everybody, I mean the unexpected fall of the South Sea, so that I had no mind to write to you, my dearest Madam, who, I am sure, have a great deal of concern for me, till I might venture to tell you that I am not ruined. I thank God I am of a temper to be easily satisfied as to fortune. If He had seen fit, I could have wished to be more at liberty, for a state of dependence on a court is certainly not a happy condition of life, and 'tis this servitude which has hindered me from seeing you, my dearest Madam, which would be the greatest satisfaction to me in the world. I could likewise have wished to add to my poor children's fortunes, but, as it is, they must depend on me, and I must depend on others for the rest of my life. I am mightily obliged to my father, that he approves the effort I made, and seems to think I acted prudently and honestly. Indeed I have a great regard to that, which made me suffer extremely when I apprehended I should never be able to pay the money I had borrowed to pay for my subscriptions. But now, thank God, I have no reason to fear that. I believe I shall be rather a gainer, but how much I am not able to guess: I fear not enough to enable me to buy a little plate and furniture, which I want

sadly. However, I would have nobody but you know my disappointments, and I am heartily glad that I did not (as many others did) make a great expense on the expectations of their gain. For my part, I always looked on it as uncertain, and therefore did not lay out sixpence that I must not have done however.”

*M. L. S.  
Clements,  
Esq.*

We shall all go to town in ten days, which is no joy to me, for this is a mighty pretty little place.

D. P. [DANIEL PULTENEY ?] to [HON. JOHN MOLESWORTH].

1720, Nov. 8, N.S. Paris.—About Lord Molesworth's state of health.

“Our affairs in England begin to mend a little; but I can't expect a perfect cure, if we attempt it, as I fear we shall, by the same means which occasioned the distemper. If we would retrieve in some measure what is past and thrive for the future, we must put a stop to all sort of gaming in stocks, encourage trade and manufactures, industry and frugality.” . . . 2 pp.

[The SAME] to [the SAME].

1720, Dec. 18, N.S. Paris.—I am preparing to return to London, my leave came this week; however, we must wait till the frost has mended the weather and the roads between this and Calais, which are at present impracticable for a berline. “Mr. Craggs says in a private letter to me, I hope your stay here will be short, and that we shall hit upon something that may be to your satisfaction; the first part of the sentence seems to imply a return to France, but the latter can't be understood this way. . . . After a good deal of private management, in which the public was very little considered, Mr. Walpole has produced a scheme for the South Sea, which, in my poor opinion, is liable to many objections, one I think very material. It obliges the proprietors of, and subscribers to, the South Sea, to take one-fourth of their stock in Bank and another fourth in East India stock at a fixed rate. [ ] I don't like either of these stocks, must I take them against my will and contrary to my judgment? This is compulsive disposal of private property, which, I believe, was never practised before by a Parliament. I don't mention the other objections to the scheme itself, but I must add that if I had been a chief promoter of the first South Sea scheme, I would have used all my endeavours that the second, designed as a remedy to the first, should have come from me likewise, and not have trusted it to the contrivance of one, who even [ ] the public to be revenged on me.

“This year has been fatal to systems. Mr. Law's seems to be at an end, and he himself not far from it. He was removed last week from all business and sent to a country house of his, at [ ] leagues from hence. People at first suspected



*M. L. S. Clements, Esq.* this might be a contrivance between him and his master, but they now generally think otherwise, and that Law is gone *sans resource*. He had been raised too high to fall gently and on his feet. An order is sent for removing him further off. A passport has been desired and refused for his lady and family to retire out of the kingdom. You may expect to hear he is treated with the utmost severity." 3 pp.

"LE CONNU" to [HON. JOHN MOLESWORTH].

1721, Jan. 3 [N.S.], Leyden.— . . . "Par le feuillet inclus Votre Excellence trouvera que le secretaire de cet etat a Turin remet aux reflexions de leurs H. H. P. P. quelles peuvent estre les raisons que semble avoir le Roy de Sardaigne de l'honneur que Sa Majesté luy fait depuis environ un mois d'une familiarite tres particuliere en l'admettant a la chasse et partout, et entrant souvent avec luy en des discours fort familiers sur differentes affaires plus que jamais il n'a fait cy-devant.

Il faut que j'avoue en secretesse a Vostre Excellence que je crois ce Sieur Le Plat un peu trop docile et qui donne trop facilement dans le panneau de la flatterie pour pouvoir bien servir à une cour, qui est, après celle de Rome, la plus fine et la plus rusée, et que la Catholicité pourroit un jour éblouir ses sentiments.

Je puis d'ailleurs encore assurer Vostre Excellence que ses lettres (qui ne tendent qu'à flatter le Roy de Sardaigne) ne meritent pas mesme la lecture, tant il est ignorant, à pouvoir decouvrir l'interieur et ce qui se passe. Voici en secretesse, Monsieur, ce que pense de nostre Secretaire, et, comme Vostre Excellence aura occasion de le remarquer d'apres, je seray bien aisé d'en scavoir vostre opinion.

En Angleterre les choses vont mal pour les Directeurs, et tres assuré ces coquins meriteroient un châtiment exemplaire, mais je crains qu'apres un tel procedé le remède pour redresser le credit public sera beaucoup plus difficile selon l'etat des choses. Je suis fasche de trouver certain Lord ——— [Molesworth ?] si eschauffé contre le Ministère, car j'aprehends que cela rejaillira sur sa famille, puis que, selon toutes les apparences, le Ministère gagnera sa pointe. On me mande par les lettres du 27me du passe qu'apres les vapeurs qui se sont eslevées dans les premiers jours de la Chambre des Communs, la calme commençoit depuis 2 jours, et la Compagnie avoit quelque esperance que Mr. Walpole communiqueroit son projet et qu'il seroit goûté, d'autant plus que la question avoit deja ete agitee si le Parlement devoit ou pouvoit obliger les Directeurs de remettre aux proprietaires les effets Parlementaires souscrits en dernier lieu, et qu'un fameux jurisconsulte, qui y etoit interessé, dit qu'il ne croyoit pas que le Parlement dût le faire et que ce fût en son pouvoir. Mais cela se pourroit decider par la voye de la justice

ordinaire. . . . J'ai vu des lettres des vallées de Piémont que l'on recommençoit [in]quieter beaucoup nos freres. J'espère que Vostre Excellence intercedera en leur faveur." 4 pp.

M. L. S.  
Clements,  
Esq.

G. MALCOLM to [HON. JOHN MOLESWORTH].

1721, Jan. 11, N.S. Lille.—Personal gossip.

La Grange wishes you well. His wife says a few *Ave Marias* every day for you. If I thought them of any service to you, so would I, but I think we do as well, bumper *a la main*, elbows square, every day in burgundy or champagne.

Reference to hopes of obtaining some favour from Mr. Poultney. "I can scarcely be a minute from him without grumbling, nor as long with him without being *encore un enfant*." We dance and fence every day, make a tearing figure in the *assemblées* with our lace and embroideries, brocades and regimental weighty buttons (draws the eyes of the ladies, now money is scarce) and a smart sleeve *bien ganté* has a dragoon air, that your Turin dragoon has lost or pawned in England. 1½ pp. *Seal* (nude classical figures—man, woman, and child).

VISCOUNT MOLESWORTH to [LADY MOLESWORTH].

1720, Dec. 27. London.—About estate affairs, canals, reservoirs &c. Objections to suggested treatment of the great basin. "If it be divided into 3 or 4 small ones, it will neither contain half so much water, nor will they be pleasant; for the sallies, which he forecasts to plant about them in order to prevent the operation of the sun and wind, will spoil the beauty, and, besides, the air will not waste so much water as would be lost in the smallness of these three or four basins, in respect to what the great basin could contain. . . . A great circular or oval basin is a most beautiful thing. The elms about it shall be planted 30 or 40 foot asunder, in double rows, by which means all the fine prospect will appear under their branches and between the intervals of trees till they grow exceeding old." . . .

"A London Christmas is the dullest thing in the world. I have not put off my nightgown all this day. Pray take the first good opportunity of sending my compliments to Mr. Dean of St. Patrick's. I have received very kind and civil letter from him to which I design to return an answer speedily, but I would have some notice taken of his civility by you, that he may be convinced I am pleased with it.

The plague is increasing and spreading in France. Everybody must run from it. I fear this open weather in winter will make way for it hither in spring." 3½ pp.

M. L. S.  
Clements,  
Esq.

## LAW'S MISSISSIPPI SCHEME.

No date [1720].—Latin verses entitled “*Laus. Domino De Laus.*”

“*En praeclarum actionistum  
Qui multorum expillans cistam  
Suam implet propriam.  
Qui per modum utile mirum  
Pro pecunia dat papirum  
Suum ut lucrum habeat.*”

. . . . .

$\frac{3}{4}$  p.

COOTE MOLESWORTH to his mother [LADY MOLESWORTH].

No date [1720].— . . . As regards law studies “it does not appear to me why I cannot read that quantum in Yorkshire, Holland, Turin or anywhere as well as in Fleet Street, provided I have the same books, which I could carry with me without being any great addition to his baggage. . . . All this (he will immediately say) is very good, but will he carry his Temple companions along with him too, by whose conversation we suppose that he is to edify as much as by reading? To this I answer that I might carry those that I know without being any great burthen to him, for besides that I have not the opportunity of being intimately acquainted with any of them, supposing I were, I have not the means of supporting the acquaintance; for, whatever opinion they may have of the Templars, they are not the people of the world that live most within the bounds of frugality, whereas I must within those of parsimony. I might likewise urge that, supposing the foregoing one were no good argument, yet I do not find that there is that great advantage in dining &c. with them, which they may imagine; for I have been able twice or thrice (by getting a dinner amongst my friends) to pay two shillings a meal for their company; and, though yet in their gowns, just come from the Hall, I did not find that their conversation ran at all upon what had passed there, but discourse of a quite different nature was introduced, and carried on with more success, than had perhaps been the proposal of discussing some cramp point of the law; and yet these were gentlemen I know to be remarkable for their good sense &c. and the men I should pitch upon for edifying conversation, if any such be to be found amongst men of my rank, and who would deign to converse with me; some, I believe, there may be within our walls by whose discourse one may learn something, but these are men advanced in years, who would either totally reject me, or treat me like a schoolboy, and knock down all my arguments with their decisive way of talking, by saying, *I know this and that by experience, I have lived longer in the world than you, and surely know better, &c.*: and with such 'tis no pleasure and little profitable to converse. . . .



Perhaps a fourth objection may be that a brother of the envoy's must make some little figure; I design to dress so as he shall not be ashamed to own me, if my father do but allow me the same sum, which he now does; for out of 80*l.* a year I may afford to have three good handsome suits a year. . . .

*M. L. S.  
Clements,  
Esq.*

I might also attend (by way of diversion) the lectures of Civil Law that are read in the Academy at Turin, and keep up the little knowledge of it I got at Leyden. . . .

I heartily wish it were proper for me to go with him in some public employment of secretary or the like, but alas, I know it is not, and that grieves me, for they could not, would not offer me anything which I should think mean enough to refuse, seeing I should live better there, and pass my time with more satisfaction with them, under the character of *Chaplain, Secretary, Page*, or anything, than I do here under the ample title of the *Lord Molesworth's son*, living upon two meals a day, and one of them the residue of my bread at dinner, with a draught of my water bottle."

I might also be of use to my sister-[in-law], if my brother should be sick. I am sure my good brother had not thought on these advantages or he would not have said *No* when it was asked him whether I went with him. 8½ pp.

JEAN PALOT to [HON. JOHN MOLESWORTH].

1721, Jan. 14 [N.S.]. Rotterdam.—Reporting loss at the Texel of a ship containing goods which were being sent to him [Molesworth] and discussing chances of salvage. 2¾ pp. *French*.

VISCOUNT MOLESWORTH to LADY MOLESWORTH, at Mr. Henry's, Dublin.

1720-1, Jan. 7. London.—Remarks about estate improvements, canals &c. "I do not oppose your love to your old fir trees, which now not only dirty your walk and spoil your hedge, but keep off even the high summer's sun from the fruit wall. You may even do with them as you think fit."

I am glad you have got my Spanish broom seeds, which I sent in two letters. I am about trying to get you a Dutch gardener for fruit, flowers and kitchen garden, "leaving to Nick his province of setting out works, which he likes better than this low mechanical direction."

I am told the violets are all out in this country and everything green like April. 3½ pp. *Seal (different from most of preceding)*.

VISCOUNT MOLESWORTH to his son [HON. JOHN MOLESWORTH].

1720-1, Jan. 9, O.S. London.—. . . "I admire that you should as much as suspect that any disappointment in the S. S. [South Sea] affair could have the least influence on

*M. L. S. Clements, Esq.* my health. I thought I had always shown myself above any accidents of that nature, and, to convince you that I am so, be assured that at this present (directly contrary to my own interest in relation to money) I am doing my utmost that stocks should not rise again. 'Tis enough to have one half of the nation bubbled in one year without drawing in the other half to their undoing. You at that distance feel the fatal influences of last year's knavery, there not being 5,000*l.* in specie left in all Ireland by Mr. Conolly's computation sent over to the Treasury. The Custom House of Dublin, where the weekly receipt for imports and exports used to amount to 1,300*l.* or 1,400*l.*, was the week before Christmas 53*l.* 07*s.* 00*d.*, beef of the best sold for one farthing per pound, and everything else fallen in proportion, no rents to be got. My wife has not been able these 2 months past to send me a small bill of 25*l.* Judge you what you are to expect, and if you have built upon your receipts from thence, what a sorry foundation you have laid. The English rents all over the kingdom are not in a much better state, and I doubt very much that the Treasury will take the occasion (which is but too just a one) not to furnish you with money. Therefore take care of yourself the best you can. We are all in a lamentable condition, and, to complete our misery, knavery is triumphant everywhere. We cannot yet guess whether attempts will be made to continue this honest parliament; 'tis most likely there will; when I certainly know it, I will inform you, for there are more reasons than one, why you ought to be here about the time of new elections."

We have had no such thing hitherto as a winter, unless excessive rains may be called so. The weather is, and has been all along, as warm as is usual in April, no frosts, no snow, storms of wind with thunder and horrible lightnings in abundance. 3 *pp.*

#### HON. JOHN MOLESWORTH.

No date [written on back of a commercial letter from G. Henshaw, of Genoa, dated 11 Jan. 1721].—Draft of complimentary letter to "Your Excellency" [Countess Clelia Borromea?], who has written to him in English, asking him to correct the mistakes. 1½ *pp.*

J. E. [ECKERSALL?] to [HON. JOHN MOLESWORTH].

1720-1, Jan. 19. London.— . . . "Without the gift of divination I knew I could as soon raise the dead as raise two hundred pounds." I can neither promise "your rents or salary, till I receive them; as to your salary it is impossible to guess when it will be paid; and for your rents My Lord Molesworth and everybody says there is no money left in Ireland, that the Custom House, which usually had 14,000 or 15,000*l.* by them, has not above 1,000*l.* in cash. . . .

The Colonel, Mrs. Tichbourne, Lady Sunderland, and Mrs. Stanley and Mr. Darcey, that you enquire after, are in very good health, but much poorer than before they possessed the imaginary riches of the South Sea, they having borrowed money and sold out nothing. . . . I here enclose the Prince's letters to Their Serene Majesties, which you will please to deliver ; and, if they should make any difficulties concerning the style, I mean the ceremonial part, you may venture to assure them he writes in the same manner to the Kings of Prussia, Denmark &c." . . . 4 pp.

M. L. S.  
Clements,  
Esq.

MARSAY to [HON. JOHN MOLESWORTH].

1721, Jan. 30 [N.S.]. Geneva.—Asking him to help to obtain the liberty of some "pauvre malheureux." The letter begins "Ayant l'honneur d'estre chargé dans ses [ces ?] pays ci du soin de tout ce qui peut regarder les interest de S. M. le Roy de la Grande Bretagne, l'on m'a remis le memoire cy joint." 2½ pp. *French*.

"LE BIEN CONNU" to [HON. JOHN MOLESWORTH].

1721, Jan. 31 [N.S.], or later.—"Vostre Excellence voira ce que nostre Sieur Le Plat a ecrit, et trouverez aussi que la grande affaire de la religion n'est pas sainement traitée par l'Empereur, qui, ayant gagné du temps jusques a présent, va jouer le maitre ; si la Diète de l'Empire se déchire, come il y a l'aparence, cella va a grand pas a une guerre de religion, laquelle les Protestants sont en estat de mener contre les Princes Catholiques de l'Empire, pourvû que la France ne se mette dans la tête la guaranti de l'article 4me de la Paix de Ryswick ; d'ailleurs il y a à aprehender que le fils né au Pretendant chatouillera l'Espagne a vouloir avoir de gré ou de force Gibraltar et le Port Mahon ; si les affaires se brouillent generalement de la sorte, le Roy de Sardaigne aura beau jeu avec les autres princes et états d'Italie et je crois qu'il sera aise de le tenir dans l'interest des Protestants, vu que d'ailleurs le mariage du Pretendant et la naissance de ce fils l'éloigne de beaucoup de ses esperances ou pretentions sur la Grande Bretagne." 1½ pp.

[There follows on the same sheet a copy of a letter which is presumably that of Sieur Le Plat réferred to above. It is as follows :—]

"Ce 31 Janvier, 1721.—Le Ministre Anglois à Turin, lors de son arrivée dans cette ville là, ayant temoigne au secretaire hollandois y resident le respect et veneration qu'il a pour l'Etat et les personnes de leurs H. H. P. P., ainsi que son dessein d'aller avec luy secretaire communicatif en tout ce qui peut avoir du rapport a l'interest commun des Puissances Maritimes, ce secretaire demande d'estre instruit la dessus.

Les Deputes de l'Etat, estant en conference samedi passé avec le ministre palatin luy recommanderent par ordre pour



*M. L. S. Clements, Esq.* que S. A. E. son maitre redresse en effet les griefs de religion. Selon une lettre de quelque ministre etranger a Vienne, l'Empereur a fait signifier a l'Electeur palatin son entier contentement de ce qu'il se conforme à ses intentions par rapport aux affaires de religion, d'autant plus que Sa Majeste n'en a rien ordonné jusques ici ni pensoit en ordonner que ce qui est juste et equitable et que ce que la necessité exige pour la conservation du repos et de la paix dans l'Empire.

Pour ce qui est de la remontrance du ministère Protestant de la Diète de l'Empire faite a Sa Majesté Imperiale, ce ministre pretend scavoir que le ministère de Vienne ne lassera pas que de mettre le corps Protestant dans le tort." 1½ pp.

[CAMILLA COSTANZA SAZIENZA ?]\* to HON. JOHN MOLESWORTH, at Turin.

1721, Feb. 6 [N.S.].—From a lady, who has known him seven years and reproaches him for his inconstancy. He has married in the meantime and has not remained constant to Costanza Sazienza [a play on words in the original]. She wishes to send him figs and wine &c. and says her tears would fill a wine barrel, if they could be collected. 2½ pp. *Seal. Italian.*

[RICHARD MOLESWORTH ?] to HON. JOHN MOLESWORTH, at Turin.

1720[–1 ?], Jan. 27, O.S. London.—Complaints of indifference of friends to his difficulties. "If you either have already or can possibly find means to establish a credit where you are, that may enable you to live, you are happy; for from hence no sort of assistance is reasonably to be expected. Money is a commodity not to be hoped for. Neither private estate nor public employment will produce it. . . . All the use I should desire you would make of this notice is to retrench and reduce your expense to as small a compass as possible. The world, I fear, is but too well acquainted with the wretched state of affairs here, and consequently will expect but little magnificence from a British minister." . . .

I wish we had agreed, before we parted, on some particular manner of corresponding not liable to inspection. If you know of any sure method, impart it to me in your next. You will see by the papers I mentioned [the Amsterdam gazettes] that "the General [Lord Molesworth ?] *fait parler de lui*. He is indeed become a very popular person, the favourite of the afflicted, who expect justice in a great measure through his means, and on the other hand, both odious and terrible to the authors of our calamity. How far this situation of his may

\* There are in the collection several other letters from this lady, all unsigned. In subsequent letters she refers to herself as "Camilla." It is possible, though by no means certain, that her full name was as indicated above.

affect his friends, I can't pretend to determine, but they ought not, in my mind, to fear whatever can befall them in so just a cause, so worthy of a great patriot.

M. L. S.  
Clements,  
Esq.

In the matter now in hand, people do generally seem in a humour not to spare any, who upon a strict enquiry may appear to have contributed to the present national grievance, be they ever so great. Every individual is sorely hurt, and carries about with him a perpetual smart, that drowns and quite overcomes *the other influence*, which in any other case would probably prevail. Parties widely differing heretofore seem now to concur in the business of searching and punishing. I own I am a great lover of justice, but wish that the over-eager pursuit of it do not hereafter furnish matter of triumph to the enemies of our constitution. We are at a sad pass, when our remedy is as much to be feared as the disease.

Mr. Aislachie, you will hear, has resigned employment, and if report is to be believed, you are like to lose your *correspondent*, who, according to the same author, will be succeeded by your friend, W. P[ulten]ey." . . . 2 $\frac{3}{4}$  pp. Seal.

ARTHUR ONSLOW to [HON. JOHN MOLESWORTH].

1720-1, Feb. 4. London.—“I need not tell you of the great and surprising alteration which has befallen our public stocks. . . . What has become of our spe[cie]? We hope not carried out of the nation, but so great is the general distrust that no money is stirring, and as difficult to borrow fifty pounds now as it was five thousand six months ago. We promise ourselves, however, that this want of credit won't last long, and that things will take fresh rise, and money again come out, when the new scheme, that is now depending and introduced by Mr. Walpole, comes to take effect and is thoroughly known. You won't wonder when I tell you how [ ] scheme whatever least [ ] be raised by it and with how [ ] succ[ess]eeded in it and indeed I cannot [ ] I approve of this scheme, but since it [ ] nec[essary] that something should be [done] [ ] the most equal, the most just [ ] comprehended that I have heard of [ ] pre[sent] South Sea stock is to be divided be[tween] [ ] three great companies thus: 20 millions to the [ ] the Bank, and nine to the East India, each proprietor to have his stock in the three companies according to this proposition, no more subscriptions to be taken in, and the stock unsold to be divided among the proprietors, which will be an addition of 45% stock to every hundred. No more money to be paid upon the subscriptions, and what is paid is to be made stock at four hundred. The annuities that were subscribed at 800 to be brought down to 400, by all which Mr. Walpole computed that every hundred pounds, which anyone now has in the South Sea, will be intrinsically worth 255%. A small rise, perhaps you will think it and but a slender recompense to those



*M. L. S.  
Clements,  
Esq.*

who purchased at a 1,000, but it is better than nothing, and better, I am sure, for the public, as low as it is, than any imaginary height, that could have been given it, for that would have paved the way for another rush and maybe a more fatal one than the former, and have given the foreigners an opportunity to have drained us entirely of what money we have left. Whereas, if we can but keep this from another stock-jobbing business, and have it fixed at the real value, people abroad will be glad to keep their money here and transmit more to us, because the interest is higher and the principal more secure than in any other part of the world, and if this come to be the case, and we turn our thoughts to the improvement of our trade, as we ought to do, and as I hope we shall, as the true and only way of acquiring wealth, England must be soon in a flourishing condition and have that public credit again, which it has always had till now and which from our constitution and a variety of other circumstances we are better able to maintain than any of our neighbour nations. After having been brought to the miserable condition we have been in, you expect, I dare say, to hear what the Parliament has done towards discovering the occasion and the authors of the calamity, and here, in justice to ourselves, I must tell you that the noblest zeal and the truest parliamentary spirit has run through all sorts and distinctions of men among us upon this affair, that I have fancied myself often, since we began this business, in those Patriot Parliaments of King James the First and the two Charleses. The enquiry in our House came first from Whigs not in place, in which your noble father has signalized himself to his immortal honour and is one of the thirteen, who are a secret committee, to make inquisition into this horrid scene of villainy. Their report is not yet made, but, by what we have had already before the House and by the examinations in the House of Lords, imagine the blackest design to delude the nation of their property, to put immense estates into the pockets of the cheats, and you have the character of the execution of this South Sea project. I wish I could say no part of this guilt went beyond the directors. Many others are suspected and many, I believe, are criminal, though not the most suspected, and among those who are the most suspected I hear some great men will appear more innocent than their adversaries wish them. I pray God this may happen, not only for their own sakes, but for the honour of the Government, which, I assure you, is not a little concerned in this point. I will not trouble you with more particulars on this subject, but will defer them and what else will come out till the Committee make their report, a copy of which I'll take care shall be sent to you. Your friends here wish you the good fortune of apprehending Mr. Knight and the honour of sending him home in chains. A great deal of this iniquity will lie concealed by his flight, and the world



will certainly blame us for leaving him so long at large. *M. L. S. Clements, Esq.* Aislable has resigned his offices, and they are put into My Lord Chief Justice Prat's hands till the end of the session, when it is said Mr. Walpole is to have them. He is again restored to his former greatness in Parliament and, if his scheme takes place, of which I think there is now no doubt, he will be as great also at St. James's as ever. What alterations this will make among the ministry is not yet known, although many changes are talked of, and I fancy some will happen."

I am now to return you my thanks for your civilities to my sister, and I hope she will behave herself so to you and my cousin as to deserve a continuance of them.

"Since I writ this letter we have had a very sad accident. Earl Stanhope was taken ill o' Friday night last of a headache and died o' Sunday by the bursting of the veins in his brain. He is universally lamented, as the greatest loss at this time that could have happened from anyone's death. His reputation was untouched as to any concern in the South Sea affairs, and his interest and authority for that reason much greater with the people than anybody's. It is not yet known who will succeed him. Lord Sunderland and Lord Townsend are named, and it is generally thought one of them will be the person.

Lord Townsend is sworn in Secretary of State. Mr. Secretary Craggs has the small pox, but is likely to recover. We have just now an account that Mr. Knight is seized at Brussels." 8 pp. *One corner torn off. About two words to be supplied between each pair of square brackets.*

[RICHARD MOLESWORTH?] to HON. JOHN MOLESWORTH, Envoy Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary at Turin.

1721, Feb. 14. London.—I writ you a few days ago one reasonably long and fraught with all the particulars I durst trust to this kind of conveyance. All facts you will have, and pretty circumstantially related, in the prints, especially the Amsterdam gazettes, "but the reasonings of your friends upon those facts, the turns they may produce, and the opinions they have of those turns, is what cannot so well be conveyed to you. I impute it to want of information that you are so much mistaken with relation to the General [Lord Molesworth?]. I assure you his fire was not rashly or inconsiderately discharged, but with great skill and prudence, and did sorely gall the enemy; neither was it all spent at once, for he is, even at this time, most nobly pursuing his blow, and will still do so, I hope, to the confusion of all enemies to their country.

A few days will make public to the world the manner in which we have been managed. There will be no complaisances; none will be spared, be they ever so great; the saddle will be put upon the right horse, who, if he can't bear the weight on't, must sink under it.

M. L. S.  
Clements,  
Esq.

We have lately lost a great and honest man, which was the more shocking to all of the latter denomination, because we have so few of that kind to spare. He is succeeded by ——— (i.e.) R. W., Esq. This spark, since the springing of the mine, which is like to bury some of his old antagonists under its ruins, has got up upon the rubbish, and there he vapours and intends to make a figure, but, as this is thought to be but a loose inconsistent heap, it must probably subside in a very little time, and my gentleman lose his footing, or at least his elevation. Your correspondent [Craggs?] has the small pox and, 'tis thought, will get through 'em. His successor will not probably be declared till the end of the session." . . . 3 pp. Seal.

JOHN ECKERSALL to HON. JOHN MOLESWORTH, Envoy &c.  
to the King of Sardinia, at Turin.

1720-1, March 2. London.—Your letter mentioned nothing of having received the Prince's letter to the King and Queen of Sardinia. I beg the favour of you to let me know if you received them, and, when you have delivered them, I humbly think it will be right to write to Mr. Molyneux, desiring him to make your compliments to the Prince and to acquaint His R.H. you have delivered the letters, adding thereto whatever manner they were received in, or if any compliment was made on their receiving them.

I am afraid in my last I did not acquaint you that, after attempting two or three times to see the Duchess of Kendal, I was obliged to leave Monsieur Schulenburg's letter with one of her servants.

"Mr. Charles Stanhope was yesterday acquitted of what the Secret Committee accused him, as you will see by the votes, by a majority of three, there being for the question 177, and against 180. It was observed that Lord Molesworth, Sir Joseph Jekyll and Mr. Sloaper, three of the Secret Committee, went out of the House before the question was put. The first went out, having a fit of the stone upon him at that time." 2½ pp. Seal.

[RICHARD MOLESWORTH?] to [HON. JOHN MOLESWORTH].

1721, March 5, O.S. London.—Remarks as to hopes of executing some project. If this expectation is answered, I shall fairly *trousser baggage un beau matin sans dire adieu a qui que soit*.

"You'll see the month of February has been fatal to several of our great men. The two Secretaries (Lord Stanhope and Craggs) died within the same week; and, within the month, the Dukes of Rutland, Buckingham, and some other lords and ladies of note.

I had once good hopes that a noble spirit of justice and indignation would have exerted itself against the plunderers

of the public, but am now of another mind. The abominable corruption has involved all, and left none to be judges." . . . *M. L. S. Clements, Esq.*  
 "All our prospects are gloomy, both within and from abroad. Kind Providence *may* work another miracle in our favour, and so order it that liberty and happiness may arise out of the confusions that must inevitably come upon us; but it must be all his handiwork, for from human hands it is not to be hoped for."

Mr. Pulteney is to come in to Parliament in Mr. Craggs's room. 2 pp.

[LE CONNU?] to ———.

1721, March 18 [N.S].—Some reports from Paris say that the young King said to Monsieur Mercier, one of his *valets de chambre*, that there was nothing he desired more than to attain his majority, chiefly because he would have the opportunity to benefit those, who had deserved well of his Crown, but that he would know how to punish those, who should be shown to be the authors of all the ills that afflict his kingdom. He said that even at the present time he could tell the good from the bad servants, but would take no action until a time more suitable for displaying his resentment. According to these letters, the Comte de Provana lived at Cambray more like a private person than a minister. This was for the sake of economy, imitating thereby the King his master, who is said to be thrifty, even in things which absolutely call for a generous hand. Stories are told, which greatly tarnish the glory of this great Prince. Among others it is said that he cut down the Comte de Provana 1,000 pistoles a year since he went to Cambray. 1 p. *French*.

VISCOUNT MOLESWORTH to LADY MOLESWORTH,  
 at Mr. Henry's, Dublin.

1720-1, March 14.—About grafting fruit trees and other estate affairs. References to pears (Virgoulé, Crassan, Bergamot, Buree Royal), plums (the white and blue Perdrigou), the blue and white figs, golden pippins &c.

"When you send for the scions, let them be cut off of different trees (not all off one or two) that you may be sure of hitting upon the right, for all the Irish gardeners confound their fruit so that they never are certain which is which till they see the fruit on the tree, for want of keeping garden books." . . . "I should be glad if any of the French gardeners understood how to graft walnuts and chestnuts, as they do in France, to make the fruit large and bear. They graft walnut upon walnut, but there is a particular way and method in grafting these, different from other trees, which every French peasant of the walnut and chestnut countries understands and practises." . . . "Pray tell me, are your leases to be for 3 lives renewable upon a certain fine, or



*M. L. S.* barely for 3 lives? In the last case, my present lease of  
*Clements,* the Castle of Swords &c. which is for forty-one years, is  
*Esq.* better." . . . 3½ pp. *Seal.*

[HON. JOHN MOLESWORTH] to LORD TOWNSHEND.

1721, March 28, N.S. Turin.—I am glad to find that mine of the 4th and 19th of February have at length reached you. The reason of their coming so late was that they were sent by Milan through Germany and Holland to avoid the impertinent curiosity of the French postmasters, who without any scruple open ministers' packets and make their use of the letters or destroy them.

"The death of the Pope will quite change the face of affairs, at least for some time. His late Holiness, after very zealous but fruitless endeavours to introduce the Spanish forces into Italy as a balance against the Imperial power, had recourse at last to the old Pontifical trick of forming a *croisade*, with this new improvement that it was to be employed against the Protestants, instead of Saracens, hoping by this master-stroke at once to settle the Constitution in France and to gain more ease at home by removing the German armies out of Italy. The agents of Rome have been of late very active in promoting this scheme at the several Catholic Courts of Europe, and their efforts, as they boasted, encouraged by the great decay of public credit in England and Holland were not altogether vain. I had the luck to get some good hints, and a sort of overture towards procuring more certain intelligence. . . .

How far the new Pope may pursue his predecessor's views cannot as yet be so much as guessed at, though I am willing to hope he may not, both because he lies under no intricate engagements concerning the Constitution and other ecclesiastical disputes, in which Clement XI was so involved as to be forced upon some desperate expedient, and because it is highly probable the Holy Chair may be filled with a person of other disposition by the Emperor's influence on the Conclave, which must be very prevalent at this time." . . . 2 pp. *Draft with corrections.*

[RICHARD MOLESWORTH?] to HON. JOHN MOLESWORTH,  
 Envoy at Turin.

1721, March 17. London.—Project of going abroad is hindered by the present situation of affairs, both public and private. "But, say you, considering the importance on't, why don't you, with the first sum you can by any means get into your hands, make your escape, give the drop to your creditors, have no regard to consequences, but desperately launch into this business and let things take their chance?"

Why, all I have to answer is that this sum (the first I have touched since I saw you, and procured with infinite pains

and long solicitation) was immediately swallowed up in several payments, to which I was strictly engaged in word and honour." *M. L. S. Clements, Esq.*  
 The best of my present condition is that, having paid off old scores, I am in the better situation for beginning new. Thus, *one eternal tick goes round.*

You have long ere now heard of the death of Mr. Craggs, and last Thursday his father followed him, "whether through concern for his loss (which I should think accountable enough) or sunk down by the weight of conscious guilt and apprehension of punishment, I can't tell. His prodigious fortune, if not forfeited to the public, from whence it was plundered, will go to his three daughters, who are married, and make them worth at least 500,000*l.* apiece. He was to have been tried on Friday, before the House of Commons, but died the day before, as 'tis thought, by his own means. These wretches die self-condemned, though there are none who have the virtue to do them or the nation that justice." . . . "As I was finishing this, to my great amazement, in came a clerk of the General Post Office and brought me my letter of the 5th with the enclosed bond, in the condition you see. The pretence was that it should have paid postage to Vienna, and, for that omission, was not forwarded, but opened in order to direct them to the author that they might restore it. I rattled my gentleman to some purpose, and assured him I would complain of this proceeding. I doubt not but most, if not all, our letters are thus used, and forwarded or stifled, according as they like them. I should probably have heard no more of this, if it had not been for the enclosed paper. I thought it best to enclose and send it you just as it is. It matters not much by what way letters are sent: the greatest danger of unfair [ ]ing is at home, where I think there is no remaining public faith or honesty."

Sir Jerome Bows is as hopeful as ever, but at a full stop in his education from a defect in finances. 3 *pp.* *Seal.*

VISCOUNT MOLESWORTH to LADY MOLESWORTH, at  
 Mr. Henry's, Dublin.

1720-1, March 23.— . . . "Pray send me word how Dublin is now provided with good surgeons, in case one should have need of one there, I mean such as are skilled in the difficult operations of cutting for stone, or fistulas, or probing with catheters, which I take to be much out of the way of common surgeons, and which I think Mr. Proby was once well skilled in. Here (since the death of Cyprianus and Salter) there are few or none in high renown left, and those, who have need, go to Paris." My old glyster [*clyster?*] is a most excellent one for the wind colic. I gave you the receipt of it, construed by Gascoign, the late apothecary of Sheffield, into plain English. Yesterday I made use of it with good success by way of preventive, for, when my body is brimfull of wind,

*M. L. S. Clements, Esq.* it will not receive a glyster. Doctor Wellwood prescribes me to drink some strong white wine, with an ounce of bruised mustard seed infused in it, a glass twice a day, cold.

As regards moving the bees, "the only fault of that place was that it was out of the way of eyesight, and all our people were so careless they never minded the bees, when they swarmed, or had any vermin among them, or had water standing under the hives upon great rains." . . .

If any of the trees in the avenue be bound about the roots with couch-grass or "livery earth" (which hinders trees from thriving in our stiff soil), they may yet be dug about and cleansed from suckers. The earth about such trees ought to be made loose and fine for three foot round.  $3\frac{1}{2}$  pp. *Seal.*

[HON. JOHN MOLESWORTH] to [DANIEL?] PULTENEY.

1721, April 13, N.S. Turin.— . . . "Since the Secret Committee has opened its report, the whole weight of Trade [the Commission for Trade and Plantations?] must have leaned on your shoulders, for your brethren of the House of Commons had frequent avocations, either of curiosity or zeal; *tua res agitur paries cum proximus ardet.*"

The conveniences you will find in your house at St. James's please me mightily, "especially that of its neighbourhood to the Park and Parliament House. One will prove an antidote against the ill air of the other, but how infectious soever the last may be, I think you highly in the right to accept of a seat at the farce that is played there, provided you have the advantage of the old Drury Lane rule, which is not to pay coming in at the last act." 1 p. *Draft with corrections.*

[HON. JOHN MOLESWORTH] to [LORD CARTERET?].

No date [*written on back of preceding letter*].— . . . Nothing is of such consequence to the Southern Province (now under Your Lordship's care) as an exact information of the subtle machinations of the Court at Rome. I am persuaded intelligence well managed there would save a great deal of expense elsewhere; all the interests and projects of Catholic Princes being discussed and agreed to at the Vatican before they are put in execution, and, as Rome has its ministers and emissaries in all Popish Courts, either they, or the more officious candidates for cardinal's hats and other ecclesiastical preferments make a merit of conveying the earliest and most weighty intelligence to that great centre." I made a proposal to my Lord Townshend but perceived by his answer that either his Lordship had already settled a correspondence there or that the terms of the proposer were thought too high. "One that would but aspire to that intimacy in the Conclave ought not to be too narrowly stinted. Since that time I have found a person, who, if Your Lordship were not better provided, would pretty well answer your



expectations, and without exceeding the bounds of the utmost frugality; he would content himself for his ordinary maintenance with 150*l.* per annum." 1½ pp. *Draft with corrections.* *M. L. S. Clements, Esq.*

R. M. [RICHARD MOLESWORTH] to HON. JOHN MOLESWORTH, Envoy &c. at Turin.

1721, April 3. London.—About delay in delivering some parcel. 2 pp. *Seal.*

[DANIEL PULTENEY?] to [HON. JOHN] MOLESWORTH.

1721, April 13. London.— . . . "I am told the Secret Committee intend to make another attack on Lord Sunderland and for this purpose to enter upon matters foreign to those they were employed about, the Spanish War, the Baltic Squadron, and the whole administration for 3 or 4 years past. You will judge if this is the direct way to settle our affairs and restore credit and quiet among the people. I told Lord Molesworth the other day what I am really persuaded of, that credit will not revive, nor money circulate so long as terrors are kept over people; that those, who are to be punished, should be punished quickly, and the rest set free from all apprehensions; I wish this may be done; I don't mean it in favour of any of the guilty, but for the sake of the whole nation, otherwise we may expect much worse than what we see, or perhaps foresee.

I have no thoughts of going abroad; some would have me go to France, I was not by any means fond of it, and it has not of late been mentioned to me.

I don't hear of Lord Carteret's going to the Congress. I believe he may stand first in the Commission, as Lord Stanhope did. Lord Polwarth is named for Sir L. Sutton's colleague. I am sorry your offer was not accepted. I can't but think we want it." . . . "You will have seen by a former [letter] from me that my election is over. An interest was making against me for Sir Ch. Cooke's brother, this was managed by one Vincent and, as I have been assured, came ultimately from Mr. Walpole; you will judge by this how sincere he is to his brother minister, Sunderland, upon whose account only he could think of opposing me." . . . "The stock begins to rise a little; it is generally expected that the Parliament will remit the 7 millions, which the company was to give the public, or a good part of it; if this be done, stock may come to 200, or 250." 4 pp.

MRS. A. PULTENEY to her nephew, HON. JOHN MOLESWORTH.

No year [1721], April 15.— . . . "The air of this nation is so much infected that 'tis some importance to those one esteems to make a distinction of oneself from the rest of the world; certainly there now is such a number of ill people

*M. L. S. Clements, Esq.* and practices of knavery that did flourish in the spoils of their neighbours' injury, that it is melancholy to know how miserable the gentlemen are now, that did live so well last year. It was a strange delusion to be in a country. We shall lose our character except the Parliament can regain our credit, which I fear they cannot. So that it must be a pleasure to you to be in another country. You are of so good-natured a temper, I will mention an escape I had since I was ill, that will not displease you. I had a bullet shot into my closet window, and came into my chamber. If I had been in my room, I should not have wrote this. By good fortune I was in the other room. . . . I believe there was no design to do me any ill, if they had, God forgive them." . . . 2½ pp.

E. BURGESS to [HON. JOHN MOLESWORTH].

1721, April 26, N.S. Venice.—“I will say no more of Mr. Law, because I believe you are convinced by this time that his motions are of very little concern to the public, and that he is here only till he can determine with himself where to settle for the rest of his life. He has sent for his wife and daughter to come hither to him, and, I daresay, if he was sure to be welcome there, had much rather carry his family to England than to any other part of the world. He says all his effects are in France, and that he has secured nothing to himself out of it. How true that is I can't tell, but he has refused to pay me 5,000*l.*, which I have a commission from England to demand of him, upon no other pretence.

The Prince and Princess of Modena have been some days at Verona, and, it's thought, will come hither for a very little time, but absolutely incognito. Their Highnesses have been to make a visit and pay their devotions to the famous Lady of Loretto: but it's said the true reason of their leaving Modena is a disgust they have taken to Count Salvatico, a nobleman of Padua and chief minister at that Court, and that they have both writ to their father in very pressing terms to desire he may be removed before they return. It is certain there has been no good agreement in that family for several months, and that perhaps may have been the occasion of Monsieur de Chavigni's coming so often to this side of Italy.”

Inquiry as to a point of ceremonial. “When Lord Ryalton came hither, he would not come to see me, but expected I should make him the first visit. He had been here several days before I heard of, or suspected, His Lordship's pretensions, and I could not comply with them, when I did, without putting all the English in general in the wrong, who had been here before him. Lord Craven, an actual peer of England, Lord Mandeville and Lord March did all come to see me as soon as they came to town.” . . . 2¾ pp.

ALESSANDRO GALILEI to [HON. JOHN MOLESWORTH].

M. L. S.  
Clements,  
Esq.

1721, May 1, [N.S.]. Florence.—The piece of sculpture undertaken by Montanti has been beautifully executed, especially the group of Ganymede. As to the price, I would recommend you to pay him 500 scudi, though the sculptors here say it is worth much more. I request you to send on 60 or 70 scudi to Montanti, who has to pay for marbles and other work in connection with the sculpture. He has already received in all 200 scudi. The timepiece shall be seen to by the best *orologiaio* in Florence and all secrecy shall be preserved. I am grieved at the state of England, but hope the assiduous attention of the Parliament to the public welfare will bring about a reformation.  $3\frac{1}{2}$  pp. *Italian*.

"LE CONNŮ" to [HON. JOHN MOLESWORTH].

1721, May 6, [N.S.].—. . . "Le Congrès de Cambray, a ce que je crois, dependra beaucoup du succès de l'entreprise des Moscovites dans le Mecklenbourg, ou les Princes y interessés contreprennent des mesures. L'amiral Norris a eû si bon vent qu'il sera a Stockholm avant que les vaisseaux russes s'auront pû degager des glaces, et pourvû que la flotte angloise donne un pareil coup au nord, comme Bing a donné devant Sicile, et le Congrès de Cambray et celluy de Brunswick pourroient avoir une bonne reussite. D'ailleurs outre les 8 vaisseaux de guerre Hollandois dessines contre les Algeriens équipé nouvellement et dont 6 ont deja fait voile, il y a 3 autres vaisseaux de guerre hollandois a Cadix, et on m'assure en cas qu'il se tramoit quelquechose contraire a la succession protestant d'Angleterre en Espagne, l'amiral Somelsdijck pourroit declarer a la Cour de Madrid avoir ordre de s'employer conformement les traités entre la Grande Bretagne et l'Etat. On m'assure que la Cour Britannique est tres bien servie a Rome, qu'elle a eû des avis claires de ce que le dernier Pape se tremousoit tant en faveur du Pretendant que pour pousser quelques uns des Princes Catholiques de l'Empire aux armes. Il paroist assez que l'Espagne et la France s'unissent d'interest a certains egards, et cella pourroit bien tendre a procurer quelques bons morceaux a la famille du Duc Regent, et laisser la succession de France libre a l'Espagne. C'est sur qu'il n'y a aucun fond a faire sur les promesses de ces deux cours. Voici l'etat, en laquelle est l'affaire par rapport au transport en Angleterre du dernier caissier de la Mer du Sud Knight." . . . "Lami [l'ami ?] qui avoit écrit le don de 6,000 pistoles n'a point donné d'eclaircissement sur le nom." 4 pp.

ROBERT ADAIR to VISCOUNT MOLESWORTH, at Goodwin's, Fleet Street.

1721, May 2. Dublin.—Estate affairs. Mr. Bernard begged a day or two to draw up his award. "I observed he confines himself much to the Down Survey lines as to Little Watersides



*M. L. S. Clements,* and Doureagh, and, as I apprehend, will pay but little regard to old Wilson and West's map." *Esq.*

Remarks as to "setting" [farming out?] the Alnage. "The three years expires at Michaelmas next, of all, except the holding, set to Alderman Akenhead, of six counties in Munster." . . . 21 pp. *Seal* (a shield bearing three hands).

[COL. RICHARD MOLESWORTH?] to HON. JOHN MOLESWORTH, Envoy &c. at Turin.

1721, May 4. London.—Pecuniary embarrassments &c. "It is to be hoped Capt. Stewart's order will not be insisted on for the delivery of the things [some parcels sent], for so far is that gentleman from returning home that he is but just gone back from Lisbon to Tetuan in order to perfect his negotiations and redeem the English slaves, and when we might see him or his order, God knows."

I can't unriddle your arithmetical anagram. 3 pp. *Seal*.

ARTHUR ONSLOW to [HON. JOHN MOLESWORTH].

1721, May 6. Temple.—"I had the favour of a very obliging letter from you and it came to my hands at a time you will think very odd from a paragraph in it relating to Lord Sunderland. I was in the House of Commons when your letter was sent in to me, and we were that day sitting in judgment upon the charge against him for having had 50,000*l.* South Sea stock. I know not, but your letter might add to the zeal I showed for him, if it did, it came very opportunely, for, notwithstanding my constant voting against the others who have fallen under our cognizance, I have the highest satisfaction in having given my assent to Lord Sunderland's acquittal. This affair has made a great noise all over Europe, I don't doubt, and you have had, to be sure, large accounts of it from your friends here, whether to his advantage or not, I can't say, but you may depend on this, that if we had condemned him upon that evidence which was before us, we had done the most unjust thing in the world, and what would have made every man, though the most innocent, in danger of censure, should his misfortunes bring him before our tribunal. It is said that in the parliamentary proceedings we are not tied up to the rules of Westminster Hall. I grant it, but we are tied up to those of natural justice, and, in popular assemblies where things are very often managed by parties and faction, too great a strictness cannot be observed in points of evidence in criminal prosecutions, and we ought always to remember that there is a wide difference between suspicions and proofs. As to the other cases, which have been before us upon the same occasion, the evidence has been very strong and no one escaped us but Mr. Charles Stanhope, who was acquitted by three voices only. We have been very much baulked in our expectations of what the estates of the late

Directors would produce. We talked very currently of 8 or 10 millions, but they come out to be only about two millions, and the estates of the other criminals, which we shall confiscate, will not, I fear, make above a million more at the most. This proves a considerable disappointment in repairing the losses of those who have suffered in this shipwreck, and we are now, after five months' sitting, forced to enter upon what we should have begun with at the first meeting of the Parliament this session. I suppose you have heard that we then resolved that the House should not intermeddle with any contracts whatever, but leave them to law and the South Sea Company; we afterwards eased the company as to the seven millions in point of time for the payment of it, and at the same time took further care for the payment of it, though the court were then for remitting it, but were forced to give in to the violence of the persons, who were for retaining it. Since that, no revival of credit happening, Mr. Walpole's engrafting scheme without any present effect, the city of London petitioning for a remission of the seven millions, and the redeemable annuitants crying out for some succour, and all people expecting a settlement of these affairs from Parliament and despairing of any without that, we are at last entered upon it and shall remit the 7 millions upon the South Sea Company giving up a hundred thousand pounds a year in some hard tax upon the people, by which the remission will be about 5 of the 7 millions, and then oblige the company to reduce the redeemable annuities subscribed from 400 to 300. Some ease also, I believe, will be given to the money subscribers in point of price, and I fancy we shall do something by way of composition upon private contracts, but, to let us in to all this, the Parliament must be prorogued for a day or two because of our former resolution about contracts. If after all this we can do anything towards quieting the minds of the people, we shall deserve the thanks of all good men, but I must own to you I despair much of it, since, people's uneasinesses arising from their losses, little can be hoped for without a repair of those losses, and that we cannot do but by this remission of the 5 millions which is a trifle when divided among all the losers now in the stock, and that, with the confiscations given in to them, will not make the value of the stock more than a 150 at most. One good thing, however, will follow from this, that the stock and everyone's interest will be thoroughly ascertained, which is the best foundation for the restoring of credit; and, for the repose of men's minds, that must be left to time—the cure of all evils. The other day, Mr. Hutcheson proposed us a scheme for the relief of the redeemables, the payment of so much of the 7 millions he thought the Government ought to have, and settling the rest of the stock, but it was so unjust upon the proprietors of the old stock, and so very impracticable as to the whole or main part of it, that it was almost unanimously rejected, to his great mortification. What will

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Esq.*

*M. L. S. Clements, Esq.* be the further course of our proceedings in this nice affair shall be the subject of another letter." 6 pp.

CYPRIEN APPIA, Pastor and Moderator, on behalf of the Pastors of the Evangelical Churches of the Valleys of Piedmont, to HON. JOHN MOLESWORTH.

1721, May 20 [N.S.]. St. Jean.—"La presente est pour accompagner les memoires que Votre Excellence a eu la bonté de nous demander. Elle en trouvera deux copies, une simple, et l'autre avec des éclaircissements a la marge, comme Elle l'a souhaitte, et, pour sa plus grande satisfaction, nous lui envoyons aussi par cette occasion le Recueil des Edits, croyant qu'Elle seroit bien aisée de le voir. Elle verra par le premier Edit latin que notre religion étoit, et meme fort connue, mais persecutée, avant la Reformation.

Nous supplions tres humblement V.E. d'avoir la bonté de tenir la main a l'affaire importante dont il s'agit pour que nous obtenions enfin un decret favorable à la Requete, qu' Elle a bien voulu presenter elle-même a Sa Majeste. Nous apprehendons qu'a Turin on se contente d'ecrire a Pignerol sur nos affaires, et que la-dessus on ne dira mot pour quelque tems, pour revenir à la charge dans l'occasion, ou qu'on enverra la Requete decretée au même Pignerol, sans que nous l'ayons. Il est donc absolument necessaire que nous aions nous mêmes ou avec elle, ou separément, un decret précis qui annule et revoque ces ordres, et que, si on l'envoie à Pignerol, comme il y a apparence, que ceux de ce conseil aient ordres de nous l'envoyer, ou la même, ou copies autentiques suivant les formes, pour la communiquer a toutes nos Eglises; nous craignons surtout ceci, et si on n'y prend garde, on nous surprendra. On previendra le tout si V.E. peut obtenir elle-même notre Requete decretée pour nous l'envoyer immédiatement. Nous ne doutons point que V.E. ne travaille a cette affaire avec le même zele qu'elle l'a commencée; c'est aussi la grace que nous prenons la liberté de lui demander tres instamment . . . La veuve Jaime du Sauze de Sezane, dont les Deputés de Pragela ont donné memoires a V.E., est toujours detenue au Fort de Seve pour cause de religion." 2 pp.

[CAMILLA CONSTANZA SAZIENZA ?] to HON. JOHN MOLESWORTH, Envoy at Turin.

1721, May 23 [N.S.].—Expressing sorrow at having made impertinent remarks about his wife, and great grief at loss of his affection. She has been trying to seek consolation in religion, but unavailingly, and says "*Oh se fussi stata a Dio fedele come sono stata a lei, non temerei io nella morte.*" 5 pp. Seal (apparently a bird, possibly an eagle or a phoenix, with wings outspread. It seems to have a crown on or over its head). *Italian.*



VISCOUNT MOLESWORTH to LADY MOLESWORTH,  
at Mr. Henry's, Dublin.

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Clements,  
Esq.

1721, May 16. London.—Estate affairs, planting &c. I write this by a fireside, the north-east wind making it near as cold as at Christmas.

"I hope all the stag's head trees in the avenues were cut this last season. The fault of the wych elms is that 'tis apt to grow at the top into branches like stag's heads, which there is no way of amending but by cutting them off within 6 or 7 inches of the stem and then perchance they may shoot upwards with a round head. . . . I can get nobody to purchase my Whitehall grant from me. I have offered it cheap to both the new Secretaries of State, for whom 'tis very fit and convenient, but they say they have no money, though they like the price and the place. This is everybody's case. I am afraid when the Parliament sets me at liberty that I shall be money-bound here. . . . I have the very best landlord and landlady in the world without any means how to requite their great kindness. I know of nothing but Irish gloves proper."

Methinks you send for a great number of stockings at once, 8 pair, for Missy. Is she going to be married?  $3\frac{1}{2}$  pp. *Seal*.

[COL. RICHARD MOLESWORTH] to the HON. JOHN MOLESWORTH,  
Envoy &c. at Turin.

1721, May 17, O.S. London.—. . . "There is a report among us of a peace concluded in the North, *which amazes us all*. If we are out of the question, judge you of the consequences, and what a figure a certain squadron is like to make. I wish to God it were safe in the Downs. Besides, if Peter has made matters easy with his northern neighbour, it is to be feared he may be both willing and able to pour like a torrent into Poland and Pomerania, perhaps a little further, and then it will *touch us near*. I hope these things may prove otherways.

"The Committee diligently pursue their enquiries, and daily gain new lights, which, however, they find it hard to force upon people that are wilfully blind.

"The grand joke between Great Britain and the States of Brabant is still carried on."

The General [Lord Molesworth?] will not be persuaded to contribute any other way to my support than by "trencher feeding" me at his own house. 3 pp. *Seal*.

[CAMILLA COSTANZA SAZIENZA ?] to [HON. JOHN MOLESWORTH ?].

1721, May 29 [N.S.].—A love letter. She fears letters are opened because of quarantine, and hopes to see him, though not alone, within eight days. She goes to the church at night, when she is unable to sleep for anxiety about him, and complains that her affection is not reciprocated as it should be, &c. 8 pp. *Italian*.

M. L. S. VISCOUNT MOLESWORTH to his son, the HON. JOHN MOLES-  
*Clements,*  
*Esq.* WORTH.

1721, May 19, O.S. London.—. . . “I do not wonder at your writing so seldom to me, nor must you look for frequent letters from me, considering the risk which all letters now run. They open and peruse what they please at the several post offices on both sides the water, without endeavouring so much as to disguise it.”

I have had an unpleasant winter of it, both on account of indisposition and great business. “But I find the world is in a mistake when to me alone is attributed the prosecution of those incomparable villains, who have plundered the nation. I do but my part in this matter and am but one of 13. ’Tis true many things are attributed to me, which are none of mine, and ’tis as true that I continue steadfast in my purpose, notwithstanding the opposition given by the Court, old and new ministry, the majority of the Parliament (who are dipped) and the relations, bribed and interested, of all concerned; add to these the nonchalants, and I very much fear we shall not, with all our constancy and vigour, bring those to condign punishment who ought above all villains (who to this day have appeared in the world) to suffer in the highest degree. Every day opens fresh scenes of misery and robbery. It were endless to tell you all. The gentlemen at the helm were not only content to plunder, but connived at all that did so. The land tax, which is the clearest of all the branches of the revenue, has had the collecting of it put into such hands, that the proper officers upon our requiring have made a return of about 690,000*l.* in arrear for the last year 1720. This proceeds from appointing collectors such as were their friends, relations (staunch Whigs all), beggars themselves, their securities little better, who run away with the public money, or have laid it out in purchasing South Sea stock for themselves, the Treasury not calling them to account in time, though the poor soldiers and seamen and others were starving for want of their due, all the methods and course of the Exchequer being broken. These petty rogues saw their masters and principals were robbing as fast as they could, and were resolved to act like them and have their share, and their masters connived at it, ’twas just as soldiers and officers do at the sack of a rich city. The nation was to be beggared and enslaved, and some folks were to grow excessive rich in a year or two’s time without caring (afterwards) who knew and felt the damage, and surely one would think a foreign army was to be the support of all this mischief.

I give you but one instance how the South Sea villainy was backed by others in all the offices where money is stirring. Our foreign politics are all of a piece with these, but you yourself are a good judge of what is doing in the southern parts of Europe, the northern is what most concerns us. We have a

squadron (equal to a complete fleet) in the Baltic, what it is to do there we know not. Some tell us the Swede has made a separate peace with the Muscovite upon terms, which will expose us and our other allies to the Czar's power and fury, and that the King's German dominions will bear the brunt of this. One month's time will disclose all. We shall (as soon as our session of parliament is over) know what is to be done at the two congresses. I give Gibraltar and Port Mahone for gone. Knight is openly solicited to be sent back, and privately begged to be detained. The gentlemen of the Secret Committee know some dare not have him here till after the session, and then they may perhaps think fit to get him, when they will have 3 or 4 months' time to instruct him against next meeting. Many people apprehend an attempt will be made, when the country gentlemen are tired of the town, to prolong this parliament and do some other extraordinary things at the end of the session as usual, and therefore we are upon our guard and do all we can to keep a full house, as corrupt a one as it is, for the majority of it is even yet ashamed to vote barefaced in opposition to the visible interest of the kingdom, though the *vere adepts* will vote thorough stitch without the least concern. I venture to be free in this letter, hoping that the gentleman you recommended to me will know how to send it safe to you."

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You may be sure they will do nothing for your brother, the colonel, out of his turn, "and upon the falling of a regiment they make such bargains that nobody can guess when it will come to his turn. . . . The plague is a very near neighbour to you, but the Italians have the wit and honesty to take preventive care, we have neither the one or the other here, so 'tis expected to be brought in with some of the shipping and goods before summer is at an end. Our Parliament is like to sit till August." I shall not endeavour to be chosen in another Parliament. 4 pp.

FLOTARD to [HON. JOHN MOLESWORTH].

1721, May 31—June 10. London.—About sending pamphlets, poems, political letters "under the names of Cato, Cassius and Brutus," newspapers &c.

The Parliament is continually occupied with the affairs of the Company, but yet its actions are not viewed with favour. The punishment of the guilty is much desired, but there is little appearance of its going as far as it should. Excitement is general. The well-disposed do not know whether to wish for a prolongation of this Parliament for two or three years or for its conclusion in March next at the end of its term. If the former course is taken, it is feared that the people will consider it an infringement of liberty, and this apprehension causes the second course to be preferred. None the less, election disturbances are dreaded in the provinces. 3 pp. *French*.



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Esq.

[LE CONNU ?] to [HON. JOHN MOLESWORTH].

No year [1721], May.—“ On mande par une lettre secrette datée le premier de ce mois de Mai de Brusselle, qu'il ni avoit point a douter ou que le S<sup>r</sup> Knight, dernier cassier de la compagnie du Sud d'Angleterre y avoit été mené en secret d'Anvers, que depuis ce temps les etats de Brabant, s'étant assemblées, on disoit qu'ils ne pourroient consentir a ce qu'il fut transporté, et que la chose avoit été remise à une autre assemblée ; le fils du dit Knight etoit à present enfermé avec son pere sur ce que Monsieur le Resident Leathes a représenté qu'il faisoit des brigues, et qu'en effet la Requete qui a été présentée en son nom etoit tres forte et contenoit une enumeration des Articles des plusieurs Inaugurations, qui portent qu'aucun etranger, réfugié aux Pais Bas, et coupable de quelque crime que ce soit, ne pourra être transporté ailleurs pour etre jugé, mais qu'on luy feroit son procès a Bruxelles ; que cependant il paroissoit que c'est serieusement et tout de bon, que la Cour d'Angleterre presse pour qu'il soit livré, que la lettre de Sa Majesté Brittanique à l'Empereur est si forte, et si pressante, qu'on n'en peut douter la conduite de Knight, chargé de la caisse publique y est traité de crime atroce, et l'on y fait considerer la ruine non seulement d'une infinité de familles, mais aussi la perte du credit publiq, qu'ainsi il paroissoit par toutes les demarches du Resident Anglois, que c'est absolument qu'on veult qu'il soit livré, qu'a ce qu'on disoit, il s'agissoit d'une solde de comte de 800 mille £ sterling, dont le dit Knight pouvoit seul enseigner l'employ en fait, qui est uniquement ce qu'on luy demande. Cette lettre adjoute qu'il avoit lieu d'esperer pourtant qu'il pourra etre livré a certaines conditions, et qu'on n'a que faire convoquer de nouveau encore une fois les Etats de Brabant que du moins le President donnoit cette esperance ; mais que l'on s'etonne que le Ministre d'Angleterre n'ait pas sollicité de l'Empereur même des lettres adressées aux Etats de Brabant ; on croioit que cela pourroit reussir, et qu'ils le livroient à conditions et sans prejudices de leurs privileges pour cette fois la seulement, en egard à l'importance de la chose, et aux consequences si prejudiciables à un bon Alliè de l'Empereur.

Une excuse aussi qu'on avoit de le refuser est que lors que le Regent de France a demandé, il y a environ trois ans, qu'on luy livrat les recoigneurs des monnoyes de France, qu'on avoit surpris a Brusselle, on ne les a point voulu livrer, sous pretexte des mêmes privileges, et on les avoit laissé aller libre, apres les avoir tenu assez longtemps prisonniers ; il y avoit neantmoins tous jours un crime de faux, *Crimen Falsi* d'avoir contrefait le coin de France. 2½ pp. Full copy.

[THE SAME ?] to [THE SAME ?].

1721, June 7 [N.S.]. Turin.—I have noticed that the English Envoy is much puzzled about the great secrecy which is

observed about the sending of an embassy, as well as in other similar state affairs at this Court. He has told me that he did not believe that the sending abroad of persons with so great mystery about the individuals and the time of their departure had for its sole object the marriage of the Prince of Piedmont, and that the great harmony between Spain and France gave him grounds for suspicion, and that if, as was reported to be their intention, the Turks, the Poles, and the Czar entered Germany, he did not doubt but that such an incursion had been settled with Spain and France beforehand, and a result would be another Spanish attempt on Italy.

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He had been informed that Spain had kept in her service all the troopships, which had served for Africa, under the pretext of reinforcing the garrison of Porto Longone, that the prospects of peace in Europe were very distant and a period of confusion was at hand. This Court cannot well remain neutral, but he can as yet form no idea which side it will take. He asked me, if I heard anything on this subject, to communicate it to him.

I judge this discussion sufficiently momentous (*bedenkelyk*) to report.  $1\frac{1}{2}$  pp. *Dutch*. [*Apparently an extract copied from despatches of Dutch minister at Turin.*]

ALESSANDRO GALILEI to [HON. JOHN MOLESWORTH].

1721, June 13 [N.S.]. Florence.—Promising to see to the regulation of a watch or clock (*orologio*), and discussing his prospects of success in England. He has followed his correspondent's advice, especially as to studying architecture and the making of aqueducts and fountains. He has had great experience, having charge of the fountains of the G. D. [Grand Duke ?] and those of Florence. He has also studied in France and has a knowledge of the architecture of theatres.  $2\frac{1}{2}$  pp. *Italian*.

MRS. M. STANLEY to her nephew [HON. JOHN MOLESWORTH].

No year [1721], June 7. Writtle Park.—. . . "Things have gone so indifferently amongst us that I still hoped it would mend, and that I might have better news in case I deferred writing for a post or two; we live still in hopes, but our great affair is not come to a conclusion, so there can be no certainty how far we are like to be losers, gainers none can be, who have not made their markets already; but I am amongst the set of the patient, having not contributed to my own ruin by making bargains and 'tis (generally speaking) those only who fail prodigiously, and both wish and endeavour to bring all into confusion to revenge themselves for their particular disappointments. I am extreme sorry that a near friend of ours is plausibly seduced to side with this party, it has occasioned a breach never to be made up, I fear, though old acquaintance, friendship and some good offices should

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have persuaded the contrary. You see which way I am byas'd by my manner of relating this misfortune and I think I have not been guided partially, but pure justice has inclined me to think well of the great man, that has been prodigiously wronged and blasted in most scurrilous papers. I have sometimes thought it happy you were away, for had you not agreed in opinion with some folks, you would have disoblged either them or their master, so 'tis better as 'tis for awhile till these storms blow over."

Personal gossip. Mr. Pulteney has given his son the house he lived in at St. James's. Poor Bysse is retired to Breckenstone. Lady Charlot McCarty is married to Mr. Warr, my Lord Delaware's son, unknown to any. 'Twas carried on at Lord Hartford's in town, and she went with them for a month to the country, as she said, and there she was privately married. 3 pp.

ALLIOTTS, Ensign (*Port' Insegna*) in the Regiment of  
Rehbinder, to ———.

1721, June 23 [N.S.].—The regiment is deprived of a minister and has no expectations of getting one, so that we are now excluded from all religious attendance. For this reason the lieutenant-colonel and the major have resigned, as you know. As a refugee from France, and one who prefers his religion to every advantage, I wish to follow their example and live where my religion would be permitted, particularly in England. I would wish you to ask the Signor Envoy to help me to obtain some subsistence. 2½ pp. *Italian*.

LORD FERRARD to VISCOUNT MOLESWORTH, at Goodwin's,  
near St. Dunstan's Church, Fleet Street.

1721, June 14. Beaulieu.—Private affairs &c. "Does our great kinsman [Pulteney?] look as big as formerly, and is he the factotum still at Court? for people here talk diversely of that matter, and I am asked many questions about him that I cannot resolve."

I would have waited upon My Lady "but that I have not been able to stir by reason of great numbers of boils that came out all over my body, particular on my hands, legs and feet, so that I fancied myself like the picture of *Job upon the Dunghill*, as you see it hung up in many alehouses. . . . As for money, this plaguy South Sea has scarce left us sufficient to go to market. What relief we are likely to hope from our bank I know not and I should be very proud to have your sentiments upon that matter, for it is variously spoke of." I beg you will be so kind to bring me two pair of the best spectacles. "You know my age and therefore want no further directions." 2½ pp. *Seal*.

[R. CHAN. VEGGEN?] to [HON. JOHN MOLESWORTH].

1721, June 26 [N.S.]. Turin.—Private affairs, apparently requesting repayment of a loan. 3½ pp. *French*.



ALESSANDRO GALILEI to [HON. JOHN MOLESWORTH].

M. L. S.  
Clements,  
Esq.

1721, July 11 [N.S.]. Florence.—Reporting that he has received from Leghorn a parcel containing the *orologio*, which he will observe and regulate.  $1\frac{1}{2}$  pp. *Italian*.

DE FLEURY to [HON. JOHN MOLESWORTH].

1721, Aug. 3 [N.S.]. De La Vigne Des Selves.—Inquiring after his health and recommending a servant. 2 pp. *French*.

D. P. [DANIEL PULTENEY?] to [HON. JOHN MOLESWORTH].

1721, July 27. Cockpit.—“I have not yet had the opportunity of speaking to Lord C[arteret?] in the manner you desired; but in the meantime I can tell you that I have reason to believe His Lordship resented pretty much your father’s appearing so very warmly as he did in the House against the treaty His Lordship made with Sweden; your father was very much warmer on this occasion than any of the Tories, and I think he said something against the maker of the treaty as if he ought to be called to account for it; I believe His Lordship was the more touched at this, because he expected rather a contrary treatment from his kindness to your brother, who was with him in Sweden; I don’t suppose that he will impute to you anything he dislikes in your father, but if it should occasion some coolness, you will not be surprised. . . . We expect to be prorogued to-morrow for 2 or 3 days, and then shall meet only to dispatch the bill for the several resolutions relating to public credits, which were laid before the King yesterday in an address by the whole House.” . . .  $2\frac{1}{2}$  pp. [On the same sheet is a draft of a certificate that 100 cases of wine, coming from Beaune by way of Chambery, are for the use of the English Envoy.]

MICHEL GIUSTI [?] to [HON. JOHN MOLESWORTH].

1721, Aug. 8 [N.S.]. Florence.—Discussing proposal to bring his company [to Turin?] to produce certain operas, and mentioning the success of his *Tito Manlio*, which has been approved, not only in Italy, but in Bavaria, where the Elector has had a copy made of the parts and the libretto. His operas have also been produced at Venice and Leghorn.

600 or 650 *luigi* would provide travelling expenses and maintenance for his company of *virtuosi* and *virtuose*, and he would expect a present for himself as a reward for giving up his business. 4 pp. *Italian*.

VISCOUNT MOLESWORTH to LADY MOLESWORTH, at Mr. Henry’s, Dublin.

1721, July 29. Mortelock.—. . . “Our Parliament is to be prorogued to-day for 4 or 5 days only, that we may have another short session to do more mischief.”

M. L. S.  
Clements,  
Esq.

Remarks as to non-arrival of letters. "'Tis a great misfortune to lose two letters of business at such a time. I wish their fingers cut off who intercepted them."

I know not how to get anything to Lady Forbes. Her conservation is "entirely among the High Jacks." "I can imagine but one way, and if that fails me, I am at an utter loss. I must enquire after My Lady Donegall's lodgings, who entertains all the Jacobite parsons about town, who dare not show their heads anywhere else for treason; and if I cannot hear of her among them, I despair. . . . I believe our whole multitude will turn Jacobites in a very few months more, for never was such a general dissatisfaction, nor half so much ground given for it. God help us all."

My little country lodging costs me 16s. a week. "I believe I shall not stay many weeks in it, for my bed is very indifferent, though clear of fleas, I think, and my landlady has never a maid-servant in her house. People are poor and live after a strange rate here, and much discontented, insomuch that one can scarce find a set of Whigs at a feast or ordinary meal, who will drink the King's health." 2 $\frac{3}{4}$  pp. *Seal*.

ALESSANDRO GALILEI to [HON. JOHN MOLESWORTH].

1720, Aug. 10 [N.S.]. Florence.—Thanking, on behalf of Pandolfini, for *orologio da tavola*, which Molesworth has presented to latter. 1 $\frac{1}{2}$  pp. *Italian*.

DE CAROLI to [HON. JOHN MOLESWORTH].

1721, Aug. 15 [N.S.]. Turin.—Expressing surprise that despatches had gone by another route than that of Lyons, and professing a desire to take the utmost care of the despatches of ministers of foreign powers, and particularly of those of England. 1 $\frac{1}{4}$  pp. *French*.

PANDOLFO PANDOLFINI to [HON. JOHN MOLESWORTH].

1721, Aug. 17 [N.S.]. Florence.—Expressions of thanks for present of a watch, including some Latin verses on the subject.

I must express my very great admiration of English mechanical ingenuity. A watch of this kind was once made by "*Signor Ignazio Inglese*," and a portable *orologio solare*, which could be carried by voyagers, was ordered by King William, who, however, died, and the watch was bought by an English nobleman and presented to Signor Magalotti. I quote this example to show you how rare the manufacture is. 4 pp. *Italian*.

VISCOUNT MOLESWORTH to [HON. JOHN MOLESWORTH].

1721, Aug. 15, O.S. London.—"Our second short session of Parliament here ended last week, after our having remained assembled 9 months, and our members in the House of Commons

(which should be above 550) reduced to about 75 upon great occasions: this, and the work we were a-doing made so many malicious people upbraid us with the odious title of the Rump, with somewhat greater show of reason than they did so about 4 or 5 years ago. I wish I could tell you that the discontents were abated, or that credit (by which name stockjobbing is still honested) was likely to be raised. If one durst rely upon the skill of the ministry, who have put these hopes (in words) into His Majesty's last speech, credit will rise, before Christmas at furthest, say some, never, say others, or (which is to the same effect) not till direct and plain true honesty comes into fashion."

M. L. S.  
Clements,  
Esq.

Account of illness, which is thought to be due rather to strangury than stone. "I do not think myself able to undergo the fatigue of a journey to Ireland and another parliamentary campaign there (which is to begin on the 25th instant), especially since they tell us that this present English Parliament is to sit again in the beginning of November next. . . . I will not undertake to send you any news, though I know by experience how little of that kind, which is worth anything, a public minister has from the offices: you must even be contend to wrap up yourself in ignorance, and have an implicit faith in what our Secretaries and their *commis* are pleased to send you. I need not give you a reason for this. One thing I am sure they will not tell you, either because they really cannot, or are resolved to show for once that they can keep a secret, and that is whether they will have a new parliament at the natural death of this (in March next), or will continue the old one. The first is the desire of all the boroughs for reasons which you will readily think of, in which case I believe you have some cause rather to think of staying where you are than of being elected, if you could be. The example of your friend Pulteney shows what an option would be laid before you. . . .

To-morrow your mother and I have had *irruptam copulam* for 45 complete years, and have undergone together a great many hardships, both public and private, have had 17 children, whereof 9, I hope, are alive and well. 'Tis enough! and what very few can say in these parts of the world, and I ought to be content with it."

Lockyer will spend his summer at Hornby, where there is "a small marmoratorio with a tea table. I am looking for a little retirement somewhere on the banks of the Thames, to which I can go by boat, any other way of carriage being as yet very troublesome to me."

Your brother, the colonel, is worse used than any of us. "I wonder they have not some politic considerations in regard to a family of 7 grown sons, in health and strength and no fools. In all my course of reading such a sort of family has always been regardable by people of thought, even in countries much fuller of people and more united than ours is: and 'tis



M. L. S. our faults if we do not make it so. Adieu, dear Jack, my  
 Clements, love and blessing to your wife, and God send you to be  
 Esq. prolific." 3 pp.

ANNA ZIGNONI CORBETTA to [HON. JOHN MOLESWORTH].

1721, Sept. 2. [N.S.]. Milan.—Informing him that she received "*la boiette* [*boîte* ?] *Rosoli*" and has had it placed in the chamber of the Countess Da Clelia Borromea, as he desired. She has not yet heard the result, but says "*pour ce que j'ai appris Monsieur le Conte il s'en ait d'abord apersue que ca venoit de vos mains.*" 1½ pp. French.

LORD FERRARD to his [half-]brother, [VISCOUNT MOLESWORTH].

1721, Aug. 26. Beaulieu.—. . . "As to Lord Beaumont I will have his name put out, or I will complain to the House, and as to the Bank I will do as you direct, and, in order to it, have writ to My Lady to get the two hundred pound ready that must be paid at the subscription, which will begin about a fortnight hence, as I am informed from Dublin."

Remarks as to method of travelling. "I was in hopes that a chair between two horses, such as Lord Galway did, and Lord Loftus uses, might have been a very easy conveyance. I am sure it is much easier than a chair carried between two men. I know not what spirit you might raise if you were amongst us, but I am morally certain that without you we shall lug our chains along like slaves as we are, for which reason I shall trouble myself very little, unless it be to serve you or bring in an appeal if there be any, and that I am resolved to do if there be occasion, unless I have your advice to the contrary.

The paper you sent me is nobly bold, which makes me long to see the rest of it, which I will hope for with patience. I make no doubt, my dear Lord, if you were here but you would be chosen one of the directors, if you had the least inclinations that way, and that you would give leave to your friends to assure the company that you would serve if elected, and, as to that particular, I beg your immediate answer because, unknown to myself, I am appointed one of the Commissioners for taking subscriptions, and I hope we are not yet so depraved (whatever we may be another year) but we shall have some regard to honesty. I thank my dear Lord for giving me his proxy, but that by a rule of the House cannot be after a prorogation, till you have once sat in the House, but I will be better informed when I go up, for what I say now is only by an old memory." . . .

"Dear brother, you have stood your ground nobly and all that mixture, as you call it, of good and evil is no more than a true noble Roman courage, that neither rewards or threatenings can change; long may you live to be the honour and

comfort of your family and all good men, and I am sure, when you die, your very enemies will reverence your memory : and now, my dear Lord, I am just going to take a vomit. . . . When I had finished what is above written I went and took my vomit, which I had no sooner swallowed than Lord Boyn came to see me ; he stayed by me during the operation, which was but just over, when I was taken with a violent fit of my ague, so that between the two I was most heartily fatigued. Lord Boyn gives you his humble service. I showed him the preamble, which he liked mightily and longs for the rest. He seems much of your mind as to Parliamentary affairs and had he known how we were to [have] been used, somebody else should have worn the fool's coat for him, and so we say all. He went to see my hopyard and likes it much. I am promised a plentiful crop if the weather proves good : there are a world of gentlemen that are preparing ground for the same business so that I hope in a little time we may save the nation many a thousand pound yearly ; thank Your Lordship for putting us in the way." 4 pp.

M. L. S.  
Clements,  
Esq.

ANTONIO MARIA SALVINI to [HON. JOHN MOLESWORTH].

1721, Sept. 12 [N.S.]. Florence.—Stating that he has, in accordance with letter received, desired Senatore Pandolfini and Sig. Gio. Lorenzo Pucci to judge the statues that Montanti has made. Montanti desires that the affair should be settled, and is in need of money. 1½ pp. *Italian*.

HON. JOHN MOLESWORTH to the MARQUIS DEL BORGO.

1721, Sept. 14 [N.S. ?]. De La Cassine.—A letter of thanks for the King's marks of favour and the Marquis's services in connection with some matter. 1 p. *Draft. French*.

HON. JOHN MOLESWORTH to LORD [TOWNSHEND ?].

No date (written on back of preceding letter).—"The honour I lately had of being in your province and receiving your commands gives me a sort of right, or at least a pretence, to claim Your Lordship's protection in an affair of great moment to me. The report of the new regulation of the Civil List having reached me, I laid before My Lord Carteret several considerations showing that it would be very prejudicial to me, and as I have not the least doubt of His Lordship's doing me justice in representing them, I think it unnecessary to give Your Lordship the trouble of a repetition. It will be sufficient to remind Your Lordship that I resigned a place at the Board of Trade upon the promise of the additional pay as Plenipotentiary and other encouragements given me by Mr. Craggs ; I should have been very unwilling to quit that secure post for so uncertain and expensive a one as this would be, without that addition, having before suffered in my fortune on the like occasion, and therefore declined the same honour in the beginning of His Majesty's reign.

M. L. S. "However, My Lord, had this rule been general, as hard  
*Clements,* as my particular case might have been proved, I should not  
*Esq.* have presumed to imagine that an exception should be made  
 in my favour ; but I am since told that the whole weight of this  
 rigorous economy is like to fall on Mr. Worseley and myself.  
 What that gentleman's sense may be of the proceeding, I  
 cannot tell, but I own, My Lord, that to be distinguished in  
 such a manner adds a great deal to my mortification, and  
 whatever turn I may give it, will very much diminish my credit  
 at this Court, which must think I could not be noted by this  
 mark of His Majesty's displeasure, unless I had deserved it by  
 some ill conduct. I am in hopes that when it appears how  
 inconsiderable this saving will be to His Majesty and how  
 detrimental to me, Your Lordship's favourable representations,  
 joined with Lord Carteret's, will obtain the continuation of my  
 appointments as they were first allowed me, since 'tis not  
 now in my power to alter my expense proportionably to my  
 salary, as it would stand by this reduction." 1 p. *Draft*  
*with corrections.*

PAOLO QUINRADI SACCHIELLI [?] to [HON. JOHN MOLESWORTH].

1721, Sept. 15 [N.S.]. Turin.—Asking for punctual payments  
 of some money due, as writer has to meet engagements to a  
 lady, his creditress, on the approaching *Santo Michele* [Michael-  
 mas Day ?].  $\frac{1}{2}$  p. *Italian.*

HON. JOHN MOLESWORTH to LORD ———.

1721, Sept. 17, N.S. Turin.—Further draft of letter on  
 same subject as undated letter on p. 321.  $\frac{1}{4}$  p.

The SAME.

No date (on same sheet as preceding).—Drafts in English  
 and French of a testimonial as to the courage, capacity &c.  
 especially at Ramillies, of Col. R. M. [Richard Molesworth].  
 $\frac{3}{4}$  p. *Apparently to be signed by the Duke of Marlborough, and*  
*used as a recommendation at foreign Courts.*

LADY MOLESWORTH to LORD MOLESWORTH, at Mr. Goodwin's,  
 Fleet Street, London.

1721, Sept. 7. Chester.—Reporting progress of her  
 journey.  $\frac{1}{2}$  p. *Seal.*

M. B. ANGROGNE to [HON. JOHN] MOLESWORTH.

1721, Sept. 20 [N.S.].—I will wait on you on Monday  
 after dinner at the house of General de Rehbinden, and you  
 will only have to ask of me and I shall go anywhere you  
 please.  $\frac{1}{2}$  p. *French.*



[COL. RICHARD MOLESWORTH] to [HON. JOHN] MOLESWORTH. *M. L. S. Clements, Esq.*

1721, Sept. 11, O.S. London.—. . . . "I must not conceal from you (though I hate to be the harbinger of ill news) that Eckersall says he greatly fears the late additional supply granted to the Civil List will hardly reach any of the ministers abroad, and, in short, that he has but cold hopes from the Treasury."

Complaints of treatment at the hands of "the General"  
[Lord Molesworth].

Sir Jerome Bowes is actually arrived to all the perfections that was ever proposed or desired. "Since my last I have had a conference on his subject with Sir Isaac Newton, who says he will examine him, and if he answers my description (as I doubt not but he will) communicate him to the Royal Society who do not meet, it seems, till sometime next month. . . . I must freely tell you my sense of one circumstance relating to this affair, which is, that in giving it to the world I must absolutely appear single, and not with my Whaccum at my back. What a field would there otherwise be for the jibers and sneerers (a numerous race) who, when they had recovered their first surprise at Col. M.'s ushering a thing of this nature into the world, would exercise their wit to some purpose when they found a colleague in the case, and could not fail to apply that witty saying of Lady Dochester's on another occasion, *Doctor Garth and I can cure a fever*. I have not yet opened my sentiments of this matter to honest Whaccum, who I verily believe will by no means ride nesty, however, that it may go down the smoother with him, as I know he has an entire deference to your opinion in everything, I believe it would not be amiss if you writ him a letter to this effect. . . . As to profits I intend he shall be absolutely his own carver. I must tell you, by the by (and I don't say it by way of claim for myself or exclusion of him), that almost the whole conduct of the thing, but particularly this last form of it, which has proved the only successful one, has been entirely my own. Should he appear with me in the publication of it, I should infallibly be robbed even of that part in it that is justly my due."

What was said in a former letter "was not meant as an accusation of any body directly to, bring in the Pr[etende]r, though I must tell you, by the by, there is nothing I should not think a desperate set of statesmen capable of, made more desperate by the ills they have committed, and who must therefore at any rate put it out of the power of an injured nation to resent; which they will never think themselves out of danger of, as long as the constitution holds, and there are any remains of liberty. Should that method therefore, or any other, happen to fall in with their avarice and ambition, or become necessary to their security, I promise you it would not be stuck at for conscience sake. 'Tis confidently reported

*M. L. S. Clements, Esq.* that there is a double marriage intended between the two crowns. Are folks mad enough to concur in this, too, and plainly to conspire against the liberty of the rest of Europe? But men involved in guilt may be forced to an unlimited complaisance. The Emperor, they say, is endeavouring to fortify himself by alliances with some Northern powers: he's in the right on't; it seems to stand him upon. The civilities of our new friends for the Chevalier seem mysterious, and demand the utmost attention to penetrate the meaning of them." . . . 4 pp.

[COL. RICHARD MOLESWORTH] to [HON. JOHN] MOLESWORTH.

1721, Sept. 14. London.—. . . "For news since my last I must tell you that the Bishop of Bangor [Benjamin Hoadly] is removed to Hereford. I'me afraid he has got into the mill and is turned perfect miller. Our friend Dan Pulteney is made a Lord of the Admiralty, and Sir John Hubbard succeeds him at the Board of Trade. It is yet doubted whether they will come to new elections, or the same Parliament be continued, though some steps of the ministers and their confidants towards cultivating their interest seem to denote the former."

Discussion about going to Ireland, "not to Dublin or Breckdenston, but to some remote parts in the north, where I would contrive to employ my time as usefully as such a retirement could possibly admit of viz. in all sort of practick, as well as speculative, geometry, surveying, levelling, map-making &c. and perhaps some bodily exercises too." Mr. Flotard often invites me to send by his means those letters I would least have seen, "but I must desire you would inform me to what degree *you* do, or would have *me* confide in him, and on what such confidence is founded. I presume he [is] one, whose practice it has been to convey intelligence, and who knows on which side lie [his] strongest engagements?"  $2\frac{1}{2}$  pp. *Seal*.

[THE SAME] to the SAME.

1721, Sept. 24, O.S. London.—I received an answer to the letter, "in which I gave you a description, and a sort of sketch of Sir Jerome.

That degree of equality and similitude you mention you will find upon further reflection not to be absolutely requisite for, if each end hold equal to itself (as the same motion, repeated under all the same circumstances, must constantly be), it matters not whether the two be equal to each other or no; for the sum of the two (though unequal parts) will always be the same; as  $3 + 5$  is the same thing as  $4 + 4$ . However, for symmetry's sake, these parts are made as equal and alike as they well can, and to the eye appear exactly so. As for the exterior air, that is effectually excluded, for wherever the different parts join, or penetrate into each other, they are so fitted with neat brass screws, that the air can by no

means get through, especially when these joints are laid over with a close kind of cement, which is no way porous. The two little cones are thus communicated; each cone, when it is blown at the glasshouse, has a short bit of a pipe drawn out of the side on't, which two bits are afterwards joined by a brass pipe, each extremity of which opens like the mouth of a trumpet and embraces and covers the little bits that proceed from the cones, and all these joints are likewise laid over with the foresaid cement." . . .

M. L. S.  
Clements,  
Esq.

"You surprise me strangely with what you tell me of their intending to stop your Plenipotentiary's pay. . . . Both characters [Envoys Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary] were given you as an equivalent for a good place (which you had from your father), you gave up in exchange for 'em, and at that time were scarce thought so by your friends, who thought the change of climate might contribute to your health, or had never consented to such a bad bargain. And now half that pretended equivalent must be docked off, for no reason that I can see, except that they are bent upon heaping continual *avances* [offenses?] upon the family." . . . 3 pp. *Seal*.

E. BURGESS to [HON. JOHN MOLESWORTH].

1721, Oct. 4, N.S. Venice.—Your obliging letter of the 13th "is writ in the spirit and with the virtue of the ancient Romans, and is worthy of the eldest son of Cato. . . .

This republic is at present under some apprehensions of a rupture with the Porte, upon account of a scuffle that happened here some months ago between the populace and some Dulcignots, in which ten or a dozen of those varlets were killed. It is certain they richly deserved their fate, for they murdered 4 or 5 innocent persons in the open streets, before the people took up arms, and are everywhere the most insolent and bloody villains on the face of the earth. However, the Grand Vizier has sent for the Ambassador of the Republic, and talked to him in very rough terms, and it may cost 'em a good sum of money to make up the matter, for they are very much afraid of a war with the Turks, and under greater apprehensions for Corfu and their other islands, than for all their *terra firma*. 2½ pp.

[CAMILLA COSTANZA SAZIENZA?] to [HON. JOHN MOLESWORTH].

1721, Oct. 16 [N.S.].—Complaining that he has not answered her letter. She had been very anxious at night, fearing he was sick, but found next day that he had written to other friends. She hints that he only keeps up the correspondence for political reasons. She hears him distinguished in common conversation from the other envoys as being the *virtuoso*. She refers to Pandolfini's *orologio*, and is jealous of his being a more faithful correspondent to Pandolfini than he is to her. 5½ pp. *Italian*.



M. L. S.  
Clements,  
Esq.

W. [WALTER] MOLESWORTH to his brother, HON. JOHN  
MOLESWORTH.

1721, Nov. 9. London.—. . . “The only politic remark I shall make is upon the *London Journals*, which, I am told, have been sent to you ; I believe you will be of my opinion upon reading them, that these are sometimes silly, sometimes false assertions and conclusions, frequently very bitter personal reflections and applications, which, supposing them true, never did good to any cause. All this I have heard my father own, and yet I know the whole load of odium lies upon him, and the consequence of it is that his family may starve for anything that either the Ministers or he will do to prevent it. This comes of engaging in a paper, where many people broach their several sentiments or humors ; if it happens that there is anything faulty in any of them, the blame is constantly laid upon the most eminent of the persons concerned. There came out one of them t’other day containing an assertion about the Swedish treaty, which my father said was not defensible, and would ruin the credit of the paper ; at the same time he protested solemnly he had not writ one this half year, nor ever was the author of any personal or scurrilous reflections, which, however, I know, has enraged the ministers, and particularly My Lord S[underland ?] against him to the greatest degree. . . . There was a motion made in the House, which was seconded by my father, for reducing the army to the old establishment ; it was carried by many voices in the negative, however, it is thought they will not be able to find pretences for keeping it long, so that I am in a thousand anxieties lest I should be set once more adrift. I had almost forgot to tell you that a print of my father is lately published with four lines out of Lucan (his character of Cato) very wretchedly translated\*. Mr. Addison’s works are come out, I find you are a subscriber and suppose you have commissioned somebody to take up your book. There is little new in it except a few verses, a short, but wholly new, discourse upon the Christian Religion, and a discourse upon medals. You will find a very pretty preface of Mr. Tickell’s and a fine copy of verses by the same in a letter to My Lord Warwick upon the death of Mr. Addison. There is also a fine copy of verses upon the discourse on Medals, which is quite a new subject and very prettily treated by Mr. Pope. . . . I don’t know whether you are at all acquainted with Mr. Tickell, if you be not, I am sure you would be extremely pleased to be so, as he is one of the prettiest gentlemen we have, not to speak of him as a poet, wherein, if I be not mistaken, he will make as great a figure at least as any of his contemporaries. He has more of the inventive part (which I take to be the essential of a poet) than any of them ; as for the rest, bating descriptions, it is only a parcel of fine sonorous words ranged in a regular order, and is comprehended in the word versification. . . .

\* The print here referred to is a mezzotint, engraved by Peter Pelham.

Mr. Law you will know is come over here, but perhaps you don't know they are like to make a rout about it in the House of Lords. He has not yet seen the King, nor any of the Ministers, at least, publicly, and Sir John Norris seems to be in disgrace for bringing him over ; however, some imagine all this to be grimace." 3 pp. *Seal. Sketch of shield with motto "Foy Devoir" on back.*

*M. L. S.  
Clements,  
Esq.*

HON. JOHN MOLESWORTH to his father, VISCOUNT MOLESWORTH.

1721, Dec. 10, N.S. Turin.—I owe a great deal to My Lord Carteret for the happy turn my affairs have taken. "It is certainly the effect of His Lordship's powerful intercession, no less than of His Majesty's bounty, and even of the concurrence of several in the ministry, whom Your Lordship does not perhaps suspect of any great kindness for your family. . . . The grace of this favour is mightily heightened by the request My Lord Carteret has made me in return for it : His Lordship desires that I will take Bysse and breed him up to business that he may be fit to answer His Lordship's kind designs for him."

Remarks as to Bysse's outfit. It is not requisite he should appear fine. "All that is necessary at present is that he be provided with one clean and whole suit of clothes and another coarse and warm one to travel in, with a greatcoat to wrap him up : his stock of linen (if he have any) to be made up to a dozen of shirts of pretty good and white Irish holland."

I cannot say Coote "follows the law with the same application as he might at the Temple, yet he is not idle : he reads every day something relating to his future profession, and in the meantime improves in some accessory qualifications perhaps not entirely foreign from it. If I knew where impudence could be purchased, it would be of great use to him : there used to be no dearth of that commodity in Courts, and if he have the luck to pick up any tolerable share of it this winter, I am of opinion that with the French (which he is master of) a little Italian, some logic, pretty good classic learning, sound sense, no contemptible tincture of the Civil Law, and two years' study at the Temple with diligent attendance at the bar, he may make a figure in Chancery : the Common Law is, I fear, too plodding a business for his constitution as well as for his age and impatience to be in a way of getting something."

I think Mr. Woodyear an unfit person to fill the Edlington living. I cannot deny he has good parts and learning, "but for certain social qualities and for humility and a grateful temper, (I am sorry if I wrong him but) I fear they must not be expected. He has been treated with too much familiarity in the family to think that there is any difference between us, but what is extremely to his advantage : and when he finds himself armed with credentials from Heaven and the Ecclesiastical Authority on earth to back them, it would be very extraordinary if he grew more modest. Mr. Battie paints his friend as one who would much better answer the true ends



M. L. S.  
Clements,  
Esq.

of a country rector ; he has an estate of his own, and will not be forced to squeeze the poor tenants for small tithes ; Mr. Battie says he is a tolerable scholar and a good-natured, conversable man, has a family, lives well and can now and then give one a dish of meat at his house." If Your Lordship is under no engagements, I should be obliged if you will give the preference to Battie's friend, to whom I promised it as far as it was in my power.

"I rejoice to see so many authentic attestations to the beauties of Breckdenston, which, even in description makes a great figure, and in reality must be a Paradise. . . . As for statues and urns, it is of them, as of pictures, that good copies are better than scurvy originals : 500*l.* would go but a little way in such ware made by the best hands here, besides which, freight would mount very high ; whereas there are very tolerable things to be purchased at High [Hyde ?] Park Corner, near at hand, and of which the very lead will yield something in case the figure chance to be spoilt. I remember some niches at the corners of the walls in the parterre : if Your Lordship intend to place any statues there, I suppose they will be Fauns and Satyrs, or at least some of those pastoral figures of shepherds and shepherdesses, which I see in the road to Hide Park : the same will also fit the centres in the wildernesses, for I do not know whether any *Dii Termini* are to be had ready made. Venus, or any other graceful statues, will best stand in the middle of grass plots &c. One thing must be observed in the placing statues in niches, that whereas it is common in England to plaster and whitewash those niches, it ought not to be so : the ground or plaster should be greyish or yellowish, of the colour of freestone, and on one side, *ad arbitrium*, which you suppose opposite to the light, it should be strongly shadowed with brown ochre, that the statues, being white, may appear, even at a distance, to come forth from the wall, and not, by being of the same colour, be confounded with it. You will not be approved in this by English critics : we are mighty fond of whitewash, as may be seen by the little pitiful white rails round our best seats, and by the painting our fine stone pillars of the porticoes belonging to churches : they had e'en as good been originally of wood, well primed. Your fountains will be a great beauty to the gardens and to the country : those called basins may be fitted up at small expense ; the bottoms and sides are here built with good brick, the margins may be of a small cornish [cornice ?] in freestone, which, if you send the diameters of your basins, may be made cheap at Bristol and transported at an easy rate. The fountains on the hillside, and that at Knocksiddan will yield variety, their situations requiring different ornaments : that on the hillside, standing in a grove, must be grotesque, and, upon the decline of a hill, its source must be pursued till you find that, cutting the hill down perpendicular, the spout would burst out about navel high of a man : that perpendicular



must be then faced with a sort of building, which I am about drawing a sketch of, but have not yet finished : in a post or two I will send it. M. L. S.  
Clements,  
Esq.

The spring at Knocksiddan, lying horizontal, will become a little jet, which, by different tops upon the pipe, will vary itself into stars, sheets, or showers of rain, as you please, or spout directly up, as is the common way. Men of sense will not think your inscription to Sanctus Columba either superstitious or Popish : you may be accused indeed of a design to reconcile yourself to High Church : the first motto *Fies nobilium* &c. is very proper : the other *infirmi capiti* &c. is liable to a joke, besides an ugly idea at the latter end of it ; in its stead I would offer *Splendidior vitro*. The Greek motto will agree very well with the other fountain under the house, upon the side of the hill, its situation in a gloomy grove authorizing an air of mystery. All this, though to avoid circumlocution I advance in a decisive way, is submitted to Your Lordship's better taste.

The family is, thank God, very well, except Smith, a nephew of Major Doyle's, who obstinately, against the advice of the whole family, locked himself up with a great pan of charcoal and died in the night, a martyr to wilfulness." 8 pp.

COOTE MOLESWORTH to his father, VISCOUNT MOLESWORTH.

1721, Dec. 20, N.S. Turin.—Explanations of not having written.

"The snows are already fallen here, which we esteem a great happiness, both because they are the best barriers against the plague, and because the snowy winters are accounted the most healthy.

His Royal Highness the Prince of Piedmont is preparing to take his diversion this afternoon in sledges upon the snow, accompanied by the Court and nobility, and our ladies are to be placed incognito in a balcony to see this unusual sight." 3 pp.

[HON. JOHN MOLESWORTH ?] to [COUNTESS CLELIA BORROMEAE?].

No date [1721 ?].—Letter of compliment in answer to a letter reproving him for not continuing to correct her letters.

"Whenever a new shining constellation shall be discovered, the votes of all true philosophers will concur with mine in naming those stars *Stellae Borromeae*. 'Tis true they must be endued with more than ordinary lustre to deserve that appellation, and will run the hazard of being obscured by the islands of that name, while Clelia inhabits them." &c. 1½ pp. *Draft, with corrections.*

[DANIEL PULTENEY ?] to [HON. JOHN] MOLESWORTH.

No date [1721 ?].—. . . "You will see by the votes, which, I suppose, you have sent you from the office, that the

M. L. S. House is now upon considering proper means to restore public  
*Clements,* credit; everyone almost, who wishes to have it restored,  
*Esq.* seems sensible this has been deferred too long; the means, however, are not so readily agreed to, as the necessity of the thing; people are apt to think that, where their own interest lies, there public credit is chiefly concerned, and this leads us into the distinctions and regards to particular cases, when, in my opinion, it is not possible to determine who are the greatest sufferers, and therefore the relief must be applied to the whole, if we would avoid partiality; I thought, too, that the first consideration should have been to do something to please the people in general, by easing them of some burdensome tax, as that on candles, and the matter might have been managed so as to give the King the opportunity of recommending such a popular act; this seemed to be necessary, not only with respect to the elections for the next parliament, but to consequences more important and, I fear, not very distant. But what can we hope for, when in a time of common calamity and common danger we look only to ourselves and are divided by private resentments, by ambition, and by avarice; I must own to you that our misfortunes, which I heartily lamented, do not, however, touch me so much as our behaviour under them; we might retrieve the former, if the latter was as it ought to be.

We have the news of your choice of a Pope; I expect with impatience your observations upon it, to know what turn it may give to the affairs in Italy; for that, I fancy, is likely to be the first scene of action." 3 pp.

A. COMBE, Pastor, to [HON. JOHN MOLESWORTH].

No date [about 1721].—Appeal for help on behalf of the *pauvres fideles du Pragelas*, and the common Protestant cause, which they sustain. Each day sees new trials arise among them. "Although I am some leagues distant from their country, the constant evidence of a great number of honourable persons proves only too well that their evils are extreme, and that, without prompt and efficacious remedies, their religion will perish in this country." . . . 2½ pp. *French*.

MRS. C. TICHBORNE to her father, LORD MOLESWORTH, at Breckdenston.

1722, Jan. 1. London.—Private affairs.

"As to politics, I enter very little into them. I do not wonder the plot should be but obscurely transmitted to you: since it would certainly be imprudent to declare what is already discovered, till enough be discovered: the Bishop of Rochester is very boisterous in his confinement, and a few days ago quarrelled with one Capt. Williamson, an officer of the Tower, for not allowing him to whisper with a gentleman that came to visit him, on which the bishop immediately took the captain

by the collar and threw him down and beat him prodigiously. The captain told him he did not know how to defend himself against a bishop and a madman, but he would represent that usage where it was proper. This shows a brave warlike disposition. They talk of some changes in the ministry, but I have only common fame for my author. Lord Burlington, they say, is to be King of Ireland, Lord Cartwright, Groom of the Stole, and Mr. Will Polteny, Secretary of State; what others this will produce is not yet known. Lord Carlisle is put out of his employment already, and Lord Lincoln succeeds him."  $3\frac{1}{2}$  pp.

M. L. S.  
Clements,  
Esq.

WILLIAM MOLESWORTH to his brother [HON. JOHN MOLESWORTH].

1721-2, Jan. 18. Dublin.—Private affairs &c.

"I am beginning to collect your rents for you here." 2 pp.

MR. MANNING to the SWISS CONFEDERATE CANTONS.

1722, Feb. 25 [N.S. ?]. Berne.—Formal and complimentary letter of adieu on his being recalled from his post as minister.  $3\frac{1}{2}$  pp. Copy. French.

[CAMILLA COSTANZA SAZIENZA ?] to [HON. JOHN MOLESWORTH ?].

1722, Feb. 27 [N.S.].—I must express my very great thanks for the crucifix, which all my friends admire, and for all your generosity. I have been able to give my sister clothes. I am hoping also to send you a portrait of myself. It was taken under some difficulty, as men are not admitted into this house with the same freedom as women, and I had to stand for the artist at a barred window. The painter is a friend of my singing master. He was a protégé of the late Prince Ferdinand, and was called away from painting me, to paint the Electress. He has not succeeded with the *veli* [bonnet-strings?]. They only know here how to paint curls.

The crucifix lacks the crown, but I am making a "crown of thorns" of gilded bronze. I would like the letters to be put on it, which signify *Jesus Nazarenus Rex Judaeorum*, [I.N.R.I.], which may be interpreted, for those who need it, *Io Non Ricevo Ingrati*. The Florentine workmen could not be trusted to do this lettering well. I intend to send the portrait in a case of fruit. I dreamt I saw you with the lady we know of [Molesworth's wife], who was with child, which causes me to fear an increase of your affection for that lady. There is some prospect of my going to see you.  $10\frac{1}{2}$  pp. Italian.

GEORGE CARTWRIGHT to LORD [MOLESWORTH].

1721-2, Feb. 19. Breckenstone.—Giving an account of estate affairs, canals, planting &c. References to planting "pyracanthas," pruning lime trees into a shape resembling a pine apple &c. 4 pp.



M. L. S. [CAMILLA COSTANZA SAZIENZA ?] to [HON. JOHN MOLESWORTH].  
 Clements,  
 Esq.

1722, March 6 [N.S.].—A love letter.

Remarks as to the *ministro dalla posta* &c.

I am much concerned at your illness which, I think, proceeds from too great heat. You ought to take broths &c. That was a witty remark of yours that the cassia treated you as a heretic (*trattato da eretico*). Your fever seems to have become polite from its association with you, and always gives due notice of its coming. Have you heard about the witch nun (*monaca strega*) ? it happened not far from here and I will tell you about it in my next, if you have not heard.  $7\frac{1}{2}$  pp. *Italian*.

VISCOUNT MOLESWORTH to [HON. JOHN MOLESWORTH].

1721-2, Feb. 27, O.S. London.—To-day your brother Bysse did set out for Deal, "there to embark on board the ship *Pendennis* of 16 guns, bound for Genoa and Leghorn (one Rogers, commander), both ship and captain well recommended to me: the captain is agreed with for his passage and diet to Genoa 20 guineas, whereof 10 are paid in hand, and I desire you to write either to the consuls or some other of the merchants of your acquaintance in those 2 ports to furnish him upon his arrival with as much more as will clear him off shipboard, and convey him and his luggage to you at Turin. . . . My Lord Carteret is very kind to him, though I have not as yet been able to discharge my debt to him upon Bysse's account of 360*l.*, which (with 40*l.* more) this young prodigal spent in 16 months' time, over and above the advantages of My Lord's table and travelling with him: and My Lord was unkind in permitting it, and in advancing so much money, but enough of this." Coote must be sent home as soon as Bysse arrives. "He must resolve to keep company with the sober hard students here, and ply his Cook upon Littleton, and live virtuously. . . .

If you meet with any choice books relating to fine gardening and waterworks, fountains &c. or the manner of conveying and collecting water, pray purchase such at my expense. I am grown a great watermonger and have conveyed a deal of it into Breckdenston gardens, and would do more, were it not for the expense, which is great, especially where lead is used. . . . I have a mind my letter should come safe to your hands and therefore would not insert a word of news, if I had any. . . . The rates of an election are 1,000*l.* apiece at least. . . . I thank you for your sketches of fountains, but they are much too costly for me, and besides we have no workmen or materials to make such things. Shells indeed and rotten rocks we have enough of. I must think of some cheap yet pretty ornament and bring my spring through a grotesque or mask face into a shell basin. Bysse's captain agreed to carry him to Genoa for his 20 guineas, but I see in the receipt, which he has given him for one half, he has interlined and

foisted in these words, or *Leghorn*, whereby I foresee that he intends to drop him there and not carry him to his port of Genoa. We had no time to debate this matter with him, he being just going on board his ship a-sailing towards the Downs. But, if he plays such a trick, then I hope so much may be abated of the remaining 10 guineas, which are to be paid him if he performs his bargain. A great deal will depend on the usage he meets with in the voyage. If handsome, one would not insist upon small things. . . . I suppose you are not so far removed from British affairs as to be ignorant that the Duke of Grafton is Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, and has behaved himself extreme well there in Parliament." 3½ pp.

*M. L. S.  
Clements,  
Esq.*

GEORGE CARTWRIGHT to VISCOUNT MOLESWORTH, at Goodwin's, Fleet Street.

1721-2, Feb. 27. Breckdenstone.—Estate affairs, canals, settlement of the "mearing of waterside farm betwixt Your Lordship and Mr. Domville" &c. "The chief stress the late Act of Parliament lays on the case of mearings is where-ever they happen not to be sufficient betwixt neighbours, that it shall be in the power of either to make them good and to sue the other for half cost by civil bill."

As to the farm of Ballyboghill, I spoke to Mr. Horish of the state of the farm some time since, "as also of his robbing the land of its own fulture, not only to manure the Grange farm, but to sell straw, which is a vile and common practice throughout this country and makes a great many farmers beggars in the end, besides spoiling the farm for any successor. . . . I will take care to get all the pipes I can from the city of Dublin, that is sound and fit for Your Lordship's use. I spoke to Mr. Adaire again about the alder from Powerscourt and he has promised to take care to get them." 3¼ pp.

WILLIAM STUART to [VISCOUNT MOLESWORTH].

1722, March 5. Glasgow.—Expressions of gratitude on behalf of writer and his fellow-students. "We have been informed that our last letter to Your Lordship, acknowledging the honour of yours, never reached your hands, having been, as we suppose, intercepted in Scotland, which, we hear, is a very usual practice in the General Post Office in this country: we have therefore sent you enclosed a copy of the letter we wrote you. . . . We are sorry the circumstances of affairs have been such, as to postpone Your Lordship's generous intentions on our behalf, but we hope, and we are sure it is the wish of our country that Your Lordship, by being a representative in the next parliament, will be enabled to support ours and every other public concern more powerfully than ever.

Your approbation of our proceedings will be a powerful incentive to us to imitate that love of liberty and our country, for which Your Lordship is so justly celebrated." . . . 1¾ pp.

*M. L. S.  
Clements,  
Esq.*

R. M. [COL. RICHARD MOLESWORTH] to HON. JOHN MOLESWORTH, Envoy &c. at Turin.

1722, March 22.—“ Sir Jerome has at last made his entrance into the world, and, by his bare appearance, gained the approbation, or rather admiration, of the learned and curious. The method, by which I ushered him in was, first, by communicating him in particular to Sir I. Newton, who did him the honour of several visits at my chamber, and indeed both the thing and its author seem to be highly in his good graces. He denounced him in form to the Royal Society, and a day was appointed to view him; and accordingly on Thursday the 6th of this month, I conveyed him to their chamber in Crane Court, where the meeting was more numerous than ordinary. The members crowded about him with great eagerness, and viewed him narrowly. Some queries were put, chiefly with relation to the sand, all which I answered to their satisfaction. After they had viewed him sufficiently, I ordered him to be carried home again. It was offered me by some members to be of the Society, an honour which I could not refuse, and it was moved accordingly and agreed to. That day se’nnight, which was their next meeting, I was solemnly admitted, subscribing certain articles, and in few words thanked the Society for the honour done me. After this a committee was appointed to examine Sir Jerome by comparing him carefully to pendulum clocks or otherwise, and to report his performance to the Society. . . .

Lord Molesworth, at the instance of several inhabitants of Westminster, did agree to stand candidate for that city. This was resolved late, and the leading men of the several districts had been long before engaged, either by the C[our]t influence, or by Hutcheson, who was supported by the Tory interest, notwithstanding which difficulties, and, though Lord Molesworth would neither be persuaded to appear anywhere in person, nor to make any expense, great numbers appeared, zealous for his name and character; and, had he stood the poll, I am of opinion he would have come up to, if not outgone, the other candidates. But there was no building on a mere popular bottom, neither could any just estimate be made of our strength, dispersed, as it was, in flying squadrons here and there, without heads. Under this uncertainty it was thought more advisable to desist than run the risk of a slender appearance, which was done accordingly. Lowndes and Sir Thomas Cross are the two espoused by the C[our]t; but Hutcheson and Cotton, who oppose them, seem in possession of the populace, and are likely to carry it.” . . . 3 pp. *Seal.*

————— to [HON. JOHN MOLESWORTH ?].

No date [1722, Feb. or March].—The Grand Duke has appointed 3 generals. 2,500 Spaniards have arrived at Longone and await the Bavarian princes, who wish to be



incognito, so as to have greater freedom. The Infante of Spain has come to Italy, and magazines are being prepared for his reception. Listen to their inconsistent stories. The people of Parma say that letters from Rome report that the Grand Duke of Tuscany has made the Pretender his heir. I only believe what the carbonaro and the lame colonel believe (*che crede il carbonaro e il conn<sup>te</sup> zoppo*). The post of Master of the Cavalry of S.M.C.C. has been given to the Prince of Schwartzenberg. It is worth 200,000 florins a year. I hear from Vienna that the Czar has arrested Count Chinchi, and that His Imperial Majesty is vexed at the news. Augustus of Poland's dropsy is increasing. I salute the Barbeterria. I think Le Keux knows what he wishes to know from Lord Parker. The latter has been at Trevi nearly two months with a woman of Venice, not very beautiful, but much beloved by him. He lavished so much upon her that he scandalized his servants, some of whom wished to leave him. Lord Parker is a small man. He meant to pass by here after having been to Genoa, but, on the evening of the 22nd last, he had come to a new decision, and the woman was to go back to Venice. However, on the morning of the 23rd, he ordered post horses for Verona, and went off with her, to the amazement of his people. The major-domo wrote to his father, who communicated with the English envoy, in order to have him stopped, in the event of his passing from Novi to Turin, and reply was made that he would be detained for two days. However, he did not come that way.  $1\frac{1}{2}$  pp. *Italian*.

*M. L. S.  
Clements,  
Esq.*

M. C. [LORD CHANCELLOR MACCLESFIELD] to [HON. JOHN MOLESWORTH].

1722, March 29. Shirburn.—About his son's entanglement with some woman [*cf.* preceding letter] and discussing means of separating them.

At present I see only one thing of use, and that to be absolutely necessary, "that is, to secure her till he be returned hither, either in a monastery, or where he may not know how to find her, and in so close and strict a manner that all commerce by message or letters, much more all interview, may be entirely prevented. To banish her would, in my opinion, be only to send him after her, or with her to some place where there might be less hold of him. To send him on board a ship would be attended with difficulty and noise, and, I doubt, of little advantage in the event; she might come to him, he might be landed wherever he should desire and, however, would be under no control at whatever port the ship should touch. . . . If he should come alone, there are such strong reasons for him not to bring her to Turin, though he should not have finally parted with her, that I should hope that you would take rise from what you had heard to give him proper advice. And take care of securing her, wherever she is." . . .  $3\frac{1}{2}$  pp.

M. L. S.  
Clements,  
Esq.

ALESSANDRO GALILEI to [HON. JOHN MOLESWORTH].

1722, April 10 [N.S.]. Florence.—I think 500 scudi a fair price for the statues made by Montanti, but, if you wish, I will write to Mr. Gould to pay only part of the price, and pay the rest when you have seen the statues. I have by me the plan of the theatre of Parma, which, I hear, Sir Thomas Hewett has written to you about, and shall let you see it whenever you desire.  $1\frac{1}{2}$  pp. *Italian*.

[SIR] THOMAS HEWETT to [HON. JOHN MOLESWORTH].

1722, April 5, O.S. Scotland Yard.—Further about Lord P.'s entanglement. "I showed your letter of the 25th ult. N.S. to Lord Chancellor, notwithstanding the caution you gave me therein; I am so very well acquainted with My Lord's wisdom, prudence and temper that I assure you it was best for his service and his son's . . . Capt. Malcolm hath been with Lord Carteret for leave to wait on you, who gave him a pass and treated him gentlemanlike, though a stranger to him; he told him he had very little or no acquaintance with you; that your father had treated the ministry and him &c. very basely &c.; that he had received a letter from you to go to Naples for your health; that if you pressed him farther he must represent it to the King, and then feared His Majesty would be obliged to put another in your post, by reason the situation of the present affairs were such that a minister must be resident; that he would serve you the best he could. . . . Lord Chancellor will, with all the forwardness imaginable, thoroughly set Lord Carteret right, both as to your character and your interest in every respect, for I think I have secured that quarter, Lord Chancellor having great interest with worthy Lord Carteret." Really Lord Molesworth hath been rash and indiscreet. "Little news here but about elections, and you may depend on it we shall have a parliament that will heartily support the King and Government; the rabble have been noisy in town and quiet in the country; Mr. Bellinger is gone off 30,000*l*. in the Government debt." 3 pp.

[HON. JOHN MOLESWORTH] to MR. CONSUL BROWN, at Venice.

1722, April 18, N.S. Turin.—"The host of Cavernago, between Brescia and Bergamo, having had the boldness to stop Colonel Burges, His Britannic Majesty's Resident, on his road hither, upon a frivolous pretence that the said minister would not comply with his unreasonable demands, and having further presumed to threaten and confine the said minister and his company for the space of about two hours, without regard to what business he might be commissioned to transact on the part of his Britannic Majesty, or to the several passports and orders from the Senate of Venice with which he was furnished, nor would suffer them to depart peaceably till his exorbitant bill was fully paid: I must therefore require

you, as well in Colonel Burges's name as my own, to make a serious and effectual application to the Senate of Venice that the said host be examined and brought to condign punishment for his unparalleled insolence." A similar representation to be made respecting the postmaster of the same place, who, "combining with the host aforesaid, peremptorily refused to furnish Colonel Burges and his company with the horses necessary for the prosecuting their intended journey." 2½ pp. *Copy.*

*M. L. S.  
Clements,  
Esq.*

[MAJOR?] ANDREW DOYLE to [HON. JOHN MOLESWORTH].

1722, April 10. London.—I beg leave to tell you we have made a considerable progress towards finding the longitude. "When I say 'we,' I would be understood to mean myself and a late colonel of dragoons [Richard Molesworth], a gentleman who, to the honour of that fraternity, is a most ingenious and extraordinary man, and, to do him justice, 'tis to him chiefly that the world will be indebted for so great and so useful a discovery. It would be endless to relate to you all the difficulties we have struggled with, the many alterations, disappointments, misfortunes, accidents, expenses &c. I shall only give you a short account of some trifling transactions that have happened since you left us, such as our many journeys into the City, as many more to the glass house in Southwark, the arts and inventions made use of to keep our ingeniers at work and in good humour without the ready rino. This we did with success for a considerable time, when the devil (the constant enemy to all your searchers after truth) put it into the heads of those mercenary rogues to call upon us for money at a time when there was none to be had. One day, a fatal day I might call it, for I am sure we had not a sound night's sleep in three months after, the renowned Julius Caesar Racket brought us in his bill, with a sum total at bottom, amounting to twenty-five pound ten shillings sterling, which was as difficult for us to pay or raise as twenty-five thousand. However, something must be done, for he was very pressing. We had formerly learned that my friend Julius was a great admirer of a good hot beef-steak, with a bottle to wash it down clean, as he termed it; and, as we had nothing for it but this, Dick was immediately despatched to the Cardigan's Head Tavern, and in half an hour's time my friend Racket had 4 pounds of excellent steak, cut from the rump and piping hot, placed before him, and when the rogue had devoured about two pound and a half, and drank half a score bumpers to Dame Longitude, he began to be in better temper, and, what with good words and fair promises, we made him pretty easy for that time. But this was but the beginning of our misery, for soon after the important Jack Rowly (famous mathematical instrument maker) brings us in his bill with a sum total almost double that of Rackett's. He indeed was pretty civil, and we, according to Mr. Monk's method, satisfied



M. L. S. him for that time. We now thought ourselves pretty secure,  
*Clements,* and that we should have a little leisure to look about us,  
*Esq.* and at the same time have our work go on, but we were mistaken, for my friend Rowly proved a traitor, for in two days he sent his man Stubs with a letter, which gave us to understand that there was a great deal of work done, and that for his part he could not find workmen that was content to work for nothing, therefore insisted upon having his bill paid. This, as it was unexpected, was a killing stroke to us. But the brave, you know, meet every accident of fate alike. We desired Mr. Stubs to tell his master that in a week or ten days he should be made very easy one way or other. In the meantime we held an extraordinary council, wherein it was resolved to raise money, but don't know where or how. New stratagems are invented to salt salmon. Certain, gentlemen, but the bite won't take. We put on our best clothes and faces in hope of borrowing money, but received for answer that the bottomless South Sea had swallowed up all the money in the nation. In this extremity we begin to despair, and think it foolish to pursue Dame Longitude any farther, but resolve to fare to the right-about, bilk all our creditors and retire to the Bog of Allen, our friend Scipio and others having done the like before us. About this time our rivals, Whiston, Dillon [Ditton?] &c. take upon them to find out the Dame, but lose themselves in the pursuit of her. Upon this miscarriage of theirs, we change our minds and resolve not to retire. . . . This resolution being fixed, we go upon ways and means to raise money. . . . At length it is resolved, *nemine contradicente*, that embroidered and laced clothes, gold watch, gold medal, diamond ring, guns, pistols, swords, belts, blades, scabbards, buttons and buckles should all be ordered to the lumber house, a cool hundred is advanced upon them, and our spirits and hopes revive at the very sight of gold." Julius Cæsar is sent for and his demands answered; the angry Rowly is likewise appeased, his bill paid and he made drunk into the bargain. The next day my colleague and brother dragoon proposes an invention of his that possibly might improve my first design. Upon trial it is found to do the business. 'Tis certainly true that it has done the business thus far, that all the learned world agree that it is the most exact true measure of time, that has yet been found out, nay, they go further and affirm that if we can produce a machine that will measure time twelve hours as justly as this does half an hour, that we have found out the longitude. Your acquaintance, Sir I. Newton, is ravished at our performance, declares it to be the most valuable curious invention of his time, and is as fond of it as it were a child of his own begetting. He could not be easy until he had introduced both it and us, first to the Royal Society, then to the Royal Family, in which places we were received with all imaginable regard and honour. . . . Our ingeniers are hard at work in putting our machine of 12 hours

together. . . . I am of opinion that the King will return from Hanover and the Parliament meet before we make our voyage to St. Christopher's; whenever we do, I make no doubt of performing all that is requisite in order to our making a demand of the reward allowed by Parliament to those who shall discover and find out the longitude, which I take to be to the tune of sixty thousand pounds sterling." 4 pp.

*M. L. S.  
Clements,  
Esq.*

VISCOUNT MOLESWORTH to LADY MOLESWORTH, at Mr. Henry's, Dublin.

1722, April 28. Edlington.—I got two letters from you at Chester in less than 3 days after date, "by which I find there are posts established cross the country without going about by London as usual."

This most healthy and pleasant place, I vow, "almost puts Breckdenston's nose out of joint. I have received the compliments in form of the whole country within 10 miles of me, who are so fond of me that they scarce know how to express their kindness."

Lord Sunderland's death (as you say) must make a great change one way or other.

"I have got a Parliament petition upon my hands, which has stood me in above 160*l.* already, for Eckersall has writ for 60*l.* . . . and besides tells me he has no leisure to look after my business, his attendance both day and night being required at the Court about the inoculation of the young Princesses now under the operation, but My Lady Sunderland's son's death will put it out of vogue. I believe all the physicians will be glad of it. . . . I hope you secured a water-miller and a wind-miller, too, before you went over: you know this is no country for millers. Wales has the cheapest and honestest." 3 pp.  
*Seal.*

HON. JOHN MOLESWORTH to LORD CARTERET.

1722, May 23, N.S. Genoa.—"Upon repeated advices of the Spanish Fleet being seen off these coasts, I thought it not amiss to come hither, as well to be satisfied of the truth of so considerable an event, as to be nearer at hand to observe the motions which must necessarily have followed upon it," but on arriving here I found very little grounds for those reports. This alarm was occasioned by the appearance of two Spanish men-of-war, and about 40 or 50 barks laden with ammunition and stores for Porto Longone. The Spanish preparations, however, still continue to make a great noise in Italy, where the Court of Madrid certainly endeavours to keep up a spirit and encourage the popular feeling, which is almost universal in their favour. Still, I think this summer will be spent in preliminaries towards a war, which may not break out till next spring. Meanwhile, the Emperor seems not to be informed of this danger or to neglect it. I cannot find that the forces destined to march into Italy exceed 5,000 men, which,

*M. L. S. Clements, Esq.* considering the disaffection in Naples and Sicily, is a small reinforcement.

"I had the honour some time ago to acquaint Your Lordship that one Evans, with two or three other gentlemen, had passed this way into Spain: they have since been followed by two more of the Pretender's retinue, whose names are Sir Charles Wogan and Misset: they embarked on board an English vessel, whereof one Bennet is master, and bargained to be landed anywhere on the coast of Spain. They gave out here that the Princess Sobiesky was at the Baths of Lucca, which is very improbable, people here knowing nothing of it, though that place be in the neighbourhood: but I judge their design in spreading that silly piece of news was to disguise the Pretender's absence from Rome, which I am informed of from several hands. There is certainly some intrigue on foot at that Court, though it is not easy to guess at it, or imagine what foundation they can have for their ridiculous hopes." 3 pp. *Draft, with corrections.*

ROBERT BRUDENELL to [HON. JOHN MOLESWORTH].

1722, May 31, N.S. Geneva.—Expressing concern at news of plot against the King, and stating his intentions of pressing on to England with all the speed he can. He is carrying despatches from Molesworth. 1 p.

[HON. JOHN MOLESWORTH] to LORD [CARTERET?].

1722, June 6, N.S. Turin.—As soon as I was honoured with Your Lordship's of the 10th O.S. I went to Court to remove the apprehensions the late news from England must have caused here. "I found His Sardinian Majesty very imperfectly informed, but very curious to know the particulars of so black a design. . . . I acquainted him that nothing as yet had been made public, but that a post or two would enable me, I believed, to give His Majesty some satisfaction: in the meantime the King, my master, . . . did not doubt of the pleasure it would be to His Majesty to hear this conspiracy was timely discovered and such measures taken as would utterly defeat the purposes of the wicked authors. The King replied with becoming indignation that not friends only, but barbarians, must detest such impious attempts. . . .

The Portuguese Cardinal D'Acunha has been some days here, treated with great distinction by this Court. He seems to be a very grave and worthy prelate. Some people wonder, that after the breaking off the match between the Prince of Piedmont and the Infante, His Eminence should choose to pay or receive civilities here; and conclude from thence that Portugal, being entirely attached to the House of Austria, has given leave to this prelate to bring some proposals from the Emperor.



As it certainly behoves His Imperial Majesty to take some such measures at this juncture, I do not much differ in opinion from those who frame these conjectures. M. L. S.  
Clements,  
Esq.

His Sardinian Majesty will without doubt listen to all parties ; but I am firmly persuaded he will declare as late as he can, and have great regard to the proceedings of the maritime powers."  $1\frac{3}{4}$  pp.

[THE SAME ?] to [THE SAME ?].

1722, June 13, N.S. Turin.—“ This week two persons of an odd character appeared here : they first gave themselves out for Palatines, and afterwards their servants said they were Polanders ; but they are really Neapolitans and younger brothers to one known in Spain under the name and title of Marquis Marini, who was imprisoned at Barcelona by the present Emperor's orders for being a double spy. He escaped out of prison, and on the merit of being ill-used by the Imperialists, was well received in France, where he has gained some credit with the Regent.” These gentlemen have made a tour in several Courts of Germany and Italy, as well as at Naples, and now seem to take this place in their way back to Paris. I believe they met with no extraordinary reception from His Sardinian Majesty, who knows them. It is presumed they are emissaries of the Regent's, who is willing to know the present state of Italy. I should not think it worth while to mention them, “ but at this juncture, when our country seems surrounded by insincere friends, as well as betrayed by domestic enemies, the least motion of princes, with whom we have any relation, becomes considerable enough to be taken notice of.”  
1 p. *Draft, with corrections.*

NEWSLETTER, giving reports from various capitals and important towns in Europe.

1722, July 13 [N.S.]. Venice.—News of movements of a Turkish squadron.

Rome, 6 do.—Health of the Pope and his investiture of the Emperor [?] with the two Sicilies.

Paris, May 26.—The Keeper of the Seals (*Guardasigillo*), and a financial statement, also remarks as to proposed tax *d'un soldo*.

Lyons, 28 do.—Account of fever epidemic and remarks as to its possible causes.

Vienna, 30 May.—News concerning the Congress of Cambrai, chances of preserving the peace of Europe, also details of military preparations.

Lucerne, 30 do.—Remarks about coming meeting of the Swiss Diet.

Madrid, 9 do.—Conferment of the Order of the Holy Ghost on the ambassador, also about settling the Duke of Medina Sidonia's marriage.

*M. L. S.  
Clements,  
Esq.*

Brussels, 29 do.—The Dutch are busy fortifying and making warlike preparations both by land and sea, as they fear the Congress will not agree, and that a war in Italy may spread into other parts.

Hague, 29 do.—About troops being required from Holland to go to England under the terms of the treaty. On account of the disturbed state of England and the feeling in favour of the Pretender, the King will postpone his journey to his possessions. A story from the Resident in Russia about the Czar having made a will.

Cologne, 31 do.—Issue of an edict against receiving French bills of exchange. Movements of King of Saxony and rebellion of the Duke of Mecklenburg [?].

Monaco, 5 July.—Arrival of the Prince-Bishop of Münster &c. Marriage of Electoral Prince with an Archduchess, daughter of the late Emperor Joseph.

Madrid, 12 May.—Health of the Prince of Asturias. Letters from Lisbon bring news of merchants being transported to the Indies for making a wrong declaration of their means.

London, 22 May.—Parliament was prorogued to the 16th. News had come from France that the Regent had withdrawn the Irish troops from the coast of Brittany into the interior, and that passports to England were being refused, as it was found that the malcontents of the kingdom were endeavouring to excite a rebellion in favour of the Pretender. This regulation was making their correspondence difficult. To calm the public fears, three regiments of foot-guards have been stationed in Hyde Park, and cavalry, artillery, and ammunition from the Tower are held in readiness. Directions had been sent to Ireland to raise six regiments. The States General were reminded of their obligation by the guarantee treaty to furnish 6,000 men. The English Court had received word from the Spanish not to have any fear of their [the Spanish ?] armament, which was directed against the Barbary States. Cadogan was to command the camp already mentioned [in Holland ?] and could come to England in case of need. His officers were at their posts. Lord Carpenter has gone to Scotland, the King having ordered troops to be enrolled there. Directions have been given that people are not to come to St. James's by the back stairs in future, on account of a conspiracy that was to have taken place in the coming June, on the Pretender's birthday. Troops are to be camped between London and Bristol. The Laws against Papists and non-jurors and tumultuous assemblies are to be put in force, and six more revenue vessels to be armed so as to guard against a surprise.

Leghorn, 5 July.—Arrival of 5 Maltese galleys. They are going back to their island, which is better fortified than ever. The Grand Master's health is better, but he is not out of danger.

Florence, 6 do.—The Grand Duke's health, Court movements &c.

Turin, 5 do.—Court movements and news about the Prince of Piedmont. *M. L. S. Clements, Esq.*

Paris, 30 May.—Preparations for crowning the new King. Crowns were brought from the Treasury of St. Denis. They were all found very large, with the exception of that of Louis XIV. The King is delaying his journey to Versailles, as much to spare the expense of lodging the officials, as for any other reasons. 4 pp. *Italian. (This document is in a cramped hand full of abbreviations and difficult to decipher.)*

LORD FERRARD to RT. HON. VISCOUNT MOLESWORTH, at Breckdenstowne.

1722, July 22. Beaulieu.—Estate affairs, house building, finding a tenant for the Alnage &c.

I drained the little pond my carp was in, and found they bred with me. "As for my best staircase I have agreed by the lump; they are to be made in Dublin and brought down by water, so I shall have but little noisy work in the house."

Reference to prospect of being called up to take turn at the Seal, and attending in Dublin on "Seal days." 3 pp. *Seal (of arms).*

COOTE MOLESWORTH to his brother [HON. JOHN MOLESWORTH].

1722, Aug. 3 [N.S. ?]. Turin.—Expressing joy at news of his recovery from illness and informing him of extraordinary sympathy with his sufferings displayed by the "King, Court, and town." 2½ pp.

[CAMILLA COSTANZA SAZIENZA ?] to [HON. JOHN MOLESWORTH].

No date [probably Aug. 1722].—Expressing grief at a report that he was dead, which reached her through her uncle the Marquis, who received it from London. She hopes to get more certain news of his health by means of "the person who boards the English." She was angry with him at the time, but if she had only known his danger, she would never have been so. 1 p. *Italian.*

GEORGE TURNBULL to LORD [MOLESWORTH].

1722, Aug. 3. Tinninghame, East Lothian.—. . . "When the Earl of Shaftsbury's letters to you, that have been lately published, came to my hands, pardon me, My Lord, if it was then my esteem rose highest . . . Good and honest surely must he be who was the friend and trustee of the truly good and upright Shaftsbury. . . . I have, My Lord, studied with great care the works of that excellent man, and must own I never received so much real benefit from any uninspired writings, so incomparably perfect is the composure of all his pieces, and so divine the energy with which these form the genuine principles of virtue and goodness, and a true relish of beauty and truth of every sort in the mind of a well-disposed



M. L. S. reader. . . . I have often, My Lord, regretted that none of  
 Clements, his friends have given the world an account of his life. Sure  
 Esq. I am it would not be an idle tale, but a profitable history. . . .  
 May I presume, My Lord, to enquire of Your Lordship how  
 a copy of the letter he wrote to an English Lord, with his  
 piece upon the *Judgment of Hercules*, which, I am informed,  
 was only printed with thirty copies of his works, may be  
 procured, or if there is any thing else of his that I can have  
 access to see. I have no news to write from this place that  
 can be so agreeable to Your Lordship, as that, even in this  
 narrow bigoted country, there are several of my acquaintance,  
 who are sincere lovers of truth and liberty. I am heartily  
 sorry, my lord, that there should be any dispute about your  
 election, and am heartily concerned with several others here  
 about the final event. My Lord, I am settled a Professor of  
 Philosophy in the new College of Aberdeen, and hope now to  
 have leisure to apply myself to the study of the ancients, the  
 study to which my humour and genius leads me, and, in my  
 public profession, shall always make it my business to promote  
 the interests of liberty and virtue and to reform the taste of  
 the young generation. But oh! My Lord, education in this  
 country is upon a miserable footing; and why should I say  
 in this country, for is it not almost everywhere? And must  
 it not be so, while philosophy is a traffic, and science is retailed  
 for a piece of bread."

Request for letters to be directed under cover to Mr.  
 George Young, chirurgion, at Doctor Pitcairn's Head,  
 Edinburgh.

"When I was just going to put up this epistle, a friend  
 came upon me, who would needs have me to present his humble  
 respects to Your Lordship." 'Tis to him I in a great measure  
 owe my acquaintance with the Earl of Shaftsbury's works.  
 "He was educated by his Presbyterian friends for the sacred  
 function, and e'en commenced preacher, before he came to  
 his present free state of mind and just notion of religion and  
 virtue, but is now a very sincere promoter of liberty and true  
 virtue, by his sermons and otherwise, and indeed he is very  
 well fitted to do service here in the honest cause, being wise  
 as well." 4 pp.

VISCOUNT MOLESWORTH to LADY MOLESWORTH, at  
 Breckdenston.

1722, Aug. 9. Phillipston.—Estate affairs. "You have  
 here a great quantity of good bear [here?], and 5 or 6 acres  
 of fine barley, a large parcel of fine fat sheep, which I am sending  
 up. . . . I always thought Kirby a positive ignorant quack  
 and you know I did not depend on his judgment, but was  
 against the rowelling and pattin shooe, but the opiniastre  
 blockhead was not to be talked to. 'Tis well if we do not  
 lose the best horse in Ireland among them." 1½ pp. Seal.

[CAPTAIN] W[ALTER] MOLESWORTH to his brother, HON. JOHN MOLESWORTH, Envoy Extraordinary &c. at Turin. *M. L. S.  
Clements,  
Esq.*

1722, Aug. 11. The Camp, near Chippenham, Wiltshire.—This day's post brought the most welcome news of your resurrection and recovery.

"You will expect perhaps that a letter dated from camp should contain an account of wars and rumors of wars. No such matter. We have lain here these two months in excessive bad weather to the great expense and damage of us captains and this without any prospect of business to awaken our courage. We are told now that the reason of our continuance in the field is that the King will see his army together about the latter end of this month upon Salisbury plain. When that is over I suppose we shall be dismissed to winter quarters. My Lord Carterett told me some time ago that you had leave to go to Naples, and Dr. Wellwood was saying you should not make use of it till the winter."

Poor Betty is sent out to Twittenham for the air and asses' milk. "If it lies in your way to get another copy of your Raphael's Madonna, you will oblige me in letting me have this here, and I will pay the charge of the other. I design it for a gentleman, who is a lover of painting, from whom I have received great obligations."

I find my father has no hopes of [getting] into Parliament. *3¼ pp. Seal.*

R. M. [COL. RICHARD MOLESWORTH] to HON. JOHN MOLESWORTH.

1722, Aug. 16. London.—My dear brother may imagine what a thunderclap it was to his friends to see a letter from Turin positively affirming his death. "I found myself single to support this terrible shock; nay, laboured under the agony of it for a week together, before any comfort appeared, which came at last by a letter from Sir Philip Meadows's son to his father, assuring us of your having got through that terrible fit, in which the doctors had given you for gone. . . . Oh, dear brother, if I lose you, to what end all the pains I have taken? there is nobody left I care to please. What is grandeur, riches, what is the world! To be a second Marlborough would be tasteless to me. . . . I value no earthly good, but as I think it pleases you for my sake. With you end all my hopes, all my ambition. I shall become a stupid, lifeless lump. Would to God I were literally so that moment. Write to me, for Heaven's sake, and send me some comfort from your own hand, for my heart bleeds at what I hear of your weak condition. . . . The mistake of your death prevailed here so far, that your post was already disposed of to Mr. Finch, and Halden was to have gone in his room to Stockholm. I am told Lord Carteret was so kind as to make terms with the former for poor Byssé. *2 pp. Seal.*

*M. L. S. Clements, Esq.* D. P. [DANIEL PULTENEY?] to [HON. JOHN MOLESWORTH].

No year [1722], Aug. 19.—Further on the same subject as the preceding letter.

Davenant would, no doubt, have been desirous to be your successor and perhaps might flatter himself that he should. "The Duchess of Shrewsbury put in a word for him to the King the first day the news came, but His Majesty's answer was more than cool, so that, to judge by it, I should scarce think him likely to recover even Genoa. He continues writing from Rome and making himself as necessary as he can. I do not think that poor Tenant has much better reason, though on a different account, to entertain hopes of being restored: believe it that your general credentials do not remain unsigned for any reason that concerns the recalled ministers or you, and when your post was thought vacant, Mr. Finch was to have succeeded just as you are. Pray be easy about all these matters." . . . 3 pp.

DE BEAUFORT to [HON. JOHN MOLESWORTH].

1722, Sept. 11 [N.S.]. Lucqua from the Bath.—. . . "You will find here enclosed the consultation given by the Doctor of this place. The waters are to be had at Genoa, where they send every spring a quantity of them, they cannot go there without a quarantine or a perfume very prejudicial to their virtue, and besides, the season being very advanced might grow unfit for such a raw medicine. . . . There is no other news but that of the Imperial minister being expected from Florence to Lucqua, his business is not yet known." 2½ pp.

LORD FERRARD to his [half-]brother, VISCOUNT MOLESWORTH, at Breckdenston.

1722, Sept. 4. Beaulieu.—Progress of building. My great staircase I daily expect from Dublin, and then will have done till next year. My daughter Mervin, coming yesterday from Piedmont to see me, was overturned about ten mile off and much hurt and her coach sadly mauled. "On Monday the carpenter tells me he will be with you. His wages are twelve a day and his victuals."

Mr. Quin, a master builder in Dublin and very rich, likes well of your project, "but says you must give the same encouragement Mr. Dawson did [for building on a Dublin estate], which was leases or feefarms for ever at 3s. 6d. or 4 shillings a foot, and, at that rate, as Curle and I have computed it, the land will amount to upwards of 1,000*l.* a year."

I hope you find yourself better of your strangury. Take care of cold, let your diet be sweetening, let your days be free from too much thought, let your exercise be moderate and drink plentifully of soft things. Pardon my playing the



adviser, I have had some experience, for about ten days ago I had a fit of the gravel, and by these methods got rid of it in three days.  $1\frac{3}{4}$  pp. *Seal*. *M. L. S. Clements, Esq.*

EMIL. SERVIDORE DIVOT, "pro Ant. la Buiera" to [HON. JOHN MOLESWORTH].

1722, Sept. 23 [N.S.]. Turin.—Pressing for rent due for house let to him [Molesworth].  $1\frac{1}{4}$  pp. *Italian*.

TOMMASO [?] DEL BINI to [HON. JOHN MOLESWORTH].

1722, Oct. 6 [N.S.]. Florence.—The Grand Duke and the officers of health are anxious to do all they can for the restoration of your health. Leghorn will suit you well, but it will not be possible to avoid altogether the appearance of quarantine, though it will be reduced to two or three days. They consent that after you have finished your so-called quarantine, you may find a villa, where you may rest after the fatigue of your journey. There will be no lack of your fellow countrymen, several of whom are living in similar villas, as, for instance "Sig. Gio. Corsei [Courcy?] e Gould."  $1\frac{1}{4}$  pp. *Italian*.

LORD CARTERET to [HON. JOHN MOLESWORTH].

1722, Oct. 12. Whitehall.—Account of proceedings in Parliament. The Lords unanimously voted an address to His Majesty, in answer to the King's speech, and went on to pass a bill for the suspending of the Habeas Corpus Act, which they read thrice the same day. "By this new bill that Act is suspended till the 24th of October, 1723, which is a longer term than has ever yet been granted, and this was done with such a spirit of loyalty to the King, and such a superiority in numbers, being 67 against 24, as must thoroughly discourage all who wish ill to our present happy establishment." The House of Commons are expected to adopt similar measures and to show as great a plurality in favour of the Habeas Corpus Suspension Bill. "These proceedings must show all the world how little the disaffected have to depend on, and how vigorously His Majesty's faithful subjects will always support his interests by effectually providing for the safety of his person and government."  $1\frac{3}{4}$  pp.

WILLIAM WISHART to LORD [MOLESWORTH].

1722, Oct. 13. Edinburgh.—I am emboldened to give you this trouble by the kind salutation you was pleased to honour me with in yours to Mr. Turnbull.

"I have the happiness to share with Your Lordship in the joy you have conceived from the dawnings of a revival of ancient virtue and the love of true liberty, particularly in this country. I do indeed think the proofs of that noble spirit, which the learned youth of the university of Glasgow . . . have lately given deserve commendation." 'Tis with pleasure

*M. L. S. Clements,*  
*Esq.* too I can inform Your Lordship that several others of my acquaintance in this city, and even some few of my own coat, are heartily attached to the noble cause of virtue, truth and liberty.

"I am sensible, My Lord, of the justness of an observation I meet with in a work ascribed to Your Lordship, . . . concerning the very different effects of the education of the youth and the conduct of the people being under the influence of philosophers, and under that of some persons of quite another stamp, who, for decency's sake, shall be nameless. But, My Lord, I scarce know a better remedy that can be applied in this case, as matters now stand, than if the gentlemen of that numerous tribe can be brought to become philosophers . . . a notable instance of this sort I think we had in the late Archbishop of Cambray, of whose noble work I have lately seen so just a commendation in a paper I read with great pleasure, I mean Cato's letter in the *London Journal* of September 8th. 'Tis with great satisfaction I have for some years past observed the breaking forth of some good dispositions the same way in England and elsewhere. This affords me some hope that if the friends of liberty could prevail to get those restraints taken away, which have for a long time hindered philosophy from being a free commerce and have rendered it indeed a despised traffic under heavy taxes and embargoes, this might contribute not a little to promote the worthy design I have been speaking of. But perhaps, My Lord, this project is a little romantic and has something of enthusiasm in it; or at least the execution of it is more to be wished than hoped for. . . . But still, My Lord, 'tis of use to cherish and encourage any faint beginnings of virtue; by this means the true sense of it may be at least gradually revived and a more perfect pitch of it may in time prevail. Besides, My Lord, as the instances of a very perfect virtue are now become very rare, so I am apt to think it may be questioned whether the principles of virtue oblige a man to lay open strong truths to weak eyes, and to run the hazard of being ever after deprived of access to act in a certain way for the interests of goodness, for the satisfaction of once in his life openly contradicting some received and established prejudices, when no good is to be done by it. I doubt this, if rightly considered, will hardly be found more honest than it is prudent, and can scarce be reckoned anything better than downright enthusiasm; and I am apt to believe it were better for men in this case e'en to keep their virtue to themselves, so far as quietly to pay the duties and taxes the public think fit to exact of them for their share of the commerce or, if they have any unenterable goods to run, manage the matter with proper secrecy. I doubt not, My Lord, some might reckon this a very bold stroke; and indeed, if I am in the wrong in this matter, I have let Cato know the weakness of my soul. . . .

"My business, My Lord, for some time past has been to preach once every Sunday to a small audience in this city, where my obligations to my parents confine me. This is all the clergy business I have any concern in. But oh! My Lord, I find this a low sphere, and where I have but little prospect of doing any considerable good. But, as I would much more willingly entertain Your Lordship with good tidings than burden you with complaints 'tis with pleasure I can tell you that, thank Heaven, I may even here adventure to say and to inculcate that 'religion is virtue and charity, that the promoting of these is the great design of Christianity, and that the perfection of those noble qualities is the chief ingredient in that happiness and those rewards by which it animates us.' . . . But alas! My Lord, what benefit can be expected from a half hour's set discourse in a week, delivered by one, whose talents, if he may boast of having any, lie only in the narrative or didactic way, and whose genius does not lead him to set off a discourse with those ornaments of a popular eloquence that are so requisite to work on the hearts of the multitude? What good I say, My Lord, can one hope to do by this means amongst common people, educated and grown up, nay, grown old in prejudices and enthusiasm? The abettors of savage zeal, fierce bigotry and dire superstition have the advantage of those corrupt passions and inveterate prejudices of men's minds to favour their designs, which at the same time create the greatest rubs in the way of those, who would instruct men in true virtue. . . .

I would gladly know of anything Your Lordship has published. I have lately read an account of Denmark as it was in the year 1692, which common fame and the title page of the French translation lead me to ascribe to you." 4 pp.

VISCOUNT MOLESWORTH to his son, HON. JOHN MOLESWORTH,  
Envoy &c. at Turin.

1722, Oct. 20, O.S. Breckdenston.—Estate affairs, expressions of concern as to health &c.

I like much your design of residing at Pisa during the winter and spring. This will be convenient for your health and will much lessen your expense, it being a cheap town for provisions and house hire, but there are situations in that town much more wholesome than others (it lying generally upon a flat) of which I hope care will be taken. I know Turin to be a very unwholesome town, where the air is more uncertain than it is here and much more cold by fits when the northerly winds blow.

"I desired you in one of my former to secure for me a small sack of acorns of the ilex, or evergreen kind, whereof there is a great wood near Pisa. I must add to this that you would likewise get some seed of the white mulberry tree so common in all the hedges in Piedmont for their silkworms."

M. L. S.  
Clements,  
Esq.



*M. L. S.  
Clements,  
Esq.*

Your mother has been long uneasy that she had not the entire management of all the fortune we have, whether it were that she thought my necessary attendance in Parliament kept me from a thorough acquaintance with it, or that she could better dispose of it, or that thereby she could allow herself and her own designs a greater proportion or in another manner than she thought I would be willing to do, or that I was too wasteful and laid out the income some other way than was needful or agreeable. Upon all or any of these considerations I thought it proper to ease her mind, as well as to relieve myself from solicitude and to give scope to all her projects of good husbandry by giving her an entire power over my whole estate, contenting myself with my poor short allowance of 25*l.* sterling per month for all expenses relating to myself in England. Had I not reason when I came over hither to imagine that several principal debts were discharged by the income of the estate and the expected frugality of your mother? but instead of that I find my debts increased, the interest money due to Mr. Cook and Mr. Henry not paid, the Archbishop's rent in arrear and everything at six and sevens, so that I am forced in my old age, when I expected ease and idleness, to turn my own receiver and manager again. "One piece of folly I must own myself guilty of . . . and that is that I borrowed here 2,000*l.* from Nancy Forster to put into the South Sea, and to come in at the last subscription without gift or interesting the then ministry, but purely in hopes of that stock's further rise, and in order to cheat some other buyer, fancying that it would not die in my hands. But I was rightly served for going against my own judgement, and the stock began to fall two days after I had bought, and is now so fallen to nothing almost, that above two-thirds of my money is lost, and I expect it will all go, for I can forecast no remedy to the public debts at last but an entire sponge. Here it must end, and all the funds are to be mis-trusted, whether the Bank or others. . . . I had sold my South Sea stock early, but could not, the rogues of directors being busy in selling their own and putting a bar to all others, by keeping their books shut, and 20 other villainies now found out." . . .

"Notwithstanding the discovery of this plot, I look upon the present situation of public affairs to be such (and to grow worse and worse every day) that I fear a universal plot some time or other will unhinge all, or we must be governed by an army, which is a very bad hinge. . . . You must not despise an Irish estate. I was once such a fool as to do so through my knowledge and expectation (just enough founded as I thought) of better things: but I have found the folly of doing so and find it to be the sheet anchor of the family, as experience will convince you. . . . I am sorry to understand, by the bye, that the ministry use their agents abroad so ill, while so many pensions and unnecessary places are kept up at

home, and till these be thoroughly reduced or abolished, in vain can we expect the public debts can be put in a good way of being discharged. I could give a list of pensions and sinecure places, which would amount to a vast sum of money yearly ; which piece of good management (had I been worthy of any trust) should have been first put in practice in order to regain the people's affections to the Royal Family so strangely (and I wish I could add, unjustly) and universally diminished since you left England, beyond the power of Parliaments (however packed) to retrieve, and of bubble corporations (falsely called public credit) to restore in any measure, but rather to increase the contrary." . . . 7 pp. *Two seals (one with a design of a castle).*

*M. L. S.  
Clements,  
Esq.*

TOMASO MAGNONI to [HON. JOHN MOLESWORTH].

1722, Nov. 9. [N.S.] Bologna.—I am grieved to inform you that Cardinal Ruffo on his return to the city told me that I was to be banished from the city on pain of imprisonment in the citadel for five years and a fine of 1,000 gold crowns. Several people have tried to keep me from going into exile, but their action would be ruinous to me and my family. I do not know why these good "religious" (*buoni religiosi*) have brought actions against me in both the civil and ecclesiastical courts, and also used violence against me. God is my witness, as Your Excellency knows, I only had a few words (*passar parola*) with the Superior, who came to the city with Monsignor the Vice-Legate, while the Cardinal was away. I beg you to use your influence with His Royal Highness of Tuscany to obtain my pardon from Cardinal Ruffo. It will be a mere trifle.  $2\frac{3}{4}$  pp. *Italian.*

JAMES ARBUCKLE to LORD [MOLESWORTH].

1722, Oct. 31. Glasgow.—Thanks for favourable reception of letter sent by hands of Mr. Smith. "I have it in command from a good number of fellow-students to ask your advice about our petition. The violence, with which Mr. Smith's expulsion was carried on, makes us more and more apprehensive of our ill condition since we have had our privileges taken away from us. Many of us were not at first sensible of the importance it was to us to have a Rector of our own choosing. It was looked upon to be a kind of feather in our caps, which might be taken away without our sustaining any real damage. But from many repeated acts of injustice and oppression we now see that all our disorders are owing to this cause alone. Hence we are fully convinced of the necessity we lie under either to recover this privilege, or leave the University in such circumstances as to render it a society very unfit for the education of youth. We see that giving way to arbitrary power in any one instance is a very dangerous thing, as paving the way to the highest tyranny and oppression.

M. L. S.  
Clements,  
Esq.

On all these accounts we take the liberty of desiring Your Lordship's opinion, whether or not we should renew our petition to the House of Commons, or if our former petition will serve, in case it be found proper to present any at all. We know none in whom we can have greater confidence than Your Lordship, and therefore we rely on your advice whether your election should stand good or not. . . . We have some hopes that the dispositions of the gentlemen now in power are not altogether so averse to our affair as they have been ; so that we believe they might easily be prevailed upon to redress our grievances. It gives us therefore some distant prospect of good success in the business, especially when we think that our friends and the friends of liberty will not be wanting to support a claim by which posterity may reap many advantages, from the labours of several of our masters, who are not only men of good learning, but every other way qualified for training up the youth of a free people, but who, if our grievances and theirs are not redressed, will probably be rendered very much unserviceable, if not entirely useless for that end." . . . 2½ pp.

GEORGE TURNBULL to LORD MOLESWORTH, "to the care of Mr. Valentine, bookseller, at the Queen's Head," Fleet Street.

1722, Nov. 5. Aberdeen.—Compliments on exertions in the cause of liberty &c.

Commendation of the action of "the learned youth of the University of Glasgow." "Would to Heaven, my Lord, I could say our college were as yet in any respect upon a better footing than her sisters."

Hopes for return of philosophy to the academies. "All this surely is mere romance and enthusiasm. For how can it be so, while our colleges are under the inspection of proud domineering pedantic priests, whose interest it is to train up the youth in a profound veneration to their senseless metaphysical creeds and catechisms, which for this purpose they are daily inured to defend against all doubters and enquirers with the greatest bitterness and contempt, in a stiff formal bewildering manner admirably fitted indeed to enslave young understandings and to beget an early antipathy against all free thought." . . . 5 pp.

LE CHEVALIER STOURTON to [HON. JOHN  
MOLESWORTH].

1722, Nov. 27 [N.S.]. Turin.—Enquiries about health &c.

"Madame en Piemont" is much better, but "Madame en France," according to the latest reports, is at the last extremity, so that we are here on the eve of a period of mourning, which may tend to prevent the gaieties of the coming carnival. 2½ pp. *French*.



## The SAME to [the SAME].

M. L. S.  
Clements,  
Esq.

1722, Dec. 24 [N.S.]. Turin.—The chief topics of conversation here are the health of Madame Royale, who becomes day by day more of an invalid, and the opera, which is to commence to-morrow. I am told the actors are much better than the actresses; and dancers, male and female, have been brought from abroad to fill in the entr'actes. The death of Madame D'Orleans has caused the abandonment of all other amusements, such as balls and sleighing; the latter might have been going on for several days past, for the snow, which fell here on the 25th of last month, is not yet melted. The Princess Louise and Mademoiselle Macnemie wish me to pay you their compliments.  $2\frac{1}{4}$  pp. *French*.

## HON. JOHN MOLESWORTH to ———.

1722, Dec. 26 [N.S. ?]. Pisa.—Thanking His Excellency for troubling himself with a small commission to order livery braid from Stephen Moore, and leaving the business entirely in his hands.  $\frac{3}{4}$  p. *Italian*.

## HON. JOHN MOLESWORTH.

No date [written on same sheet as the preceding].—A prayer of thanksgiving for having been delivered from a most grievous sickness. 1 p.

## ALESSANDRO GALILEI to [HON. JOHN MOLESWORTH].

1722, Dec. 30 [N.S.]. Florence.—I did not fail on my return from the country to speak to Rossi of the Foundry about the casket that you desire. He has shown me one nearly finished. It is very beautiful and is made expressly for the toilette. The outside is of black ebony, adorned with squared pieces of hard stone, on which there are flowers, fruits and birds, interspersed with ornaments of gilded bronze, producing a rich and unusual effect. In the interior and underneath are a few small drawers for jewellery, combs &c. and in the lid there is a mirror, and the top is full of pomades, balsams, perfumes and other suitable things. The whole is, I assure you, worthy of any great lady. The case is lined with red leather and has a key. The cost would be about 30 *doppie*. The maker will come to terms if you wish to make any arrangement with him. I have written to Dr. Burke forwarding a bill for some things got by you.  $1\frac{1}{2}$  pp. *Italian*.

## R. M. [COL. RICHARD MOLESWORTH] to [HON. JOHN MOLESWORTH].

1722, Dec. 27, O.S. London.—Inquiries after health, personal news &c.

Wat's poor wife decays visibly and, I fear, is in a consumption. She is now at Chelsea for air.

*M. L. S. Clements, Esq.* "The present recess of Parliament and suspension of all public business has sent all our great men out of town, so that I have yet had no opportunity of delivering the letters you enclosed to me." 2 pp.

COOTE MOLESWORTH to his father [VISCOUNT MOLESWORTH].

No date [1722].—Family affairs. 2½ pp. *Beginning missing.*

D. P. [DANIEL PULTENEY?] to [HON. JOHN] MOLESWORTH.

No year [1723?], Jan. 31.—Anxiety about health &c. I hope that you may not try this year "how far you may be able to bear the fatigues of a soldier, courier or itinerant minister, and I hope you may even be dispensed with being a residing minister at Turin for any considerable time. The reports, which, you say, are still kept up of your being dead or in great danger are not, I believe, encouraged by any of Mr. Finch's friends, how far they may be promoted by Mr. Davenant's I can't tell, and I think you need not much care; whatever were to happen, he would not succeed. . . . We expect soon an account of the plot to be laid before the Houses. What we can or shall do upon it, is beyond my art of guessing. I think, if we remain as we are, our condition is very melancholy." . . .

[A sketch plan of some building on the back.] 2½ pp.

COLONEL RICHARD MOLESWORTH to HON. JOHN MOLESWORTH.

1723, Feb. 1. London.—Inquiries about health and discussion of various projects.

The History [of the Duke of Marlborough], which I propose as the chief affair of my life, does likewise hang upon the hedge, chiefly "because I have hitherto in vain been dunning Her Grace for certain materials, which are necessary to my first setting out. I have lately had some discourse with one of His Grace's executors, who seems a reasonable man, and have some hopes, by his means, to put things in a tolerable method." . . .

*Seal.* 3½ pp.

[On back is a note from J. E. [Eckersall?] about business affairs.]

JAMES ARBUCKLE to VISCOUNT MOLESWORTH, at Brakedens-town, near Dublin, "via Portpatrick."

1722-3, Feb. 13. Glasgow.—I communicated the contents of Your Lordship's letter of the 19th of last month to several of my fellow-students, who all have commanded me to express their sense of your favour to them.

"Before Your Lordship's letter came to hand, the students of the university had drawn up and signed a petition to Parliament and wrote to some members of the House for

advice, how to get it presented. Those gentlemen, we expected, would have been so much our friends, or at least, so much the friends of justice, as not to have altogether neglected us. But, though we have waited for some months, we have had as yet no answer from them. Some of our friends indeed, to whom we wrote to converse with them on our affair, inform us that they tell us it is not yet a convenient season to bring in our business, and we ought not to be rash in it, with abundance of such other arguments commonly used by time-serving courtiers. . . . This new disappointment has confirmed us in the apprehension that we need never hope for the redress of our grievances, till the generality of politicians be of another complexion than we have yet seen them. . . . We are debauched in the very first principles of our morality. For though indeed we are ready enough to find fault with Hobbes for founding all social obligations on compact, and ridicule very justly a principle, that so evidently runs in a circle, yet it is orthodox divinity to make fear the principle of human actions, and the bare will of an absolute Lord the standard of rectitude. We must love God, and keep His commandments. And why? Because God has commanded us to do so. All our obligations must be enforced by the scourge. And on this hopeful principle we build both our religion and morality. Judge then, My Lord, what fruits of virtue and true honesty can be produced in the minds of people, that have never been used to any other culture."

M. L. S.  
Clements,  
Esq.

Enquiry whether Lord Molesworth has written any other works besides the *Denmark* and the *Franco-Gallia*.

"I have lately been reading the writings of a noble friend of Your Lordship's, I mean the late Lord Shaftsbury. I had read them some time ago, when I was very young, and so had no other taste of them, than of a piece of genteel and easy writing. I need not tell Your Lordship what my sentiments of them now are. But there is one circumstance in them I cannot help taking notice of, as what gives me a good deal of pleasure, which is an imagination they raise in me, of My Lord Molesworth's being the same person with Palemon in the Rhapsody." . . .

2½ pp.

[LORD CHANCELLOR] MACCLESFIELD to [HON. JOHN MOLESWORTH].

1722-3, Feb. 18. London.—Thanks for services done in connection with writer's son, who has since been married to a young lady "of admirable disposition and excellent good qualities." He offers his own services in return, either with the Treasury or by advancing money, which he always has "lying dead in some goldsmith's hands." He has often recommended Molesworth "to Lord Carteret alone, and to him with Lord Townshend and Mr. Walpole together."

3¼ pp.



*M. L. S. Clements, Esq.* LE CHEVALIER STOURTON to [HON. JOHN MOLESWORTH].  
 1723, March 9 [N.S.]. Turin.—Describing in some detail the accouchement and subsequent illness of Madame the Princesse Royale de Piemont.  
*2¾ pp. French.*

JOHN ECKERSALL to [HON. JOHN MOLESWORTH].  
 1722-3, Feb. 28. London.—Financial arrangements, &c.  
 Yours of the 17th contains a proposal, "which, although it be under your hand, I am sure came from somebody else, somebody sure that has an uncommon desire to see me in a jail." It will doubtless be a great while before the Treasury orders any more [issues of salary] and you will easily judge from Lady Molesworth's letter what you are to expect from Ireland. I intend to get Mr. Pulteney to go with me to Mr. Gibson, the money scrivener, to get him to advance you quarterly at the rate of 1,600*l.* a year (within which I humbly hope you may live), paying him as reasonable interest as we can agree for. If this should fail, we must borrow the money of Lord Chancellor, who has offered to lend you any sum, but this should be the last expedient.

*4 pp.*

MRS. LETTICE BOLTON to her mother, LADY MOLESWORTH, at Breckdenston.

1722-3, March 1.—Dress and gossip. Reference to making a nightgown for Miss Monk. "She will take ten yards to make a handsome full gown, such as are now worn. Pray, madam, send your directions about it, and what it must be lined with." The Princess is brought to bed of a daughter, for which the bells rang, and the loyal folks expressed their joy in bonfires. This being Her Royal Highness's birthday, the Government give the town a play. "If Your Ladyship will give me leave, I would bespeak Missy an arm collar," indeed she must lose no time to take care of her shape.

*1½ pp. Seal (with design of a sailing-vessel).*

VISCOUNT MOLESWORTH to his son, HON. JOHN MOLESWORTH.

1722-3, March 5. Breckdenston.—Estate affairs.

I have not yet heard one word about the mulberry trees and black oak acorns other than what your letter told me.

"Bysse will tell you what more than probable hopes we have of a silken manufacture in England and Ireland, and I would fain not be one of the last in any matter of improvement. . . . Let me know whether the ministry allows any salary to Byssé, which would help to ease you of the charge of keeping him; for, unless My Lord Carteret did this, I cannot see what kindness he does to you or Byssé. He has indeed removed Coote and put Byssé in his place, but if he gives him nothing you are the person who have principally suffered by this change, and Coote in the second place."

Defence against charges of extravagance in estate improvement. "I never exceed above 150*l.* per annum, whatever you may hear to the contrary, except when the canal was digging, and then, I believe, it stood me in 300*l.* . . . There is neither bench, statue, fountain of stone, stairs, urn or flower-pot here as yet, so that you may judge that mere grass, trees and hedges cannot cost much ; yet there have not been wanting envious fools who gave out I had spent thousands here." . . .

*M. L. S.  
Clements,  
Esq.*

3 pp. *Seal.*

[CAMILLA COSTANZA SAZIENZA?] to [HON. JOHN MOLESWORTH].

1723, March 23 [N.S.].—As it is Easter, the season of reconciliation for all Christians, I would wish to be reconciled with you. The portrait will be sent unless something happens to *La Fratellina*, who, although she is not herself under the orders of the Princes, has to attend night and day on her husband, who is ill. I would have died of sorrow long ago, but sorrow does not kill. On account of the misfortune [of *La Fratellina* ?] I will not be able to send you anything, though I had gone without two meals to work for you.

2½ pp. *Italian.*

LORD ONSLOW to [HON. JOHN MOLESWORTH].

1723, March 24.—Congratulations on happy recovery.

"The public is engaged in an enquiry after the deepest conspiracy that has been ever carried on in any age against His Majesty's person and Government, and you may easily imagine the zeal and industry to defend those miscreants and an art to inflame and raise disputes between the two Houses to prevent any further punishment, though [I] can inform you their poor endeavours will prove abortive, but this enquiry will detain the Parliament at least three months longer." . . .

1 p.

[CAPTAIN] W[ALTER] MOLESWORTH to HON. JOHN MOLESWORTH.

1723, March 30. Edlington.—Remarks as to proposed arrangements for management of Edlington estate.

I came into this country about a fortnight since a-recruiting for our additional forces. "You have heard, no doubt, of the vast multitude of hems, that have taken up their habitation in the wood. They are the greatest destroyers of fish in the world, and the neighbours (particularly Mr. Westby) could heartily wish they were destroyed, but want your consent. This is not the worst of them, for wherever their dung falls upon the trees it blasts and burns up the place, which I have an opportunity of seeing. You may possibly think it advisable,

M. L. S. upon this account as well as the other, to consent to their  
*Clements,* destruction." . . .  
*Esq.*

3 pp. *Seal.*

[CAMILLA COSTANZA SAZIENZA?] to [HON. JOHN  
 MOLESWORTH].

1723, April 24 [N.S.].—The ladies here [literally "these ladies"] are having a festival in the church on the 9th May, presided over by the Archbishop. The crucifix would properly be put on the altar for such an occasion, only that it lacks the scroll. Your brother, when passing through, was courteous enough to take the measure of the scroll, and get a death's head (*testa di morte*) and a group of angels for the foot of the Christ, but they are not of such good material and do not go well with the crucifix. I am sending a portrait, which is better than the other, though I was only once able to have time to spare at the door of the *cantina*\* and then *La Fratellina* was not able to stay long, so that I had to go back.

3½ pp. *Italian.*

LE CHEVALIER DE STOURTON to [HON. JOHN MOLESWORTH].

1723, April 28 [N.S.]. Turin.—Court gossip &c.

There will apparently be no ball or opera till the carnival, because of the death of the Princess of Piedmont, unless the King finds another spouse for his son before then. Some are continually marrying him to a German, others to a Portuguese, which is to take place later on, and some are giving him a Princess of Lorraine in time for the Christmas festivities.

The *Commandeur des carrailes* has received an order from the Grand Master to send as soon as possible all the Piedmontese knights to Malta. The Turkish armament appears likely to produce a sanguinary war among the greater part of the Powers of Europe. However, by my latest information, it appears that the Germans are not stirring. This morning, when I showed my astonishment at their inaction, a friend said, "N'en soyez point surpris ; pour les mettre en mouvement, il faut les eguillonner sans comparaison comme des boeufs, et peut-être même emportera l'on une pièce de leur peau avant que de les faire agir."

3½ pp. *French.*

[WICARDEL DE FLEURY?] to [HON. JOHN MOLESWORTH].

1723, April 28 [N.S.]. Turin.—Court gossip &c.

"Le marquis de Courtance m'a appris le duel des milords Cadogan et Lechemer, et que c'estoit le dernier qui avoit fait le deffiy. Je ne pouvois pas soubconner de pareille manoeuvre

\* Villari, in his *Italian Life in Town and Country*, p. 20, speaks of "little wicket gates or shop doors at the corners of many great palaces in Tuscan towns bearing the inscriptions 'Canova di Vino' or 'Cantina,' where the wine and oil from the owners' estates are sold retail."



un avocat fort acredité dans sa profession et attache a la cour dans le temp que j'estois en Angleterre, mais vostre nation se distingue des autres en faisant connoître qu'il n'y a qu'une vertu qui se manifeste selon les circonstances tantost gueriere tantost pacifique." M. L. S.  
Clements,  
Esq.

The ladies have a new invention to replace the *sacristain* [?]. Some have appeared with *criardes*, and the merchants are running short of lattice (*treslis*).

3 pp. *Unfinished. French.*

COLONEL RICHARD MOLESWORTH to HON. JOHN  
MOLESWORTH.

1723, April 21. London.—Though the public does not now stand in need of whatever talents I may be master of (especially since honesty is the chief of them), "yet I have such a natural repugnancy to being idle that I am continually cutting out work for myself of one kind or other, I wish I could say as profitable as it is instructive. The business that chiefly employs me at present is an undertaking (which, I believe, I may have hinted to you before now) to supply the town and places adjacent with Thames water. We are now a thoroughly constituted body, founded on an Act of Parliament and an ample charter, and I find that, to lay properly and wisely the foundations of such a society and of such a work, which will comprehend in it all parts of mechanics," does require all the time (and, I fear, more genius) than I am able to bestow on it.

The next point touched in yours is the History [of the Duke of Marlborough]. "I'me sorry to tell you that this, too, does meet with its obstacles, though of another nature. They arise chiefly from the unsettled temper of the lady, who hitherto has been regardless of the applications I have made to her, both by speaking and writing, so that I am destitute of the kind of materials that are necessary to my first setting out (viz.) a good collection of facts (at first rudely set down), which should afterwards receive their form, order and connection. How easily might these wants be supplied and all other impediments be removed by this mistress of millions, had she any regard to services past or to come!"

"Sir Jerome lies dormant for a while upon several accounts. One is the defect of finances, which he (much more than any other article) has contributed to; and my next step should be certain experiments for the improvement of sand, which can't be done without a greater expense than I can at present afford." Another reason of postponing him a little is that this water affair happens to be now *la plus pressée*. Sir T. Hewett is our Governor, having taken it on him at my request.

*Seal.* 3 pp.

M. L. S.  
Clements,  
Esq.

[CAMILLA COSTANZA SAZIENZA?] to [HON. JOHN  
MOLESWORTH].

1723, May 10 [N.S.].—Reproaches for lack of affection &c.

I have been expecting you to come to Florence and was watching the carriages from a window, hoping that I might even see you come into our church. At last my uncle the Canon arrived. I obtained leave from Signor Scarlatti of Rome to visit [to receive a visit from ?] the nuns of the convent opposite us near one of the gates of Florence. These nuns would have had a good distance to walk, and their appearance in carriages aroused great interest, and they were received with great honour. Come to see me; I have much to tell you, but I suppose there will be no opportunity, for you will bring your wife.

*Italian.* 7½ pp.

[The SAME] to [the SAME].

1723, May 12 [N.S.].—Remarks as to letters &c. The crucifix was much admired, even by the musicians on the balcony. I am going to send it to be repaired, but will not trust it to Galilei, who has behaved very badly, even to his own sister.

*End missing. Italian.* 4 pp.

LE WICARDEL DE FLEURY to [HON. JOHN MOLESWORTH].

1723, May 12 [N.S.]. Turin.—Gossip of the Court of Piedmont. Account of observances of a "retreat" by persons of quality.

*French.* 4 pp.

GEORGE TURNBULL to LORD MOLESWORTH, at Breckdenston.

1723, May 14. Edinburgh.—There is nothing I would be prouder of than to have your works in my library *ex dono* the worthy author; if you transmit them to Glasgow directed to the care of Mr. James Arbuckle, student of Divinity, he will forward them to me.

"I have seen Mr. Collin's treatise on freethinking some years ago, and another piece of the same author's (as it is commonly said) upon liberty and necessity; and I should be glad to know if he is still alive and what is become of him. Toland, who was said to have been of his club, I know, is gone. I beg leave to tell Your Lordship that I wrote a small treatise about four years ago upon the religion of the State, which, had it not been for the timidity of printers, had seen the light long since. The design of it was to shew that a fair and impartial exercise of reason was the best and worthiest part an understanding creature could act in matters of thought or faith, and that no rational society could have any common interest in matters of that sort but the common defence of this common and noblest privilege of rational beings. I

endeavour to show that the interest of true religion only requires that the public magistrates and guardians should protect all the members of the societies under their care and tutorship equally in the easy and quiet use of the thinking and reasoning liberty; and that all other public meddling in religion must be prejudicial to religion, trade, learning, politeness, and, in fine, to all the common right and interest of mankind, whether civil or spiritual. But now, My Lord, though I be as sincere and hearty a lover of freethinking as ever, I begin to doubt a little whether, upon an impartial balance of all the interests and advantages of society, some established worship and mode of religion and public order of priests or teachers would not be found absolutely necessary, if not for the upholding of society, at least for the right management of it. The decision of this question depends upon a thorough knowledge of mankind and a judicious observation of the ways by which they have been governed in different ages and circumstances, and I should be glad to have Your Lordship's sentiments upon that head. . . .

*M. L. S.  
Clements,  
Esq.*

"P.S.—I do not know, My Lord, if I should venture upon so short and distant an acquaintance with Your Lordship to desire of you to recommend me, if it fall in your way, to go abroad governor to a young gentleman."

3 pp.

D. P. [DANIEL PULTENEY ?] to [HON. JOHN MOLESWORTH].

No year [1723 ?], May 20.—"You will have had one from me upon the subject of the late changes in offices; I am inclined to think, as you do, that that of Secretary is designed for H. Walpole, the character of Ambassador Extraordinary seems calculated for that purpose; I don't hear that you are likely to be affected, at least not suddenly, though it will depend entirely on the push of some person of interest. . . . You desire to know whether it be usual to allow something to ministers for travelling charges, equipage and public mournings; I don't believe that any minister ever charged in his bills of extraordinaries anything for equipage, having an allowance made to him on that account, but I believe they all do charge travelling charges, not only on their first setting out, but for any excursions they make for the service, especially if it be by order; they do the same for public mournings and this over and above the regulations for extraordinaries, which is understood to be only for postage, intelligence, stationery ware and that kind. These extraordinary demands have, or have not, been allowed as the minister had friends at the Treasury, at least they have remained upon the foot of a pretension which may be obtained on some favourable turn."

I don't see any likelihood of this Parliament's ending before the seven years.

2½ pp.



M. L. S. LE WICARDEL DE FLEURY to [HON. JOHN MOLESWORTH].  
*Clements,*  
*Esq.* 1723, June 15 [N.S.]. Montemagno.—Relating personal gossip, efforts to reconcile himself with the King [of Sardinia ?] in connection with *l'affaire des tax*, punishment of the conspirators &c.  
*French.* 8 pp.

NONZIATO BALDOCCI to [HON. JOHN MOLESWORTH].  
 1723, June 20 [N.S.]. Pisa.—I desire to express my gratefulness to you for being so kind as to lend carriages on the occasion of the *festa*, of which you will have had a description from your brother and the foreigners at the baths.  
*Italian.* 1½ pp.

FRANCESCO DELLA SETA [?] GAETANI to [HON. JOHN MOLESWORTH].  
 1723, June 27 [N.S.]. Pisa.—I regret extremely what has happened between your coachman and mine, and I have discharged the culprit from my service.  
*Italian.* 1½ pp.

LORD FERRARD to VISCOUNT MOLESWORTH, at Breckdenston.

1723, Aug. 15. Beaulieu.—“ Our Lord Lieutenant is come and I am told by one of our judges that the Parliament will meet at the day appointed, send out new writs, and then adjourn for a fortnight, by which time I am in hopes to have done for this season and then wait upon you. The Parliament I shall trouble as little as may be, unless it be for the good of the country, or have some sport, if the great man formerly mentioned comes, as was given out.”

Report on crops. “ My hops promise wonderfully; an Essex gentleman that was here t’other day told me he never saw better in his own country.” I have a great abundance of peaches, figs and nectarines; I send them about to all my neighbours by bushels.

*Seal.* 1¼ pp.

#### VISCOUNT MOLESWORTH.

No year [written in part on the back of preceding letter].—Drafts, with corrections, of pamphlet entitled *Some Considerations for the Promotion of Agriculture and Employing the Poor* [published in 1723; cf. Lecky’s *Ireland in the Eighteenth Century*, Vol. I., p. 302].

31 pp.

BENJAMIN CROWE to [HON. JOHN MOLESWORTH].  
 1723, Sept. 1, N.S. Leghorn.—About private affairs, forwarding statues and busts to England &c.  
 2¼ pp.

D. LE BLANC to [HON. JOHN MOLESWORTH].

M. L. S.  
Clements,  
Esq.

1723, Sept. 1 [N.S.]. Leghorn.—Offering his services for any historical inquiry, general or particular, and asking the assistance of the British Envoy at Vienna to obtain from the Austrian authorities some long-standing debt. Mr. Rowe [?] at Pisa had promised to use his influence in this direction, but refused to do so subsequently in anger at writer's having promised him *une etude de medailles* as a reward for his efforts, if they were successful. As regards this action of Mr. Rowe's, "depuis cinq ou six ans qu'il estoit à Livourne, il devoit connoitre la nation Italiene, laquelle generalement estoit si interessée qu'elle vouloit estre toujours reconnuë de quelque present pour le moindre service qu'elle faisoit, que par contre aussi elle reconnoissoit tres volontiers tous les services qu'on luy pouvoit faire." . . .

*French.* 2 pp.

FLOTARD to [HON. JOHN MOLESWORTH].

1723, Sept. 6 [N.S.]. Messina.—On our journey hither we touched at Gibraltar and Port Mahon. The interior of the former place is almost a heap of ruins as a result of the sieges it has suffered, but, on the other hand, the fortifications, particularly on the land side, have been so repaired and strengthened that to all appearances the Spaniards will never be able to force them. We have only two regiments in garrison, or about a thousand men, but the tongue of land which they have to defend is so narrow that, provided their magazines are well stocked, they can await the arrival of help from England.

The additional fortifications at Port Mahon, at Fort St. Philip, are also very fine, the casemates are numerous and spacious. However, this fortress is commanded by two neighbouring heights, and it is a great pity that attention has been devoted solely to increasing the defences of the fortress. With a third less outlay than has been incurred at St. Philip, a fortress without any natural defects might have been erected on the lighthouse hill on the right as one enters the port. With a small expense it could even have been converted into an island. In the time of the late Queen Anne foundations were laid for a fortification on this site, but either because of the political crises, which have since occurred in Europe, or the interests of engineers and constructors of fortifications, who would not have been so long employed as at St. Philip, which is a site capable of infinite amplification, the foundations then laid down, after having been baptised by the name of St. Anne, have remained without further development ever since. . . .

The repair of the fortifications of this city and those of St. Salvador continue à l'Imperiale, that is to say, very slowly, so as to permit the governors to make their profit. The

*M. L. S. Clements, Esq.* garrison of this city comprises two battalions of the regiment of Bareith, two of Traun and some companies of hussars, or about 2,500 men. The whole effective garrison of the kingdom is about 10,000 men, namely, three battalions of Bareith, three of Traun, three of Diespach, three of Othocar Starenberg, three of Pottendorf, with a regiment of hussar cavalry.

The Sicilians say that the ordinary revenues of the kingdom are more than sufficient to maintain this body of troops, and during the rule of the King of Sardinia, which at the present they profoundly regret, they were not asked for anything additional. After the Imperialists took possession, they exacted a gift of 600,000 *écus*, the payment being spread over a period of four years. It is reported from Palermo that, the term being near its expiration, the viceroy is preparing a similar demand on the pretext of the cost of maintaining the troops. This has excited great murmuring among the people, but at the end of it all they will have to pay. It is the *Ora pro nobis* of the Germans, who have a great contempt for the Sicilians, but if it is true that those, who hate their northern neighbour with all their heart, shall not enter into Paradise, I doubt very much whether, since the Imperialists took possession of this city, any Sicilian has had a share in the blessing.

Two Imperial ships of war have arrived here, convoying vessels that the Oriental Company of Trieste had sent to Lisbon. Contentions have arisen in the port between these ships and some Tuscan vessels about saluting, also with some Maltese about Customs. The Maltese vessels went on to Civitavecchia, carrying 60 Turkish slaves, whom the Order is presenting to the Pope to man his galleys.

You will doubtless be anxious to know why these two Neapolitan war vessels and their convoy are making so long a stay here. The *Primogenito*, although newly built, made such a quantity of water that she had to be unloaded and careened. She is being reloaded very slowly. The other warship entered the port from the roadstead last Thursday. They are waiting for provisions and new orders from Naples. The *Leopold* is also making water, but they are not yet working at caulking her, no doubt in order to have a new pretext for putting off her departure. I do not know if the Spanish squadron, which is cruising towards the Straits against the Barbary corsairs, does not give umbrage to that of the Emperor, and whether the latter will not wait until word is brought that the former has gone back into port before continuing its voyage to Portugal. These delays are likely to prove the ruin of this new Company of the Orient, which, for its first experiment in the Portuguese trade, would have done much better to make use of English or French vessels to transport its merchandise.

Enquiries after health. I hope you will come to Naples *pour user des vapeurs de la souffretado*, which is, I believe, the sovereign remedy for your complaint.



As my letters go by Rome, where your address would excite curiosity, give me some special address to write to, if you wish me to send you further news from these parts.

*M. L. S.  
Clements,  
Esq.*

*7½ pp. French.*

ARTHUR ONSLOW to [HON. JOHN MOLESWORTH].

1723, Sept. 1. Ember Court.—“I trouble you with this letter that you and my cousin may have a true and a full account of the terrible accident that happened some days ago to My Lord Onslow. . . . My Lord had been o’ fox-hunting in the morning and, coming back with company, at Catherine Hill, near Guildford, one Edward Arnold, who lives at that place, came up to them with a gun in his hand cocked, having watched My Lord’s return for some hours, and, just as My Lord passed him, he turned about, levelled his gun at My Lord’s head and discharged it, but by good fortune the shot lodged in one of his shoulders and part of his neck. Had they spread an inch higher or lower the surgeons say it had been mortal. The force of the blow threw My Lord from his horse, but, thank God, he has received no other hurt than only some flesh wounds where the shot fell and is in a very fair way of recovery. The villain, who never attempted to escape, was immediately secured. He is very sullen and seems not in the least to be concerned for what he has done. All that he says is that many persons having complained of My Lord’s zeal and activeness in public matters in the country, and that he was the occasion of all disturbances there, he thought if My Lord was out of the way all things would be quiet, and had therefore resolved for this year and a half to find some opportunity to dispatch him. The fellow is altogether unknown to My Lord, nor does he pretend the least private pique to him; we can therefore impute this horrid attempt to nothing but party rage in him, both from what he has owned himself and from his being a most notorious Jacobite. Whether he was set upon this by any other person he will not yet confess, but we have some reason to suspect he was, and he is under daily examination to get him to discover it. He had heard overnight of My Lord’s intentions to hunt that way, and very early in the morning he went to buy some bullets, but the person he went to had none. He would then have had hail or mould shot, but could get none of these. Either of them had answered his purpose effectually. . . .

*3¼ pp.*

COLONEL RICHARD MOLESWORTH to HON. JOHN MOLESWORTH.

1723, Sept. 26. London.—Financial arrangements with Mr. Stevenson. “I find he is not out of hopes of obtaining the whole sum required from the Treasury.”

*Seal. 2¾ pp.*

M. L. S.  
Clements,  
Esq.

G. MALCOLM to [HON. JOHN MOLESWORTH].

1723, Oct. 10.—Mr. Stephenson designs to remit you about 1,400*l.*, which will be received next week at the Treasury, and in a month will endeavour to raise 1,500*l.* more. “He expects with the first post you will send him a bill of Extra, and another of Extra Extraordinaries, which I’m sure you may as well as others make a large demand, since it must be supposed you keep people in all the Courts in Italy, as I know you do. I find mealy-mouthed people get nothing here; excuse my freedom. . . . Mr. Stephenson and your slave now drink your health this minute in glorious arack [?] punch. You see my hand shakes.”

Personal gossip &c.

2 pp.

LOZILIERE to [HON. JOHN MOLESWORTH].

1723, Nov. 4 [N.S.]. A Une Vigne.—Reporting the death of the Grand Duke.

French. 1½ pp.

WILLIAM WISHART to LORD [MOLESWORTH].

1723, Nov. 7. Edinburgh.—Compliments and thanks for directions as to studies &c.

I have been closely engaged in attending on my uncle, the late Admiral Wishart, till his death, and since that in the ordering and settling of his affairs.

I must beg Your Lordship’s pardon, if I am not able to put another construction than that of modesty on Your Lordship’s insinuating to me that you never was equal to the task of instructing others, especially when you own almost in the same sentence that you taught the incomparable Shaftsbury.

“But now, to come closer to my first design of giving Your Lordship what use I have made of your excellent instructions since I had the favour of them. I had never, since I was a schoolboy, read anything of our incomparable Buchanan, except some of his beautiful poems, but by the encomium you gave him I was put upon reading his piece *De Jure Regni Apud Scotos*. I was mightily instructed and delighted with the excellent notions he gives us of the nature and design of government and the just boundaries of it. What masterly strokes are there! how elegant and entertaining are his comparisons and illustrations! how beautiful and agreeable is his description of a good king! how just and how ghastly is his picture of a tyrant! And what contributed a great deal to my delight is the dialogue way of writing, so nearly resembling those ancient composures, which your divine pupil had trained me to some taste of. . . .

The works of the excellent Archbishop Tillotson I have been well acquainted with for several years, and have had the pleasure of reviewing several of his admirable popular composures since I had the honour of Your Lordship’s letter.

I am exceedingly entertained with the nobleness of his sentiments for the most part, and the elegant easy dress he gives them, with the views he affords us of a religion entirely calculated for the benefit and happiness of mankind, and, in fine, with his vigorous opposition, in the worst of times, to that great enemy of liberty of conscience, Popery; yet, if I may be allowed to censure so great a man, I can't help thinking that even his views of certain dogmata are sometimes too narrow and too much inclined to the system, and that in handling the nature and grounds of moral virtue he does not go enough to the bottom of things.

*M. L. S.  
Clements,  
Esq.*

I have likewise read Machiavel's Discourses on T. Livius, together with the first decade of that admirable historian, by which I have received a great deal of light into the true principles of politics, and I have the happiness to agree with Your Lordship, in the character you give of that great man. I had only dipped into Harrington's Works and Confucius's Morals when I was disturbed from the course of study Your Lordship had been so kind as to put me into." . . .

4 pp.

D. P. [DANIEL PULTENEY ?] to [HON. JOHN] MOLESWORTH.

No year [1723 ?], Nov. 7.—Grief at loss of daughter Lucy.

"The papers I desired were partly for curiosity, and with a view too that some time or other they might prove of use, though not in the manner you mention; I have no prospect, nor indeed inclination of that kind, and should think myself at present more likely to lose what I have, than get better; at least, I am sure it would be so if Mr. Walpole can do it, since he seems determined to remove everyone who continued in the King's service when he thought fit to leave it. . . . Whenever there is an opportunity of bringing you into Parliament, you may be assured I shall not neglect it; I don't see anything that will hinder this Parliament from sitting as long as the last, but a breach among the Whigs, or the displeasure of some great man against them for not complying in everything to his directions."

Lord Onslow is far from recovering of his wound and is likely to fall into a languishing condition.

2 $\frac{3}{4}$  pp.

G. MALCOLM to [HON. JOHN MOLESWORTH].

1723, Nov. 28.—About private affairs, mostly financial.

2 $\frac{3}{4}$  pp.

ALESSANDRO GALILEI to [HON. JOHN MOLESWORTH].

1723, Dec. 15 [N.S.]. Florence.—I hear Redi has asked 60 *scudi* for one of the pictures. I have not seen them yet. but they would require to be very good to be worth that, Your Excellency would be quite right not to pay him any



*M. L. S. Clements, Esq.* more than Signor Gould did for pictures of the same size. I have already paid him 10 *scudi*, and hold the receipt. You might get Signor Gould to remit the money.  
*Italian.* 1½ pp.

[SIR] THOMAS HEWETT to [HON. JOHN MOLESWORTH].

1723, Dec. 12, O.S. Shireoaks.—The four cases of marble from you are now in my possession in the King's stores in Scotland Yard.

I heartily thank you for Frontinus. I have Mayer, a Dutchman, about draining the Campagna di Roma &c., a fine work; he was a great man, his proposals just and reasons good, but in vain, for there is but one way to do it, that is, Restore the Roman Liberty; no great public work can succeed under the worst of tyrannies, I mean Church Tyranny for Life.

“Our great friend [Lord Chancellor Macclesfield] writes, he thinks himself under infinite obligation to you. . . . You can in nothing so much please and oblige him as to find out ways and means to serve you, for he is endowed with unalterable principles of goodness and virtue, without little ends, vile flattery or playing the courtier. . . . I am easy as to my office, for we have nothing but repairs, my deputy a worthy careful gentleman, who informs me by letter of everything; I must tell you we have no prospect of fine new buildings and, if there were moneys and inclination to build a palace (you know the finest situation in the whole world) there are so many weak pretenders, wrong-headed mules that it is impossible to have anything good and of a fine taste. . . . I made trial of one room at Kensington, of the fine Grecian taste, which so much fired the quacks, the knaves, the fools, that I was so baited, the work misrepresented to the K[ing], who had seen and approved of the designs and model first, and perfectly well executed, that I am discouraged to a degree sufficient to spoil any man's genius. The worst was my cavillers denied all rules and due proportions. I assure you, Arts, Geometry, Mathematics &c. are out of fashion here.” . . .

3 pp.

CARLO MUCCI [?] to [HON. JOHN MOLESWORTH].

1723, Dec. 28 [N.S.]. Florence.—I have communicated to My Lords (*Signori*) your letter which brought the welcome news that His Britannic Majesty was willing to do justice to the Republic [of Venice?] in receiving its excuses with respect to the occurrence mentioned. I have been directed to express their sense of gratification, both to His Britannic Majesty and to yourself, and their pleasure that an unfortunate affair is ended satisfactorily.

*Italian.* 1½ pp.

LORDS POLWARTH and WHITWORTH to LORD CARTERET.

1724, Jan. 31, and Feb. 14, N.S. Cambray.—Extracts from despatches dealing with the King of Sardinia's complaints that he was not accorded his proper title, &c.

*Copy. Unfinished. 4 pp.*

*M. L. S.  
Clements,  
Esq.*

HON. JOHN MOLESWORTH.

1724, Feb.—Draft [?] of appointment of Daniel Le Blanc as agent of His Britannic Majesty at Leghorn for postal and other affairs.

*Italian. ½ p.*

NONZIATO BALDOCCI to [HON. JOHN MOLESWORTH].

1724, April 22 [N.S.]. Pisa.—Private affairs for the most part. Reference to postal difficulties on Sundays, and to fears that the Empress's accouchement may delay the Congress.

*Italian. 2¼ pp.*

[CAMILLA COSTANZA SAZIENZA] to HON. JOHN MOLESWORTH.

1724, April 28 [N.S.].—Replying to a letter from him, in which he had accused her of upbraiding him without a cause. She defends herself on the ground of her great affection, which led her into imprudences of speech.

*Italian. 5¼ pp.*

VISCOUNT MOLESWORTH to LADY MOLESWORTH,  
at Breckdenston.

1724, May 3. Philipstown.—“I see by experience that 'tis high time for me to leave off riding long journeys. This last, (though I did no more than walk a foot pace), has brought a fit of the strangury and gravel upon me, and I am in a place where no herb or drug that I might have occasion for (either for clyster or oat drink) can be had nearer than Tullamore. . . . If any Whitehaven coals come into Malahide, which are good, we must secure at least 16 tons now, and bespeak as many more for July, when, 'tis to be hoped, money will be more plentiful, and now we shall have our cart pretty free for carriage, if the twyfallowing will allow it. . . . Philipstown is really a very improveable, healthy, and even a pleasant, plentiful place to dwell in, had I my days to begin again. But, as I perceive they approach to an end, some of our sons must take care of our effects, or they will all go wrong. I know not what to hope for from our three or four eldest, but the selling of woods, the setting out of St. Patrick's Well land [in Dublin city], the Alnage revenue, and the improvement of Philipstown and Swords are groundworks to raise a new estate from, besides paying all our debts.”

*M. L. S. Clements, Esq.* Complaints of lands being underlet. "Our rents might easily be advanced to the rates of the country, had we but people willing to make them so, but underhand gratuities, and bye ends and prospects (of taking farms at low rents from us) hinders agents from doing their best for us. Yet our rents are generally rather worse paid than theirs, who set very dear. At Cloncurry they set bleak land for 18 and 20 shillings per acre to very responsible tenants, none under 12s. 6d." . . .

*Seal.* 3 pp.

VISCOUNT MOLESWORTH to LADY MOLESWORTH, at Breckdenston.

1724, May 6.— . . . "I met here with a very able Irish physician, who came to visit Mrs. Miller, that lies very ill of some womanish distemper. I was persuaded by Mr. Preston to disburse a pistole upon him. He made me take a clyster according to my own receipt (which I carry in my pocket always) and makes me swallow about a dozen of large Chio turpentine pills every day, and this morning he bathed me in a large brewing keeve (which I found in my landlord's brewhouse) with a bundle of sweet herbs. . . . I stayed in it a long hour. I believe I shall henceforth use baths pretty often, I felt no indisposition whilst I continued in it. I shall put my quilt into the coach, so shall have no need of a bed; doubling my quilt will do very well." . . . There is in this country the best ale that ever was tasted, and claret too. I have made a syllabub of it this evening.

My Irish doctor would fain have given me a little laudanum, but I would not take it.

*Seal.* 1 p.

E. L. PEARCE to BYSSE MOLESWORTH.

1724, May 18 [N.S. ?]. Geneva.—Personal gossip &c.

I am now under the protection of the magnificent Lords Sendies in Geneve, where, if I have a mind to it, I can say my prayers without beads and call the Pope names. The Court of Savoy threatens thunders against we poor people of Geneve, but we are preparing strong bastions to receive their first onset, though our situation be not so good as La Brunette.

2 pp.

LORD CHANCELLOR MACCLESFIELD to [HON. JOHN MOLESWORTH].

1724, May 21. London.—I have since seen Lord Townshend and the Duke of Newcastle together. I pressed them pretty earnestly. "They seemed hardly to credit your not having your credentials. They both told me the King had appointed you his plenipotentiary to the several courts of Italy, and they never heard that His Majesty had altered his intentions,



but believe His Majesty looks upon you now as such. They promised me to enquire how the matter stands, and to get everything dispatched to you that is not already.”

*M. L. S.  
Clements,  
Esq.*

Account of illness.

“What you write about the bustos and statues is exceeding kind, but yet I cannot but be concerned that you have given me no light by which I might make some sort of a guess whether they will not quite go beyond my pocket. . . . I should be sorry to exceed a thousand or twelve hundred pounds, and yet your opinion would carry me farther, if there be occasion and you advise it. I have a gallery at Shirburn already. I am at work now in making another for a library, which I should be glad to see furnished with what you like. I shall beg your advice and Sir T. Hewit’s in fitting it up.

*2½ pp.*

HANNEKEN to [HON. JOHN MOLESWORTH].

1724, June 3, N.S. Cambray.—Lord Polwarth is just returned from Paris, and Lord Whitworth is gone to take the waters at Spa. The Comte de Massei arrived on Thursday. “Il dit qu’il est muni de deux pleinpouvoirs, couchés d’une façon a ne rencontrer aucun obstacle. L’un en est pour luy et le Comte de Provana conjointement; et l’autre pour luy seul, au cas que Monsieur de Provana aimât mieux s’en retourner a Turin. On a lieu de croire que le C. de Provana prendra ce dernier parti.

Les Plenipotentiaires Imperiaux et Espagnols s’entrecommuniquerent le 21 du mois passé leurs pleinpouvoirs pour convenir d’une paix particuliere entre l’Empire et l’Espagne, et les premiers produisirent en même temps le consentement de la diete de Ratisbonne pour autoriser Sa Majeste Imperiale à faire terminer cette negociation. Tout cela se passa dans une Conference à part, sans qu’aucun des mediateurs y assistât.

À juger par les reponses et repliques, que les Imperiaux et Espagnols ont faites à leurs respectives demandes, ils se trouvent encore très éloignés les uns des autres.

La reponse des Imperiaux aux demandes du Roy de Sardaigne fut donnee et remise par les mediateurs au Comte de Provana le 26 du mois dernier.” . . .

*French. 4¾ pp.*

[ABBATE] A. NICCOLINI to [HON. JOHN MOLESWORTH].

1724, June 17, N.S. Rome.—“Though I am in the great and gorgeous capital of the Western Hierarchy, in which great many ancient and modern things are worth the while to be seen, you may be sure I am not so taken up with admiring and studying them that any interruption made by the letters of my worthy friends is unwelcome to me; but rather nothing can be more pleasant and grateful to your most humble

*M. L. S. Clements, Esq.* servant than your papers, of which for long while being deprived I thought my journey of Rome for private affairs had not met with your good approbation. Now, since I was honoured by yours of the 31st last, I esteem myself very happy and therefore I return you my very humble thanks for this new token of your love.

The Pope we had, to speak with you freely, and to give you a mark of my steadiness in freethinking, in which I hope to increase every day for the good fortune I had to meet here with some very learned men, is the worst of all we could have. He is a fool, and an unlearned monk, that knows nothing of the world, superstitious to the highest degree, and therefore reckoned by the ignorant mob a saint, strong defender of the ecclesiastical immunity, capable to excommunicate all the world, in short, a High Church man, and hot zealous Tory. His government will be very burdensome to his subjects, because, as he is very prodigal, so he is capable to impose new taxes, and ruin quite over all his estate; he is another Cosmus, the third Grand Duke of Tuscany, at Rome. The great many divisions that have been between the electors could not but produce such a monster, and all the ministers of the Princes, that were within, showed that their knowledge of such affairs is circumscribed by a very little compass. By this you see how far I am from desiring a cardinal's hat, though this is the only considerable post and figure we have here in Italy.

Being printed another volume of the pieces of Architecture of Florence, as I gave me the honour to present you the first, so I take the liberty to send you the second, which I hope you shall receive with this.

The Pisan politeness to the Commissary's lady is not strange to me, and I think that Mrs. Molesworth will be persuaded that all what I said against those barbarous men was not in me an effect of a Florentine hatred against their neighbours, but a mere truth begotten by the great practice I had of them.

I expect some answer about Sig[norina?] Pieri and some news of the Congress relating to us. I saw hitherto twice the Cardinal Alberoni, and I found him always a very great genius and admirable mind, free, frank and courteous man.

Pray give my humble service to Mrs. Molesworth and to Mrs. Onslow, and tell 'em that 'tis impossible I desert my thoughts and memory from other women, and chiefly from them, since till now I like none of 'em that are here, and assure 'em that, do not I become a prelate or a cardinal, I cannot be liked by them."

2½ pp.

ANTONIO MARIA SALVINI to [HON. JOHN MOLESWORTH].

1724, June 24 [N.S.]. Florence.—A letter of introduction for Signor Antonio Fabroni, who wishes to get a post in the King's bodyguard.

*Italian.* 1 p. [The letter appears to have been sent on by M. L. S. Molesworth to the Prior of the Dominicans at Turin.] Clements, Esq.

WICARDEL DE BEAUFORT to [HON. JOHN MOLESWORTH].

1724, June 26 [N.S.]. Ancey.—Thanking for news of good fortune of writer's brother.

1 p.

[CAMILLA COSTANZA SAZIENZA?] to [HON. JOHN MOLESWORTH].

1724, July 7 [N.S.].—A love-letter [during part of which the writer appears to be pleading for Camilla as if she were a third person].

I understand by the public announcements the reason of your journey and fear the festivities will be bad for your health. The weather is terribly hot, but there is a tramontano blowing, which freezes the dew produced by the heat. It is bad weather for throat complaints. On the 29th our prioress died. Signora Maria Cletta has died of a throat affection. We have lost three very amiable ladies lately and are much perturbed, because we see that death is still hovering around our convent and many are seriously ill. I am very well, and people tell me I never had such a good complexion. I have noticed it myself, and ascribe it to drinking milk in the morning. For the future it is my intention to sacrifice myself and to devote my efforts to pleasing God, and accordingly I shall not write letters to you except to answer yours. I hope you will look on this letter and remember me once a year. I affirm my devotion with my own blood, which I have procured from a small cut which I have gladly and willingly made beside my heart. [The following appears to be written in blood.] "Here therefore, with the same blood, I confirm that up to my death I shall always be constant, not loving or desiring any other thing but you alone, who are my real good."

*Italian.* 6 pp.

FRANCESCO MARIA GABBINI to [HON. JOHN MOLESWORTH].

1724, July 21 [N.S.]. Florence.—At last Your Excellency's two pictures have been sent to Signor Gould. They are much admired, but I am afraid of their not satisfying your refined taste. The painter Redi and I have used our best endeavours. You will find enclosed poetical inscriptions for these two pictures. You will excuse my presumption in sending them, and I ask this the more, because the poet is quite a liar (*totalmente bugiardo*) in the 12th and 13th strophes of his poem. I cannot give you anything very positive up to the present about our enterprise for the publication of the greater rarities of the Royal Galleries. We are working at it, but nothing is yet fixed. The first thing to be brought out will be two or three books, in royal paper, of cameos,



*M. L. S. Clements, Esq.* intaglios, and medals. We would have been glad to have had you present in person, instead of by letters, because of your knowledge of such things and your affection to our country.

*Italian.*  $1\frac{1}{2}$  pp.

JAMES SCANLON to HON. JOHN MOLESWORTH.

1724, July 19. "The neathouses near Chealsea."—"This comes to you from Chealsea meadows, where I am now alone in a very public manner; how I come to be so is easily conceived, when I tell you that the waterworks so much looked for are at length brought so far to bear that the ponds are now laid out to be dug, and the other parts equally forward; in this undertaking I am, together with Rowley (as I mentioned to you once before), nominated Inspector, and though his character is of some use to me, I may safely say I am nevertheless alone, since I have lost the only support, with whom I could confer and upon whom I could depend in these affairs. This loss is very sensible to me since the Colonel's departure for Ireland about 14 days ago. . . . The Court being now at Kensington, there is no company in town, and of course all things as they usually are at this season. The King removes to Windsor in the beginning of August, and it is now believed and talked of as certain, that the King of Prussia is expected, and that apartments are named for him at Windsor, but this is not yet known at the Office of Works, which makes it still uncertain. My Lords Townsend and Scarborough are to be installed next week Knights of the Garter." . . .

*Seal.*  $\frac{3}{4}$  p.

MRS. POLLY MOLESWORTH to her husband, HON. JOHN MOLESWORTH, at Aix, in Savoy.

1724, Aug. 2 [N.S?]. Turin.—"My dearest Torrismond must not expect any sort of news from this quarter, at present we are destitute of that and company. The time past has been agreeably spent, for, since the great heats, the ladies choose to walk after supper, and for three nights we have been attended with Rebinder's music; this has alarmed a great many of the town, they vent their spleen by giving it out that, were the Court here, people would not dare to frequent the English. Last post Madame Cavalia received a letter from her marquis that told the King of the *goutez* she gave. The King's answer was, she did well to divert me, and the oftener she did it the better, this she shows; those that are not of our party are enough mortified by this, for it prevents their prating. I can't tell the reason of this civility to me, but Madame Cavalia, Madame Gontery, Madame Paraile, have done all they could to entertain me."

Current gossip, story of a lady and her *cicisbeo* &c.

*Seal.* 3 pp.

## The SAME to the SAME, at Aix.

M. L. S.  
Clements,  
Esq.

1724, Aug. 5 [N.S. ?]. Turin.— . . . “I do not know whether you frequent the English that are in Geneva, but in my opinion that is not the way to be entertained. We have here a sample ; Sir Arthur Haselridge, with his governor and a French abbé, have been here three days. Le Keux asked them if they would not see me. Sir Arthur said, had you been in town, he would have paid you his respects, but, as his stay was not to be long, it was not worth while to come to me ; he is a relation of my Lord Halifax’s, but a mere cub. The other, that designs some stay, is little better, he brought several letters of recommendation, but his taste is sitting all day at home in a night-gown. . . . The confinement of the Queen of Spain makes a great talk. Most people think there is more in it than is yet discovered ; the Prince of Masaran has writ several letters to people in this town, in one that was read at Madame la Princesse Louise’s he says he goes twice a day to the Queen, *pour faire entendre raison*.” . . .

*Seal.* 2 pp.

## The SAME to [the SAME].

1724, Aug. 23 [N.S. ?]. Turin.—Personal gossip &c.

“Nothing now is talked of, but the presents made the Marquis D’Antrave, which, they say, are to the value of a thousand pound ; the Comte Collen has had two rings given him, but of no great price. I believe everybody is not content with the good fortune of these gentlemen, for now they begin to talk of the different reception of the Comte Saluse, and of his present being worth but a hundred pistoles, and so indifferent of the sort that he never showed it. They now say the young Princess is to be put in a convent at Ancey, and not at Pinerole, as was said at first ; the King is in the right, for were she so near, the Princess of Piemont would want sometimes to see her sister, and that would not be agreeable.” . . .

2 $\frac{3}{4}$  pp.

## MARSAY [MASSAY ?] to [HON. JOHN MOLESWORTH].

1724, Oct. 2 [N.S.]. Geneva.—Informing him that his wine has been sent on.

*French.* 2 $\frac{1}{2}$  pp.

## P. VINCENZO LANFRESCHI to [HON. JOHN MOLESWORTH].

1724, Oct. 6. [N.S.]. Piacenza.—A gentleman named Antonio Fabroni has presented himself to me. I should be much obliged if you would instruct me whether he is to take the opportunity afforded by the embarkation of Signor Antonio Grimaldi, chosen to be ambassador of the Republic of Genoa at the Court of Spain. When Your Excellency has decided on this point, I shall send him with a letter directed to the Duke of Atri, and shall arrange for credentials for him and the others, so that, on arriving at Madrid, they may be

*M. L. S.* recognized by the Duke of Atri, and their travelling expenses paid by him.

*Clements,*  
*Esq.*

*Italian.* 3½ pp.

WICARDEL DE FLEURY to [HON. JOHN MOLESWORTH].

1724, Oct. 20 [N.S.]. Beaulieu.—On private affairs, approaching marriage in his family, anecdote of De Beaufort.

*French.* 8 pp.

JOHN LEKEUX to [HON. JOHN MOLESWORTH].

1724, Oct. 17. Salsberry.—. . . "The day I dined with Mr. Walpole before the company came in, I had an opportunity of telling him that the King of Sardinia took a great deal of pains to oblige you and that he liked you very well, and that you was prodigiously liked by all the nobility, and universally beloved in that country, to which he answered that you was a fine gentleman, and did you the justice in what more he spoke of you, as is due to your merit, as does all those that know you here. I have not heard so much said of My Lord, your father, who, by what I can learn, has brought a personal animosity upon himself. However, I am glad Lord Carteret desires Mr. Bysse [Molesworth]'s company to Ireland, I believe Lord Molesworth will not dislike it. I mentioned to Mr. Walpole how expensive it was at the Court of Turin, especially since you had been at it, by the several mournings; he made no direct answer, I thought it was not proper to mention anything more, but by what I can learn by your friends, it is doubted whether any of the ministers will receive any pay, until the Parliament meets, when 'tis thought they will raise a new fund. Mr. Walpole told me he knew my father and had heard his son often speak of me; he received me very kindly, and upon my saying I did not know whether I might take the liberty to go to My Lord without giving His Lordship notice first, he told me I might, and that, if I had no other difficulty, that he would answer for my going. He is very popular and generally beloved at both ends of the town. The place C. [G. ?] Malcolme lost, is 320*l.* a year fixed pay, with as much more perquisites. I believe Lord Chancellor has got him full pay; that, with a legacy of 40*l.* a year, that has been lately left him, is all the fortune he has got as yet."

The Lord Chancellor received me very kindly and spoke of you with a great deal of affection.

3½ pp.

COLONEL RICHARD MOLESWORTH to his brother, HON. JOHN MOLESWORTH.

1724, Oct. 19. Breckdenston.—Informing him that his father is very ill, and asking him to consider whether, under the circumstances, it would be advisable for him to come home.

*Seal.* 2¾ pp.



The SAME to the SAME.

M. L. S.  
Clements,  
Esq.

1724, Nov. 4. Breckdenston.—State of Lord Molesworth's health.

"The sack, sturgeon, books, usquebagh &c. were all long ago lodged in Eckersall's hands, who was to have forwarded them all together; whether he have done it effectually I can't tell.

All colonels are immortalized by my being next heir to a regiment; there is no help for 't but patience." . . .

Seal. 3 pp.

R. KNIGHT to HON. JOHN MOLESWORTH.

1724, Nov. 10 [N.S.?]. Paris.—. . . "I have taken an occasion to recommend your proposals you sent me therein, for printing the Mr. Phillips' *English Dictionary*, and if I had had it sooner, could have obtained subscriptions from a pretty many that are returned to England. I shall get a few as it is, and will have the honour to send Your Excellency a list of their names in a week or two after. It is a book that must certainly sell well, and I hope, for the sake of improving our own language, it is well done. . . . Mr. Walpole has been ill at Fontainebleau, and not yet in a good state of health; he came to Paris for three or four days last week, to settle some affairs in his new house, that is now furnishing. It is quite new and a pretty good one, and indeed ought to be so, for he gives 9,000 livres a year for it, which, as pistoles are fallen to 16 livres, makes near 500*l.* sterling. He has also taken the country house Mr. Crawford had at Molineau, about a league from Paris, so that I suppose he expects by all this to remain here some time, as his brother is like to do in the post he is in.

The people of France talk much of a war, and there are such a number of officers and idle gentlemen that want employments I don't wonder they desire it, but I don't see it to be the interest of this Government to be over-forward to begin one." . . .

4 pp.

D. P. [DANIEL PULTENEY ?] to [HON. JOHN MOLESWORTH].

No year [1724 ?], Dec. 21.—Private affairs, Lord Molesworth's health &c. "I hear little of Lord Carteret, but that he lives very greatly, and yet the people are shy of him, being apprehensive that he is some or other way to introduce Wood's halfpence among them." . . .

3½ pp.

G. MALCOLM to [HON. JOHN MOLESWORTH].

1724, [May ?] 22. London.—. . . "Your observations are very just that your distemper (or rather, the relics of it) lies in the weakness of the stomach, bowels, bladder and spleen, and that the glands of the intestines and bladder were seared

*M. L. S. Clements,*  
*Esq.* and grown callous : but it is to be hoped, if not certain, that after going through such severe courses, and those appropriated to that very purpose, these callosities are removed, or at least softened so much as to make way for other remedies. Now those others was purging and diet drink in order to soften and cleanse the vessels as well as the blood, and to render the different secretions free in all the parts of the body as well as the glands ; the complication of your distempers would not allow of this most effectual method, as you may very well remember, and we had reason to believe that by your recruiting your strength during the winter, and the favourable spring at Pisa, with the help of the Luca waters, that these dregs might a' been cleansed and washed away. By what you write I am sorry to find is not so, and yet I am not surprised to hear you are not perfectly recovered, because it's impossible nature can help anything towards it, when oppressed by so great an evacuation from the hemoroidal vessels, which is enough of itself to bring all those symptoms of indigestion, hypochondriacal ferments in the bowels and bladder, and even hydropical or jaundice ; no man can be able to bear so large and frequent evacuations. So that your whole or at least, the first intention must be to lessen that symptom, and at the same time to endeavour the cleansing and strengthening of the other parts."

I gave your letter to Doctor Wellwood and desired his opinion, and " we both agree, in answer to your query, that you must avoid purging by irritation, because of the consequence of your fevers returning very thick on you ; what can be done that way must be so gentle as justly to keep your belly insensibly open ; the most effectual remedy is chawing of rhubarb, and that of the very best, and a small quantity every day 4 or 5 times, about 2 grains each shaved very thin, and to continue so for a month, and to begin immediately and every day during your drinking of those bath waters at Aix, which must be in a very small quantity, not above 2 or 3 glasses a day with the hot bath every day or every other day, as your strength and the effects will permit ; the rhubarb will strengthen your stomach, help digestion, correct these grumblings in the bowels, and strengthen the hemoroidal vessels, cleanse the intestines and bladder by the help of the bath, which will foment and soften all those parts and glands, which may have suffered by the astringents unseasonably used, and which I am convinced from what I have already said, want help, as well as the whole mass of blood, whose fibres are torn in pieces. This method, with the help of the asses' milk afterwards, will unite these dissolved or relaxed parts of the blood, which want sweetening and nourishment in order to render all the different secretions in their due and natural state. . . .

I was as sure of being Housekeeper of Windsor Castle as possibly anyone can be, from promises both from

Lord Townshend, Duke of Newcastle, in whose gift it was, and Mr. Walpole, but some other female interest carried it against them all, before any of them knew anything of the matter, by which I lost 500 a year, besides fine lodgings and other conveniences." . . .

4 pp.

G. MALCOLM to HON. JOHN MOLESWORTH.

No date [about July or August, 1724 ?].— . . . "My boy is now a-coming home perforce, what I shall do with him I know not. I design, if possible, to make him learn a good hand, numbers, book-keeping and mathematics. I must even be content with what I have, since there is no further likelihood. I am in full pay 9s. a day, which amounts (after deductions) to 140*l.* a year, which with good management just gives me bread, and am out of debt to everybody but yourself, which would be in vain to attempt.

His Majesty diverts himself at Windsor by shooting, hunting etc. 3 or 4 times a week. They talk of Lord Carteret going to Ireland, a fine opportunity to do something for Byssie, if he would write and put him in mind of his promise. There is nothing disposed of here, but by the interest of one great man, who has made himself so useful to the nation that we cannot be without him; and really with as general a character as possibly a favourite can have. He and the D[uch]less have all in their power, so that the great folks have little to say, but by them. . . . This town is so barren at present, that there is nothing stirring but what you see in the public papers; neither truths, scandal, nor joaks, a sign we are grown insensible, not capable of good nor evil. They talk of war, but am afraid it's only a joak."

The Treasury will begin paying the public foreign ministers soon.

*Seal.* 3 pp.

R. M. [COLONEL RICHARD MOLESWORTH] to HON. JOHN MOLESWORTH.

No date [probably early in 1724].—Expressing gloom at state of his prospects, and complaining of public ingratitude etc. He speaks of designs to bid the world adieu and refers incidentally to his being engaged in an undertaking to supply the town with Thames water.

1 p.

[The SAME ?] to the SAME.

No date [1721-1724].—Private affairs.

1 p. *Beginning missing.*

[CAMILLA COSTANZA SAZIENZA ?] to HON. JOHN MOLESWORTH.

1725, Jan. 5 [N.S.].—I must apologise for not coming to wish you happiness. It was because I was so busy. We were



M. L. S.  
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Esq.

happy together in the past, when we were both young (*giovinetti*), and then again when we were still young (*giovinotti*), now we are almost old, still I hope we shall dance in the new villa. The fruit which Galilei ordered, I will send to Leghorn directly, addressing it to Signor Benjamin Crowe, and I will also send the picture. If I could get a trusty person I would send it in a box of lemon cake, which I have ready for the purpose. The fruit I am sending is hard and small, because of the dry summer. We even lacked a drink of fresh water, because the wells were dry.

*Italian. 4 pp. End missing.*

LORD MACCLESFIELD to [HON. JOHN MOLESWORTH].

1724-5, Jan. 18. London.—“ You will undoubtedly have known before this comes to your hands that I have resigned the Great Seal, and I should have done it with great pleasure if I had kept it long enough and credit enough with it, to have been able to have served you, and to have discharged some part of the vast debt of gratitude which I owe you. But that was a happiness too great, it seems, for me, and now that I am at an end of all hopes of that kind, I find myself overwhelmed with shame to have so long deferred my thanks for your noble present. . . . The statues are very fine, the design, in my poor opinion, exceeding good and very happily executed ; but to me they are inestimable as they are tokens of the friendship of the most valuable person of the age, which I shall take a pride by inscriptions upon the pedestals to transmit the memorial of, to my posterity, if it shall be permitted me to set them up in the manner I wish, and to my posterity to enjoy them, for I know not what the threats of violent men may end in. It would be too tedious to trouble you with an account of my past conduct and present situation. But I owe thus much to the value I have for your good opinion, to assure you in general, that you shall never find reason to be ashamed of the friendship wherewith you have honoured me. My constant disinterested services to the King have exasperated one set of men, and the too long enjoyment of a great post, the envy naturally arising thereupon, and little disappointments where all could not be obliged, others ; and perhaps the very integrity in the administration of justice, some who unreasonably hoped for favour, or judged too fondly of their own cause : and an accident of one of the Masters in Chancery (though not put in by me) proving insolvent, and some others doubtful, has made way for these ill humours to work, and, in conjunction with the notions of popularity of some patriots, to raise such a public cry and fury, that it has been thought for the King's service that I should resign, and I have therefore done it willingly upon that principle, which I have always adhered to, never to let any interest of my own stand in competition with the King's service.

A great deal of labour and industry has been used to rake up dirt to throw upon me, but I think at last it is all reduced to this single charge that, upon the admittance of Masters in Chancery, I have accepted presents, as all my predecessors did, and as the world not only knew they did, but computed it as part of the perquisites of the office, and has been done upon the admittance of all the officers under the Masters of the Rolls, and in all the other courts in Westminster Hall. But it seems to me very hard that I, that was fully sensible that I was not equal to the office of Chancellor, and far inferior to all my predecessors, should be in a manner forced into it, and then should be made criminal merely for not being wiser and better than the wisest and best of all those great and most excellent men, who went before me in that office. But I have reason to believe that I have still a place in His Majesty's favour, who has expressed great regret to part with me out of his service; and the Ministry are pleased to make me such professions of friendship and in such manner, as that I ought not to distrust. But I grow tedious. Pray pardon me, and think well of me till my behaviour is thoroughly examined." . . .

*M. L. S.  
Clements,  
Esq.*

2½ pp.

[ABBATE] A. NICCOLINI to [HON. JOHN MOLESWORTH].

1725, Feb. 3, N.S. Rome.—. . . "The Emperor presses the Pope to grant him the Bull of the Crusade for the estates of Italy, as it is in Spain, by the pretext of the war that he has very often with the Turks. This is a kind of imposition, because they oblige the subjects to buy this Bull, by which 'tis permitted to eat on Friday and Saturday the entrails of the animals. From this the Emperor hopes to draw a great profit, and, as I heard from good hands, intends to set forth a fleet at Naples, and put a greater number of troops in that kingdom, to be more easy to reduce to a miserable slavery Tuscany and all Italy without the need of an English fleet. This Pope, as he is not politic, so very easily will grant him, though 'twas denied by the late, and though this is a thing, which great many worthy writers are complained of, as against the best discipline of our church. I did not fail to reveal this plot, with great many other particularities, to the Cardinal Polignac, to see if 'twas possible to dissipate this threatening cloud, that is arising against us.

As for Cardinal Alberoni, be sure that nothing is more false than the common report of his going back in Spain. The Pope wrote twice to the King for the affair of the Bishopric of Malaga, belonging to the Cardinal, and had no answer from that Court hitherto. I believe that the Frenchmen, that are now united with the Spaniards, endeavour to have a good head at the helm of that government, and I think that they are not far from Alberoni, for I know there is a great friendship between him and Cardinal Polignac.

M. L. S.  
Clements,  
Esq.

I received a letter from Turin by one Mr. Ramsay. He is one of the greatest genious I knew in my life, no part of the most sublime sciences is unknown to him, and though he is of the Pretender's party, I assure you he hates slavery as much as the greatest Whig in England. Besides he hates bigotry, and rather loves freethinking, in short, he is a fit governor of the gentleman, whom his father intends to educate for King of England, but he is hated by the greatest bigots of the Pretender's Court, and they say that such a man is not proper to bring up a Roman Catholic prince. The Pretender's lady is only for him, and esteems him, I think, not to be bigot, as her husband is. I read the plan of the Prince's education; it is one of the most judicious pieces I saw in my life. Mr Forster, his great enemy, took once the occasion to quarrel with him, and wounded him. Mr. Ramsay, having got his sword, though he could kill him, notwithstanding forgave him. Before his departure he entreated the Pretendent to take out of the women's government his son, and give him to instruct him. The Pretendent answered that, though he had called him for this, he thought 'twas too soon, so that Mr. Ramsay replied that he could go back into France to mind his business, since he saw that his staying here was rather grievous than useful to him." His journey being by Turin he wrote me a letter in which he speaks of you as "un homme d'un esprit delicat, aimable et superieur aux prejuges, qui captivent les autres hommes."

Remarks as to sending "three of the best Roman fans, of which two are pen'd and the other painted. They were prepared for the late Cardinal Acquaviva, who commonly sent 'em in Spain.

I think that our Carnival is more dull than your, upon the account of the Jubilee." . . .

4½ pp.

JOHN LEKEUX to HON. JOHN MOLESWORTH.

1725, Jan. 28. London.—"Since my last we have had another masquerade, which was finer than any that has been yet, and I think the finest sight I ever saw of that kind. The eating part I should think might as well be left out. . . . Lord Chancellor's, that was, affair is put off for a fortnight; the whole nation is set against him. I am sorry I can't give you no better news, but it is thought things will go much to his disadvantage, although the Court seems to be of his side and are uneasy about it. There is come out a pamphlet entitled *Lord Chancellor Jefferry's Case*, which mauls him off, if I can get it to-day, I'll send it you by the post or by the next. Mrs. Hays, that everybody thought would be executed, received her pardon last Monday and she is gone since for Paris.



It is reported that Lord Carteret is to be recalled and to go Ambassador to Paris in Mr. Auras W. [Horatio Walpole?] place, who, it is said, is to be made Secretary of State in place of the Duke of Newcastle, who is to go to Ireland. Some say Lord Pawlworth is to go to Paris, and that the Duke of Newcastle don't care to leave his post to go abroad. . . . I saw the sun last Saturday and Sunday, as I was walking in the Park, which almost is the only time I saw it since I have been in England. Except some days that it has rained, snowed, hailed, wind, frost, all in one day, and the sun just peeped out through the clouds, the weather has not been cold this season."

Lord Molesworth very ill.

*Seal.* 2½ pp.

The SAME to the SAME.

1724-5, Feb. 1. London.—Remarks as to sending wine, usquibay [usquebaugh?], sturgeon etc. "If it is lost, I have wine and usquibay at your service on the *Claphan*, and extraordinary good Dorsetshire ale or beer on a ship now ready to sail." . . . I supped the other night at Sir John Lambert's, "whether Sir John had a mind to give himself an air, or whether he really designed to make a stranger of me, but he gave a splendid supper all the French way, no butcher's meat, and all champagne, burgundy, claret, coat roti [côte rôti?] harmitage, but no ladies, which spoilt all. . . . The day after Lord Chancellor delivered up his commission, he went to Court, and placed himself so near the door where the sword is brought out to be carried before the King when he goes to chapel, that he got it and went with it to chapel. The town looks upon this as proceeding from a mean spirit, etc. for humbling himself so soon after his disgrace."

*Seal.* 2½ pp.

[CAMILLA COSTANZA SAZIENZA?] to [HON. JOHN MOLESWORTH].

1725, Feb. 16 [N.S.].—I have not written to you for a long time, as I have been taking part in comedies. I have been sick too from attending on relations. We acted two plays at the carnival. On the first evening all went off very cheerfully, but the second not so well, as I fell into sad memories etc.

*Italian.* 4 pp. *End missing.*

[The SAME] to [the SAME].

1725, Feb. 21 [N.S.].—Expressing concern at his sufferings from a recurring fever. She invites him to her new villa to rest; it has a fine view of a number of palaces, and of a street. where people are always passing and can be seen with a spy-glass. The windows are of the kind that allow one to look out without being seen, unless one wishes to be seen.

*Italian.* 6½ pp.

*M. L. S.  
Clements,  
Esq.*

M. L. S.  
Clements,  
Esq.

JOHN LEKEUX to HON. JOHN MOLESWORTH.

1724-5, Feb. 15. London.—“I am very much obliged to you for the hint you give me relating to my affair with Lord Walpole. I am as I was; His Lordship is very civil to me, and speaks well of me to his friends, so that I have reason to believe he is sincere, but vacancies don't fall, and I am not lucky. However, I presume at the breaking up of the Parliament there will be kicking people up and down stairs. . . . My Lord is gone to Sussex for a week to hunt with the Duke of Bolton and Grafton's hounds, who bear a great name; the fox-hunters, to distance themselves from *petite maitres*, affect dressing themselves in the most scrubbest dress they can, and wear clothes made of rugs, which makes them look almost like the poor men that sell the Goncalls [jonquils?] about the streets (jockey sleeves laid aside) at Turin. . . . The Masters in Chancery will be tickled off. They are in all behindhand upwards of sixty thousand pounds. Lord Macclesfield is impeached, but he is to be tried in the House of Lords to save time and expenses. It is generally believed he will be fined a large sum and be reduced to the title only of Mr. Parker. But I have heard the Court is on his side, and that his affair will go better than it is expected. I wish it may, as a friend of yours, there is no doubt but he is a fine gentleman, but if the present age is such that one great man should value himself upon raising himself by crying down another, what can be said in such a case. . . . Lord Parker, perceiving Mr Walpole and his friends staying late in the House one day last week, and supposing them to be his father's friends, he had liked to have voted against his father, Lord Macclesfield, not judging right of the thing, had he not been prevented by one of his friends. The Tories upon Mr. Ells being expelled the House and Lord Chetwynd's remaining, say it is a thing without a precedent, saying that they ought to have ordered a new election. However, Lord Chetwynd has managed so well his affairs with the German ladies, that Lord Leichmore and some others were spoke to, and by what I can learn, some great man, out of complaisance, has resolved to let that affair drop, so His Lordship is well off.

I have been told that it was proposed to Lord Macclesfield, before he resigned up his post, that if he would have paid fifty thousand pounds, he might have kept his post, but he refused, and now it is thought it will cost him more to get off. There is no judging what will happen as yet, because the Court party have not as yet opened enough of their minds in the House.

The cits are very uneasy about their affair, which, they say, is to invest the aldermen with all the power. But the aim is, as I am told, to strengthen the Court party, for if they reduce the government of the city to only the Lord Mayor and Aldermen's power, the Court can at any time gain their

worthships. Such a set of rich people, and such a set of ignorant proud fellows and mercenary souls, I believe, was never seen anywhere else than in the City. They most of them know their own affair, but they have an ignorant pride, and think themselves above all mankind, that is not so rich as themselves, and abhor seeing any person upon their Exchange in a genteel dress. All their discourse, thoughts run upon getting of money, ergo, no great pleasure in their company, after business is done."

*M. L. S.  
Clements,  
Esq.*

Account of suspected poisoning of St. Andre, the King's anatomist.

Nobody doubts of Sir Peter King's being made a Lord, and Lord Chancellor.

"You'll have seen in the news the duel between young Stapleton and Captain Cook, *écuyer* to the French Ambassador, an Irish gentleman, who has a troop of horse in the French service. Sir William Stapleton invited the Duke of Wharton, Lord Craven, and several other Tories to dine with him; the ensign to the Guards, Sir William's brother, desired to be excused, saying that, as he was a Whig, and in His Majesty's service, it would not be proper for him to be in such company, but Sir William told him he must come. The Duke drank the Pretender's health and was so vilde as to say that he wondered the French did not send over 10,000 men with the Pretender, that now was the only time, for there was nothing but boys in the army, upon which Stapleton told him that he wondered, of all the men in England, that such a vilde villain and cowardly fellow as His Grace was, should offer to mention any such discourse before him that wore the King's cloth, upon which His Grace was silent. An hour afterwards Cook revived the discourse, and confirmed what His Grace had said before, and added to it that the officers in the Guards was but boys, and would run away if they saw a naked sword, and said, if he was but at the head of his own troop in England, he was sure he could beat any three troops in England. Stapleton replied, Sir, I did not think it worth my while to resent what that coward the Duke had said before, but, if you are a man of honour, come down in the yard and I'll show you that one boy in the Guards is not afeard of a naked sword, and I have the same opinion of all the rest of my brother officers in King George's service. They both went down, and drew. Stapleton gave Cook a slight wound and disarmed him, afterwards presenting him his sword again, told him that probably the same fate would have happened to him, had he been at the head of his troop. This has made a great noise at Court, because of his being in the Ambassador's family, but all is hushed up. The Court don't mind much what the Duke of Wharton says or does, they give him rope supposing he'll at last hang himself, when they get a hank over him, they'll go near to stop for good and all his future proceedings." . . .

8½ pp.

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M. L. S.  
Clements,  
Esq.

G. MALCOLM to HON. JOHN MOLESWORTH.

No date [inserted in the middle of preceding letter].—  
“After drinking 4 bottles of champagne, 3 in company at Mr. Le Keux’s lodgings, I have only one rhyme to tell you, made by Lord Lieutenant of Ireland [Carteret], in answer to Dean Swift at Dublin extempore, (viz.) The Dean came to pay his respects to His Excellency, and waited half an hour, finding a card in the window, he writ these few words,

My very good Lord, it’s a very hard task  
To wait so long and have nothing to ask.

His Lordship was informed by one of his gentlemen that the Dean was uneasy and had writ these two lines, and showed him them. His Lordship pulled out his pencil and answered them thus,

My very good Dean, there’s few come here  
But have something to ask or something to fear.\*

This is all at present about one o’clock in the morning. When I’m in my right senses, I shall do myself more honour.”

D. P. [DANIEL PULTENEY ?] to [HON. JOHN MOLESWORTH].

No year [1725 ?], Feb. 22.—. . . “We cannot oppose some of the family reasons you give for your coming over in the spring, we are, however, apprehensive still that you will find yourself mistaken in your opinion of your not running any risk of losing the post you have without getting another, but you say you are prepared for the worst, and consequently this objection is not to be insisted on. As to your view of coming into Parliament, I believe I shall easily dissuade you from it when we come to canvass more freely than it is possible to do by letter; a seat there may be agreeable enough to one who can and will act independently, but I had rather have a place of 500*l.* a year out of Parliament than one of 1,000*l.* and be in it; I think the difficulties to an honest man increase daily, and after all I can find no true satisfaction in life without an easy conscience.”

Discussion of Lord Molesworth’s illness. “Dr. Wellwood was positive some years ago that it was an ulcer in the bladder; this surely must have had a turn one way or other before now; if it was gravel, stone or strangury, as there were appearances of all these, these distempers are seldom cured, though there are intervals of ease; it is but too plain, in more instances than this, that physicians only guess, and as often mistake as hit right.” . . .

“You will know that your friend Lord Macclesfield is under an impeachment; when the articles will be ready, we don’t yet guess; the deficiency in the accounts of the Masters in Chancery appears every day to be more considerable, and this must necessarily fall heavy upon him. You will judge from this proceeding that our sessions is not likely to be short,

\* Cf. *The Correspondence of Jonathan Swift* (ed. Dr. F. Elrington Ball), vol. iii., p. 230.

though it is expected the King will go this year to Hanover. We expect a demand for clearing the debts of the Civil List, which are said to be very considerable ; this may create some uneasiness, but I take for granted it will pass, and that your stock will rise upon it. M. L. S.  
Clements,  
Esq.

I know not if the Czar's death has any influence in your southern ports, but I reckon it has made his northern neighbours very easy."

3½ pp.

J. LEKEUX to [HON. JOHN MOLESWORTH].

1724-5, March 15. London.—"Lord Macclesfield's affair will soon be determined. The whole town declaims against him. It is generally believed that he must draw his purse, some think he'll not get off so. It is hard to judge of his fate as yet, although the Court love the man ; we have seen guiltier men find out a back door.

I have not heard any talk lately about the scheme of changing places ; I presume, if there is anything in that, it will be discovered about the time they prorogue the Parliament. . . . People have fallen into so expensive and so luxurious way of living that there is hardly a nobleman's son in England, but what would leap at a place of three or four hundred pounds a year, especially such places as does not require a personal attendance. Those that have places are uneasy for fear of being turned out to place others, the great man is tired out of his life by the number of people that beg for places. As for my part, I never say anything to him about providing for me, I leave all to My Lord's management. . . . I set out to-day for Norfolk, with My Lord, Sir Charles Turner, one of the L[ords] of the Treasury, Mr. Sturges and Lapiere. There is three sets of horses upon the road. We are to go on very fast, to plague poor Monsieur Fox. It is an enclosed country, bad riding ; My Lord was almost afeard to expose me to undertake the journey, but I answered, that if I was sure to break a leg or an arm, I would go, unless he had some other reason ; and that *qu'il serés bien d'honneur pour moy de mourir a sa suite*. Sir Charles leaves us upon the road. We are pretty well provided with a stock of French and English songs, in case the rogues attack us. At our return we stop at Newmarket to see the races and cockfighting, so soon as I get here I'll trouble you with some account of our journey. This is a set party, where Lapiere is to shine, here in town the opportunities are not so frequent, nor has he had his health. If he dies (he desires), so that he has but a day's notice, to have his coffin nailed on top of the hearse, and that he may have his head out to see and cheer with the other spectators in the fun, for he is mightily delighted with the figures the dead bodies cut, when conveyed in so much pomp to regale the worms, and the streets full of torches

*M. L. S. and lights, just as if they was afeard the poor deceased soul  
Clements, should fall downstairs in the dark and break his shins. . . .  
Esq.*

It is reported King of France is to marry one of our princesses, but he insists upon her changing her religion. But she has no taste to keeping of Lent, so he must seek elsewhere, if he has sent his young queen away. My respects always wait on the ladies, 14,000 sick in one town is enough to frighten a stout-hearted woman out of Lent into a church."

4 pp.

R. KNIGHT to [HON. JOHN MOLESWORTH].

1725, March 15 [N.S. ?]. Paris.—. . . "What Your Excellency says of the stated regular diversions in great cities on this side the water and your observations thereupon is very just, and I can't but agree with you in preferring a country where a man may make a carnival for a day or a week, when and how he pleases, any part of the year, and not be confined to a certain time, as well as to a certain form, whether it be agreeable to him or not. . . . Last Sunday we were told that the Infanta is to return to Spain as next week, and that the King of France is to be married to Princess Amelia of England.

I find by some of the foreign ministers that I have been in company with, they believe it, and our own don't absolutely deny it. The Actions have risen from 630 to 830 upon the belief of it, and, as I was just now informed, are fallen to 730 on the doubt of its being true.

I don't presume to write any opinion of my own upon it, more than that the English nation may be more easily brought into the liking of it by a Whig ministry than by a Tory one, and France, I think, can have no reason to be angry at it. Some say Port Mahon and Gibraltar are to be given up, but I don't believe it the more for its being said so."

Intended marriage of Mr. Brown and Mrs. Cecil, a niece of the late Earl of Salisbury.

I have recommended Mr. Phillips' Dictionary to several of our countrymen at Paris and most of them promised to subscribe to it, at their return to England.

5 pp.

W. [WALTER] MOLESWORTH to HON. JOHN MOLESWORTH.

1724-5, March 22. London.—Family affairs etc. Account of the "calamitous condition of my poor Betty" [the writer's wife].

"Our colonel has at last got a regiment by the death of Brigadier Stanwicks. My brother, you know, is in Ireland. Had he been present, it is not impossible he might have obtained this individual regiment upon the English establishment; but as it is, I think it was very good luck that his



friends prevailed for his succeeding Whettam, who has got that of Stanwicks, in lieu of his former, now in Dublin, so that the colonel is at his command, though he does not yet know it. I must not omit to tell you that this regiment is an old one, and in some respects it may not suit ill with his present circumstances that it is on the other side of the water. The Duke of Argyle, as he is in general the best friend and patron in the world, has shown himself eminently so in his friendly warmth in behalf of my brother, which claims all our utmost acknowledgements.

*M. L. S.  
Clements,  
Esq.*

The articles against the late Lord Chancellor were exhibited yesterday; they are twenty-seven in number; I have not yet seen them, but am told that some of them bear very hard upon him, and in general the stream runs violently against him, how justly God knows. It is not yet declared who is to succeed the Lord Carleton as President of the Council; it is said the Duke of Devonshire may have it if he will, and some name the Duke of Kent."

Brother Ned is now in town waiting the event of Mr. Wm. Pultney's promises. Coote seems resolved to apply himself in earnest to his law books. Lord Carteret told me last summer that he had writ for Bysse. I'm sorry to hear no more of it.

3 pp.

— to HIS MAJESTY [KING OF FRANCE OR SARDINIA ?].

1725 [1729 ?], March.—Asking assistance on the ground of having two sons in the royal service &c. He is offered an establishment by the King of Poland, and recalls that in 1704 he received a proposal to take up at the same court the post of tutor of the Prince Royal, which he refused on account of preference for His Majesty's service.

*Copy. French. 3 pp.*

DERVIS AGGA of Negropont and MACCOMETH OGGIA of Rhodes to HON. JOHN MOLESWORTH.

1725, April 2 [N.S.]. Castle of Villafranca, Nice.—Stating that they were arrested in the island of Sardinia and thrown into gaol at Villafranca, where they have been for ten months, though the ship on which they sailed, a Venetian one, was under the protection of the English Consul while at Tunis. Their prison is foul. For the first four months they had been allowed 20 *soldi* a day for their maintenance, then for the next three months they only received three *soldi* a day, but since then they had got nothing at all, not even bread, and had to sell their clothes to procure food. They beseech the British Envoy to assist them, and ask him to answer through the Jews, as the officials would not forward it.

*Italian (signatures in some Oriental character). 1 p.*

M. L. S.  
Clements,  
Esq.

[ABBATE] A. NICCOLINI to [HON. JOHN MOLESWORTH].

1725, April 12, N.S. Rome.—. . . “I believe that the dissolution of the marriage of the King of France will give a delay to the Congress of Cambray, if the Spaniards do not break it, as they say. You, that are better informed, will laugh at my news, but I write this only in regard of our Tuscany, which may perhaps by the ill-success of the Congress recover his expiring liberty.

We are well stocked with strangers of all the world, and between them the most considerable person is our great Princess Dowager, that came with a great court. From hence she goes to Loreto, Bologna and Modena, so that in Florence they do not expect her till the month of July. I indeed am in haste to see the holy doors shut, and no more opened, to be sometimes at leisure and not so busy in visits, as I am now.” . . .

1½ pp.

[DERVIS AGGA and MACCOMETH OGGIA] to HON. JOHN MOLESWORTH.

1721 [1725?], April 15. Villafranca.—Thanking him for the money sent them, and for obtaining some alleviation of their sufferings. The favour done to them will be as gratefull received as if done to the Grand Sultan of Constantinople, an old ally of His Britannic Majesty. Although they had been under the Catholic standard of St. Mark, it had not been of much use to them.

*Italian (signatures as before).* 1 p.

JOHN LEKEUX to HON. JOHN MOLESWORTH.

1725, April 12. London.—“The discourse about Lord Cadogan’s being turned out is very hot. If he is, it will be no more than what has been expected this long while. I have not heard who are to come in his place, but I presume those I formerly mentioned.

Mr. Poultney has endeavoured to be made Secretary of State, and grew uneasy at the great man’s refusing it. They say he has left the Court party and is turned Tory. You are acquainted with his capacity and can better judge of this than me. Sir Thomas Hamner is to be made a Lord and Cofferer in Mr. Poultney’s place. Mr. Freeman, of Hardford-sheer, is to be provided for. You know they were both Tories and are now on the right side, so if one Whig has turned tail, two Tories are come in the place. With all this the great man carries things in general so much to the satisfaction of the nation, that they wish him both life and continuance of governing; if anybody declaim against him, it is just those who lose their places, or can’t have what they desire. I don’t hear of any other chagement, nor anything more about

Lord Carteret. I have heard, while he was Secretary of State, that Lord Townsend and he did not agree together, which might be the reason of his being made a viceroy. The Duke of Newcastle, it is supposed, is in his place, only until they find some other person, maybe Auras W[alpole ?], when he comes over, which is not much talked of at present. You see, sir, I write just what I hear without any partiality. The ladies can give you the gay news of the town. The City Bill will pass. I hope it will prove for the good of the nation. For it was a great shame that the city should oppose the designs of the Government at all elections with so much mutiny, and carry themselves with so much ignorant pride, followed by a brutish behaviour, as they have for several years practised. This will bring them to reason.

M. L. S.  
Clements,  
Esq.

You'll see by the papers that in all appearance the Parliament will grant the 100,000*l.* to supply the deficiency of the Civil List. Mr. Walpole took a great deal of pains Friday and Saturday in the House to carry his point, which is as good as done. Mr. Poultney was very hot in the debates and used him very roughly. The latter has not as yet resigned his place, but it is thought he will. It is reported that after the debates, Mr. Poultney went to Mr. W. and asked him the reason of the deficiency in the Civil List, to which, it is said, Mr. W. answered : Do you know one Mr. Poultney, who had a mind to be made Cofferer, another gentleman, that then had that place, resigned it in this Mr. P. favour, for 5,000*l.* the Government gave him ; things of this kind has been the cause of this deficiency. Whether this be true or not, there is no hindering people from talking. Now the Civil List is likely to pass, we shall see kicking people up and down stairs, *qui star bene non si movi.*"

3 pp.

J. WALPOLE to [HON. JOHN MOLESWORTH].

1725, April 30 [N.S. ?]. Paris.—“I would have returned you my sincere thanks for yours sooner, but that having no manner of ground to suspect any private negotiation between this Court and that of Turin. I was willing to make use of the hint you gave me to be more particularly informed, and I think I may venture to assure you, that whatever management or air of business the French Ambassador may seem to have, he has nothing of importance to transact.

The arrival of a courier from him soon after his arrival at Turin, and the sudden nomination of Count Massei to come hither as Ambassador Extraordinary, gave occasion to several speculations here, as if some matter of moment was on foot betwixt these two Courts, and the resolution of sending back the Infanta of Spain, followed by the resentment expressed by Their Catholic Majesties at such an affront, made it conjectured that a negotiation was carrying on for a



*M. L. S.  
Clements,  
Esq.*

marriage between the French King and the Princess of Piemont's sister, or for His Sardinian Majesty, being so near a relation to the crowns of France and Spain, employing his good offices and mediation to reconcile them ; for as to the 367, 478, 554, 309 I make no doubt 386, 105, 548, 970, 814, 406, 256, 47, 623, 22, 733, 437, 416, the 1052, 592, 1155, 328, although it is not yet declared ; it is indeed true that France is so concerned at the indignation shown by Their Catholic Majesties that there is nothing this Court will not do to bring them to a better temper, and will make no other return to their resentment, but that of friendship, and of giving the strongest proofs of their desire to live in the same strict union and good understanding with regard to Spain.

You will perceive by what I have said that I am by no means of opinion that it is only a mock anger between France and Spain ; it is, I can assure you, but too serious on the part of the last, and France is very sensible of it ; but whether Their Catholic Majesties in their cooler thoughts will not give up their anger to their interest, time and other circumstances must show, and particularly the Grand Duke of Tuscany's ill state of health, and the result of the secret negotiations supposed to have been carrying on for some time between the Courts of Vienna and Madrid ; in the meantime the King of Spain having proposed to the King of Portugal a double marriage, of the Infanta, that is returning from France, to the Prince of Brazil, and of the Prince of Asturias to the Princess of Portugal ; this proposition has been accepted.

"By something that I heard these two days, perhaps it may be worth while for you to observe, 14,934, 548, 181, 79, 612, 865, 969, 144, 724, 179, 210, 699, your court."

3 $\frac{1}{4}$  pp.

J. LEKEUX to [HON. JOHN MOLESWORTH].

No date [1725].—"Lord Chancellor, you know, is out ; he is not much lamented and, by what I can learn, accused of being the instrument of the place of Master in Chancery, which formerly was worth but 1,500*l.*, to rise to 6,000*l.*, and it is reported that, during his being Lord Chancellor he sold four places for 6,000 guineas each. The Master of the Rolls proved his enemy, and, since His Majesty's speech to the Commissioners, it is generally believed that affair will come before the House, in order to remedy all such abuses for the future. In the meanwhile all the Masters in Chancery have been obliged to go and deliver all the money laid in their hands in trust to the Bank. It is said that, as the money was carrying down into the cellar under the Bank, that the Masters in Chancery was complimenting one with the other, who should go down first ; he that had been

entrusted with the largest sum said that it was his right, as being the greatest mourner. Some of the Masters have died insolvent of late years, and others have paid for their places out of the money that was afterwards put in trust into their hands, and, as their revenues are now reduced to about 4 or 500*l.* a year, the town seems to be overjoyed at this changement, and cry up to the sky those that have been the instrument of so much good. For my part, I stand neuter, and don't meddle anything about it, although nothing is more talked of in all companies. Sir Peter King is the person the Court aims at, to persuade him to accept the place of Lord Chancellor, but he refuses it. Some say he expects a gratification of thirty thousand pounds ready money; if he does accept it, we shall soon know how that goes. The gentleman is universally beloved, and, by what I can learn, bears a very good character, for a man of his coat. General Pepper, Ranger of Eppin Forest, has been accused of cutting down the wood, selling of it, and converting the money to his own use. They are endeavouring to break his patent. The trial is before Lord Leichmore, whose behaviour Pepper did not like, and, as they were going out of Westminster Hall, the latter said out aloud, that if Lord Lechmore did not mend his manners, that he would send Lord Cadogan to him. This latter is not at all beloved by the officers. In the last encampment he brought in a bill of twenty-four thousand pounds for expenses without explaining any particulars, of which he was paid only nineteen, but, as he is a favourite of the King's, he keeps in, for His Majesty thinks him the best officer in England, and the most capable of commanding the army.

*M. L. S.  
Clements,  
Esq.*

Mr. Ell, Master in Chancery, and the returned member for Stafford, has made over his interest in favour of Lord Chetwynd, for fifteen hundred reasons, which is supposed fifteen hundred guineas. It is thought by some people there will be hot doings in the House about the Scotch business, but I believe there is nothing in it, for the Scotch members only make a bustle about the donation money being taken off for exporting of corn, that they may say something for themselves, when they go home. Mr. Walpole is come home, also My Lord, very well pleased with the diversions they met with in Norfolk, fox-hunting, hare-hunting, and shooting. There happened but one bad accident, which was that of Mr. Palmer breaking his collar bone; as he is a young man of no great distinction, it is hardly taken notice of. Mr. Edgecolme has been down with Their Graces, the Duke of Bolton, in Success [Sussex?] and Duke of Grafton. He came to My Lord's this morning and gave a full account of all their sport, and that such long chases and hard riding was never known nor spoke of in old Roper's days. One fox run 30 miles out an end, all the horses were jaded, and could not follow, and this happened with both packs, and for the honour of

M. L. S. Lord Walpole's breed, Nancy, in the Duke of Bolton's pack, and  
 Clements, Sally, in Duke of Grafton's, were the two hounds that did  
 Esq. behave themselves best, and both presents from Lord W.  
 out of his pack.

The reputation I have gained a-foxhunting is nothing, for besides riding and leaping, it requires a great many other qualities, one of which is to love it with all your heart and soul, talk of nothing else, and all this must be executed in the terms of a sportsman. As to gaining a reputation by my management of the town diversions, I content myself with frequenting the operas, comedies and Italian play. This opera of *Julius Cæsar* is good, and fine music, the house always full. His Majesty was dressed the other night in a gold embroidered coat, which he seldom appears in. The Italian or French comedians are execrable, and the French Ambassador does what he can, to cry 'em down, saying it is a dishonour to the French nation, that such fellows should pretend to be comedians."

I shall hardly leave England until the Parliament breaks up. I could not get Killebrew's vacant place, there was so many of the nobility about it. 4 pp.

LADY MOLESWORTH to her husband, LORD MOLESWORTH, at Goodwin's, Fleet Street, London.

No date [1716-1725, but probably about 1722].—"Of this herb Sir Robert directs taking 2 good handfuls of the herb in 3 or 4 quarts of milk whey, but I have thought it better to send you his letter to show you what he says of it. 'Tis writ to Sister St. G. [St. George] for I made her write to him. We have another letter from my cousin Gore, Sir Robert's sister, saying as many fine things of it as he does. It is an old receipt of my grandmother's, as it seems, and in great practice among them, though not known by us, one reason of which was we could not find out the name till we saw the herb, for the Irish name has no sort of resemblance to the English, nor, they tell me, the Latin neither. In Irish they call it *Cuss ne Isky*, which, they say, is *the Foot of the Water*, and in English, *Hedge Parsley*. [O'Reilly's *Irish Dictionary* interprets *Cos Uisge* as "wild chervil, cow parsley, *chaerophyllum sylvestre*."] I send you a bit of the herb, which you may, I believe, so far recover again, though it should be a little withered, by laying it in water, so as to know when you have got the right, if 'tis not known by the name we give it. After all I would rather you tried it on your old landlord at first, than yourself. I'm afraid of new things, especially in my Matty's case, which, I fear, is more of a strangury than gravel." . . .  $\frac{3}{4}$  p.  
*Beginning missing.*



DE BEAUFORT to [MRS. MOLESWORTH and MRS. ONSLOW]. *M. L. S.*

No date [*circa* 1720–1725].—A complimentary and half-playful letter, beginning, “Ladies, I hope you will suffer the perfumer of your packets to add to this the assurances of his respects.” 2 *pp.*

*Clements,*  
*Esq.*

[LORD] SINCLAIR to ———.

No year [*circa* 1720–1725], Jan. 15. Geneva.—“After seven days’ travelling much more agreeably than I imagined in a road that was represented so terrible, I arrived here without the least uneasiness. It is true the Mount Sini [Cenis ?] is very steep, but the road is large, and those I passed betwixt Luca and Bologna are much more inaccessible. In my going through Aix, I admired to see the baths in so bad order, exposed to the open air without any roof, where all paddle in the same hole, with that difference that the women have a piece of a wall to screen them from the men, but those who lie under a necessity of taking them, overlook these inconveniences, as well as the nastiness of their houses, which have nothing of that clean look of those of Lucca. I was more confirmed of that by going through the apartments of the first man of the place, brother to the Marquis D’Aix, and Doyen of the Church, which looked as ruinous as the vestige of the Roman Temple they lead into, which they call the Temple of Diana, I suppose without any authority.”

Remarks as to sending books by a gentleman leaving the next day. “His name is Calderwood, son to one of our Lords of the Session, a post of distinction amongst us, and is very proud of having any pretext to introduce him to Your Excellency. Those who know him say he is a good scholar, but an impediment of speech and bashfulness hinder the discovery of so good qualities, which is not the case of a Polander, with whom I travelled hither, whose natural eloquence and unbiassed education, except in religion, appeared to me a prodigy, and the rather that he is not above 24 years old, and has not been above five months out of his own country, where he had learned Italian, French and German to a perfection, and seemed to me to understand exactly the advantages and disadvantages of the Constitution of his country, where he had been a Deputy at one of the great Diets. This leads me to think that the business of those who deal in the education of the youth in many places of Europe nearer the light, besides the bias of religion, have another view of extinguishing common sense, which only by education becomes a more uncommon blessing than many are aware of.” . . . 2½ *pp.*

AN INFANT.

No date [1720–1725].—Reflections, in a rather high-flown style, apparently suggested by an infant child [of John

M. L. S. Molesworth ?] being suckled, and anticipations of his one day introducing to Piedmont *les syllabubs, les curds, les cheescakes et custards des Bretons éloignés*. French. 1 p.

WICARDEL DE AVICUE [?] to [HON. JOHN MOLESWORTH].

No year or month [1720-1725]. — 6. "Du Chateau." — By the King's order inquiry will be made into the behaviour of the peasants, and they will be punished if they are shown to be in the wrong, though this will be difficult, on account of the lack of witnesses other than the guilty persons. Swords without hilts have been recovered as a result of the diligence of the *maior*; the peasants declare that they took them out of the water. The pistoles have also been given up. The cane is the only thing that has not been found; it must have been carried away by the water. The peasants relate much extravagant conduct on the part of the gentlemen which cannot be disproved for the reason already mentioned. French. 2½ pp.

[The SAME ?] to [the SAME ?].

No date [1720-1725].—Discussing etiquette and court precedence &c. French. 3 pp.

[DANIEL PULTENEY ?] to [HON. JOHN MOLESWORTH].

No date [1724-1725].—Reporting birth of his son, death of Lady Grantham, and other personal matters. 2 pp. *End missing*.

ANTONIO MARIA SALVINI to [HON. JOHN MOLESWORTH].

No date [1722-1725, probably about 1723]. Florence.— I am greatly pleased to hear from Marquis De Beaufort of your good health. When I was dining here with him and Don Filippo Strozzi, we toasted you. Some difficulties have arisen in connection with the payment of Montanti's account for the sculpture he executed. Signor Daniel Gould has asked for the account. Italian. 2 pp.

[CAMILLA COSTANZA SAZIENZA ?] to HON. JOHN MOLESWORTH.

No date [1720-1725].—A fragment of a love letter, commencing "*Come se tirate*," and containing references to verses, and to her sorrows, and her practice of reading and re-reading his letters. Italian. ½ p. *Seal*.

PIETR' ANTONIO SANI to HON. JOHN MOLESWORTH.

No date [1720-1725].—A sonnet wishing him happiness for the New Year, and speaking of the beauty of his infant child &c. Italian. 1 p.

ROBERT, 1st, and JOHN, 2nd, VISCOUNT MOLESWORTH.

*M. L. S.  
Clements,  
Esq.*

1726, April 25.—Legal opinion of John Comyns on queries arising out of wills of the above. Abstracts of the wills are given. That of the 1st Lord Molesworth disposes of "Meason's Field, and the pieces of land in Dawson Street and near Stephen's Green [Dublin]" and gives a communion cloth to the town of Swords, and 50*l.* to Phillipstown Church, when likely to be built. Both wills make arrangements as to the sums accruing from the "aunlage lease." 2½ *pp.*

WILHELMINA TICHBORNE to her grandmother [LADY MOLESWORTH].

1726, July 16. Tunbridge.—A child's letter. She is at Tunbridge with her mamma, and thinks it a very pleasant place, both for the company and the manner of living. The waters do her mother good, for she has "very good stomach." They go to the Wells in an afternoon, but not in the morning, which is spent in learning French. 1½ *pp.*

WILLIAM MOLESWORTH and ROBERT ADAIR to [RICHARD, 3rd] VISCOUNT MOLESWORTH.

1727, June 24. Dublin.—Will Smith has just parted with us. "He is an honest worthy man, zealous for our interest at Swords, and has himself a good one, the Archbishop being for him, and we think you can't do better than to join heartily with him to bring him in at Swords, near which he resides and spends his money among them. He is one that owns his obligations to our family, by whose power alone he hopes to come in, so if Your Lordship will be pleased to signify to the borough your pleasure on that head, I don't doubt but our friends will come in unanimously to serve him there. He is out of his former borough, that being about to be disposed to nephew Monk. My brother Bysse is lodged at his house to watch all opportunities against Mr. Bolton and others. Mr. Wynn and everybody is for this Union. As to Philipstown, your Lordship is the best judge how to dispose of it. All I know is that Mr. Adair has writ to Mr. Hart and given the proper directions to secure your interest. These elections are matters of pretty great expense, so, as we have no money, nothing would rejoice us more than to hear of some considerable sum arising from the sale of the woods." . . . *Seal.* 1½ *pp.*

WILLIAM MOLESWORTH to RICHARD, VISCOUNT MOLESWORTH.

1727, July 4. Dublin.— . . . I have heard nothing lately from Swords, but I hope and am pretty well assured our particular affair goes on successfully. Mr. Smith, I find,



*M. L. S. Clements, Esq.* does all he can to oppose the common enemy, and we hope Your Lordship will soon signify your pleasure to the borough (since Mr. Bolton has hitherto been our only opponent) in behalf of our friend Mr. Smith, for I find a great many of our voters are for Mr. Bolton on a mistaken notion that, because he is married into our family, he ought to be the next, so I hope you will undeceive them in that point, for methinks, an unreasonable and unjust opposition in a brother aggravates the matter against him, and (as he himself professed in the like case to me) should be the last person we should join with. The Corporation of Phillipstowne is entirely in Your Lordship's disposal at present, and all other places, where Your Lordship has any interest are in a manner provided for, the county of Dublin by Sir Compton Domville and Mr. Brabason, the one brother to my Lady Santry, the other to Lord Meath, and I have heard of many setting up for the King's County, whom neither Your Lordship nor I know, nor can I remember more than Sir William Parsons, who is our relation by marrying Dilly Ashe's widow and was in formerly, and our friend and relation Mr. Lyons; these two is all we know of, and are two worthy men, and I think might claim Your Lordship's friendship and interest in the county. It does not become me to say anything for myself as to Phillipstowne, but I think it will tend to Your Lordship's power and authority to have one dependent on you in the House of Commons, such as Mr. Adair, who is your agent and manages the Alnage Duty, and I believe we shall be as zealous for the good of that corporation as any you can choose. . . . I believe Mr. Forth will not solicit to be in there again, and I heard long ago the town did not care for him, because he did nothing for them, nor took no notice of them. . . . Judge Parnall is lately dead, and we shall enquire what interest he had in Swords and endeavour to secure it.  $2\frac{1}{2}$  pp.

[RICHARD, VISCOUNT MOLESWORTH ?]

1727, Nov. 2.—“A song in praise of the entertainment at Brackdenstown, . . . to a Fingall tune.

The first of November a messenger came  
 To Swords town to invite every dame  
 That was a tenant's or a voter's wife.  
 They all consented to go without strife.  
 Next day they banded and marched in great troops  
 Most of them guarded with gallant brave hoops.  
 My Lady Molesworth she welcomed them all,  
 Where tables were laid in the large summer hall,  
 Well furnished with roast meat and Hallow fowl  
 And oceans of punch in a plate bowl.  
 When first course was served, music did play  
 . . . . .  
 Then, dinner being ended, they begun to dance,

A polite young lady first did advance  
 They danced two and two, some danced the heas,  
 Others danced minues and what jigs they pleased.  
 The day crowned with mirth, thus ended the ball.  
 Long live the lady that treated them all."

*M. L. S.  
 Clements,  
 Esq.*

1 p.

WILLIAM MOLESWORTH to his brother [RICHARD] VISCOUNT MOLESWORTH, at his house, Charing Cross.

1728, April 18. Dublin.—"This is the third time that I have been troublesome to Your Lordship of late, which I could not help (especially in this) considering of what importance it is to procure an Act of Parliament in England next session to enable Your Lordship to make fee-farm leases of Patrick's Well land [Dublin], which plainly appears does not set for want of that encouragement. . . .

Mr. Adair pushed strenuously to have our new Parliament House on your land, but the tenure was one objection, and the having (as 'tis thought) 2,000*l.* worth of materials on the old spot was another inducement to have it in the same place. Besides, it was objected, that they have 45 years' lease to come of this ground, and if they took any other, this must lie on their hands all that time at little better than a dead rent, and some thought the distance of yours too great for remote parts of the town. However, if we would see it flourish in our days (as I can't but suppose, and that with all speed) it is universally thought that an act must be obtained on the best terms to make it perpetual, and then I am sure so fine a situation of ground would soon be laid out into handsome building."

I know how much you are wanting here about barracks at Phillipstowne and other material things, which would help to make up a broken fortune. "Maybe, when the matter comes to be reported to the House about the new Parliament House (which will not be till to-morrow sevensnight) such further proposals may be made as may still carry the point, and Mr. Adair thinks it would double the value of your land, if he could obtain that affair." 2½ pp.

RICHARD, VISCOUNT MOLESWORTH, to CAPTAIN ———.

1728, May 30. London.—About sale of timber.

"I can't say I perfectly understand those particulars you mention as sold to the Sheffield Navigators; for I don't know how to estimate timber by the ton, and as for the ends you mention (some large, some middling) I really know not what they are. But in the main, as you conclude that these materials, one with another, would not yield above six shillings more per ton in the London market, they must needs be well sold there, since the expense of carriage would far exceed that difference. . . .

*M. L. S. Clements, Esq.* I have often had it in my thoughts that the tenants should be, some way or other, made easy upon account of the damage they may receive by our falling and leading on their several grounds. Pray consult Mr. Battie on this head, and tell him I am willing to come in to what may be thought reasonable. I know that last season all was made easy with a little drink well applied."

I discoursed Mr. Hall yesterday, and find him determined to go down to view Edlington woods. By this and other means we have in view, we are like (thank God) no longer to lie at the mercy of the country combiners. 3½ pp.

[LETTICE, DOWAGER] LADY MOLESWORTH, to her son [RICHARD] LORD MOLESWORTH.

1728-9, Feb. 24. Breckdenston.—Exhorting to greater energy and self-assertion, since nothing can be expected "without bustling and great labour."

"For that honour you find so deadly a weight on you (as your poor father used to do, too) I can assure you I never promoted it in my life. Poor Jack often desired me to put his father on it, supposing me, as a woman, weak enough to desire it, but I never did, nor did I know they ever intended it till the night before the patent came out. I can't tell neither whether poor Jack ever spoke of it or no to his father, but I know my Matty never seemed fond of it. I am heartily grieved for your hard circumstances, and oh, my dearest colonel, if I had but that hoard of money which my friends suppose me to have, I can assure you I would lay it down for your service as heartily as ever I drink when I'm dry. . . . Starkey can tell you I'm forced to shift as hard as if I were to work for the bread I eat. What signifies it to know I have money due to me, when those who owe won't pay. If money is named, immediately they threaten us with going off straight to New England, and in reality away they go; in a little time there will [be] none left here but Papists, you may guess then what mercy we are to expect from them. This has been a terrible winter to me; everything horribly scarce and dear, no money and a great family to maintain, which makes me see clearly 'tis impossible for me to stay at Breckdenston."

Remarks as to estate affairs &c. *Seal.* 2½ pp.

The SAME to the SAME, at his house in Scotland Yard, near Charing Cross.

1729, March 29. Breckdenston.—Prospects of disposing of Breckdenston.

"We have had such thieving among us, there is no keeping anything safe. I no sooner repair one injury but I hear of another. A' Monday night last all the hinges of the Decoy gates were taken away; we had a set of rogues in the



country very lately; 3 of them were taken, and they told M. L. S. folks, while they were in prison, their design was to rob me, Clements, and that they intended in the middle of the day. God knows Esq. they may undertake it when they think, for my guard is but slender at all time. Poor James is my whole strength by day or night."

Complaints of being neglected, and request for metal pots or urns to ornament Breckdenston.

"There is no leaving this place to itself. It is all I can do with all my care to keep things from being run away with by wholesale. The very lead pipes and that of the cistern would be carried off if my folks were not constantly stirring one way or other. Mr. Forster had his house stripped at top this winter, because he lives in town in that season and has no family then in his house in the country." Seal. 2 pp.

MRS. SOMERS.

1729, April 5.—An inventory of household goods. 8¼ pp.

MRS. SOMERS.

1729, July 31.—Apothecary's bill for medicines &c., commencing 30 Sept., 1726, and totalling in all 83*l.* 9*s.* 3*d.* receipted by James Burges. 11¼ pp.

C. M. [COOTE MOLESWORTH] to [RICHARD] VISCOUNT MOLESWORTH, at the Post Office, St. Albans.

1729, Aug. 14. London.—Account of journey. "I choose to walk rather than give a servant the trouble of coming after the horse, but by the time I had travelled half-way, I found myself not so able to perform those undertakings as I once was, and heartily wished for some vehicle to have conveyed me the other half, but I was so far before all the coaches that I could not think of staying for them, therefore marched on, and, arriving at home, got on a clean shirt, which was the more agreeable for its being a novelty, having worn the same for four days.

The Secretary is either not *au fait des affaires*, or else he conceals them, for people talk of things here I did not hear him mention; amongst the rest, that His Majesty being at a review of some of his troops in Germany, the horses of the coach he was in were so alarmed at the firing that they run away very violently and alarmed everybody for the King's safety, but, with much ado the horses being stopped, His Majesty immediately cried out: *For me it matters not, but I hope nobody else is hurt.* 'Tis said His Majesty, with the Prince of Wales, have been to see those three houses on the north side of Grosvenor Square, and, having ordered them to be laid together, has taken them for His Highness's residence. . . . I have taken the liberty to buy a parcel of original drawings in ochre and crayons for Your Lordship; there are

*M. L. S. Clements, Esq.* some of them extraordinarily well done, and don't come to above a halfpenny each; but if you don't approve of the bargain, I will keep them for myself." . . . 2½ pp. *Seal.*

C. M. [COOTE MOLESWORTH] to [RICHARD] VISCOUNT MOLESWORTH, at Scotland Yard.

1729, Dec. 12. Doncaster.—The usual ceremonies of receiving a stranger have so taken me up, that I have scarce had time to write to Your Lordship. "I hoped by waiting to be able to give you some account of my own affairs; but as to these I can only say that to some I may hereafter be agreeable, to others not. Dr. Neal, however, seems inclined to favour me, and this winter will show me what I am to expect. Hitherto I have had nothing to do, but have received compliments from, and paid visits to, several good families in the neighbourhood, where I dare say I shall be employed whenever they have the misfortune to want a physician." . . . 1¾ pp.

"MR. WOOLSTON'S SPEECH to the Judges on his being called up [for] judgment."

1729.—"My Lord, I would not take up too much of Your Lordship's time, therefore shall be very short. There are two things which [I am] charged with: blasphemy and an evil design. As to the first [the laws] of our land are very dark and uncertain, nor is it better [ ] among people of different religions, nay, even between Protestants and Papists; if I survive this persecution, I shall make bold to write a treatise concerning the nature of blasphemy, and was Mr. Attorney-General here, I would let him know I design myself the honour of dedicating it to him, wherein I hope to honour him, as much as I have done the bishops. I see through the design of prosecuting me in this court; 'tis to raise and excite the more ignorant people and mob against me. As to my having an evil design in my writings, I do profess here before God and the world, that I am a Christian; for, if I am not a Christian, not even the Fathers themselves are Christians, since they believed exactly as I do.

Mr. Serjeant Cheshire calls me renegade and apostate, but for why? because I act contrary to my interest, and the common prejudices of mankind. If Your Lordship would indulge me, I would tell Mr. Serjeant a short story. About ten years ago I was acquainted with a gentleman of the law, a very religious conscientious man; I heard he left the bar, and some few days after, meeting him, I asked him the reason of it. Why, said he, Mr. Woolstone, I can't bring my conscience to bear with the false deceitful reasoning that is used there. Think of this, Mr. Serjeant, go thy way and do likewise. But to return, My Lord, the Fathers say,

Christianity consists in the allegorical sense of the Scriptures ; St. Jerom says that the literal sense is contrary to Christianity, and I fear such an interpretation will be of very bad consequence to these realms.

*M. L. S.  
Clements,  
Esq.*

I was in hopes Your Lordship would have granted me a new trial, and then I could have brought several very good and learned [men] who would have given Your Lordship a satisfactory account of [my] former life, and would have assured Your Lordship that I have been [ ]er, in the allegorical sense of the Scriptures, upwards [ ]ty years ; and I don't doubt but I could have got the present [Archbishop] of Canterbury to have been one of this number ; My Lord [ ]rator was dedicated to His Grace, and being under prosecution for that book, I went to him and had a long discourse with him upon that head ; and I must needs say that I never met with any man, who seemed better to understand the Fathers ; at last I asked His Grace whether he thought me a Christian. Mr. Woolstone, said he, I do think you one, and therefore I will have no hand with them in prosecuting you, but why (added he in a lower tone) would you write so against hireling priests ? 'Tis there, My Lord, the shoe pinches. Nobody understands law better than Your Lordship, but it is not reasonable to expect Your Lordship should be so perfectly acquainted with the Fathers ; and in my humble opinion it would be more proper for the bishops to write against me. Why should they enjoy 1, 2, 3, or 4,000*l.* a year, and Your Lordship do all their drudgery for them ? I do not, My Lord, speak so much on my own account, as on the behalf of all these young philosophers (pointing to the gentlemen at the bar) who, if things are carried on at this rate, will have their tongues tied up, as mine now is, and I very much fear, My Lord, that if such prosecutions are carried on, this court will soon but too justly get the name of the Protestant Inquisition. I shall now conclude, My Lord, and not being conscious to myself of any ill, nor having any crime to confess, I the more cheerfully submit myself to Your Lordship's judgment." *Full copy. A corner torn.*

C. M. [COOTE MOLESWORTH] to [his brother RICHARD]  
VISCOUNT MOLESWORTH, at Scotland Yard.

1729-30, Jan. 12. Doncaster.—About proposed sale of woods. "Your Lordship will certainly think it advisable to sell the wood by itself, since I find Ellison makes no mention here of the soil ; and in this case it will be necessary to stipulate in your agreement that there be at least 15 or 20 good straight poles of a thriving sort and 6 inches diameter left on every acre, and that the rest be spring felled." I hope you will not forget the guinea-hen's eggs, whenever you have an opportunity to mention them. Pray remember the *Craftsman*. 1 *p.*



*M. L. S.  
Clements,  
Esq.*

C. M. [COOTE MOLESWORTH] to [his brother RICHARD]  
VISCOUNT MOLESWORTH, at Scotland Yard.

1730, Feb. 21. Doncaster.—Discussing a proposal of his sister, Mrs. Tichborne, that he should remove into Kent.

“Is it at all probable that a county so near London as is that of Kent, should remain even one week unprovided of a physician, when there are so many in town, that are starving and don’t know where to thrust their heads. . . . I have been to wait on My Lord Malton, and was received and used with remarkable civility; this, added to some expressions of his in my favour that have been related to me from other hands, gives me great hopes of being one day introduced into that family, which will bring all the credit and profit along with it that I could desire or expect. In the meantime, I meet with as much civility amongst the neighbouring gentlemen, as they generally bestow on strangers.” *Seal.*  
3 pp.

WILLIAM MOLESWORTH to his brother, RICHARD, VISCOUNT MOLESWORTH, at Scotland Yard.

1729–30, March 17. Breckdenston.—Relating circumstances of the death of their mother.

She, it seems, got a great cold in attending and watching on my old cousin Hamilton in her last moments. “We are all here in the utmost confusion, she having perfected no will, nor left no directions in the sketch of a will she made two years ago as to her burial, so everything is left to discretion, and since it is so, my uncle Coote (who has been here since Saturday night last) is of opinion it is best to bury her privately in Christ Church or St. Audoen’s [Dublin] with her ancestors.” . . . 1½ pp.

The SAME to the SAME.

1730, March 24. Dublin.—. . . “I think it not amiss to tell you that Mr. Butler, who has been for some time treating on a marriage with Miss Monk, is so generous (on my mother’s dying without a will) as to take her with her bare 1,000*l.*, and not to insist upon 1,500*l.*, as was at first intended. . . . My mother was buried very privately a’ Friday night late at St. Audoen’s Church just next to the Lord Chief Baron Byssse.” Mr. Adair intends to go to Philipstown to settle something that is still wanting there about the Horse Barrack. 2 pp.

The SAME to the SAME.

1730, April 30. Dublin.—Arrangements on mother’s decease. “I shall (since you all pitch on me) take out letters of administration forthwith. . . . At the opening of closets, scrutores [eseritoires ?] and drawers, I always thought it would be proper to have witnesses present, but, as we do expect

Your Lordship soon, I would gladly have Your Lordship one of them, and with your leave shall defer looking into those matters, which require no haste, till you are on the spot, for on a slight inspection with Judge Coote, Mr. Wynne, Mr. Adair &c., there appeared on their sealing up nothing of value that I ever heard but her watch, and they talk of her dressing plate, and a little purse of gold, which I never saw, nor don't know how much it is, besides which all the rest, or for the most part, are little trifles." . . . *Franked by J. Lefebvre.* 2½ pp.

*M. L. S.  
Clements,  
Esq.*

T. COOTE to his nephew, HON. WILLIAM MOLESWORTH,  
Member of Parliament in Dublin.

1730, May 21. Cootehill.—About business affairs, relative to a sale of property. *Seal.* 2½ pp.

C[OOTE] MOLESWORTH to VISCOUNT MOLESWORTH, at the  
Post House at St. Albans.

No year [1728–1729], July 29.—Relative to negotiations for sale of woods.

Mr. Lekeux's friend's friend proves an old acquaintance, a counsellor, by name Robert Chappel of Darnel near Sheffield. He asked what price Your Lordship set on the woods. We answered that from 20 to 18,000*l.* would be about the matter. *Seal.* 3 pp.

[RICHARD, VISCOUNT MOLESWORTH] to the D[UKE] OF  
D[ORSE]T.

1732–3, Jan. 9.—Draft of letter hoping for favour in case of some government "falling vacant on this side of the water." . . . "Possibly if something for my advantage were now thrown in his Majesty's way (not carrying with it that circumstance he appears so averse to) he might be moved to improve the opportunity in my favour." ½ p.

[RICHARD, VISCOUNT MOLESWORTH] to the DUKE OF  
ARGYLL.

1732–3, Jan. 11.—Compliments and hopes for Your Grace's assistance to "us veterans" &c. *Draft (unsigned).* 1½ pp.

[RICHARD, VISCOUNT MOLESWORTH] to the KING.

No date [probably Jan. 1732–3].—Asking to have his rank secured to him with regard to the real, not the nominal, posts held by him in the service, and expressing grief at the recent creation of twenty brigadiers, to the exclusion of himself, whereby he is left the eldest colonel in the service. He recounts his career in detail. He was ensign and captain in the Royal Regiment of Foot, captain in the Coldstream Guards,

*M. L. S. Clements, Esq.* aide-de-camp to the Duke of Marlborough, to whom he did a particular service at Ramillies.

In 1710 he purchased a regiment of foot, with which he served in Catalonia under the command of the Duke of Argyll, and was afterwards placed in garrison at Port Mâon, where the regiment was disbanded in 1713.

At the time of the Northern Rebellion he received His Majesty's commission to raise a regiment of dragoons, which was among the earliest complete in all points, marched to the borders of Scotland in pursuit of the rebels, and assisted in the reduction of them at Preston.

In the year 1718, "His late Majesty having thought fit to reduce the number of his forces," this regiment "was broke," and he was put upon half-pay. *Draft (unsigned)*. 1¼ pp.

[RICHARD, VISCOUNT MOLESWORTH] to his brother [ ? ].

1733, April 17. Dublin.—Relative to obtaining some position from the Duke of Dorset &c.

"I am daily asked, both in city and country, why I don't offer myself for that lieutenancy? why I am not called to the Council board? and upbraided with an unpardonable indolence and sloth, as if I purposely declined the trouble of serving the public this way. . . . Lord Mountrath will easily be made sensible that, since I am here on the spot, it were but fair and impartial dealing to appoint us each our county, as our several estates lie. *Draft (unsigned)*. 1½ pp.

MAJOR MAGUIRE to———.

1734, Sept. 24 [N.S.]. Camp of Monteigiana, opposite Bourgeforte.—You are not unaware of the course of the sanguinary campaign in this country from its commencement to the arrival of M. de Konigseg, who is a consummate general, a skilful minister and one of the most polite, witty and affable men I have ever met. This great man adopted a stratagem, the finest, most daring and best carried out that is recorded in the history of war. We were encamped at Quingintule, a mile to the right of the Secchia, the enemy was encamped on the left, and he not only commanded that river, but had a strong garrison at Vistelle, M. de Coigni's headquarters, where he had entrenched himself up to the ears, and was momentarily threatening a descent on our position.

On the night of the 14th of the present month, the army was ordered to march in their jackets (*en vestes*) and no one save the *escopiers* were left to guard the tents and the baggage, but the river from the *Cassina Quarantà* to its confluence with the Po, was guarded by a infantry brigade under Walseg and seven companies of grenadiers under Col. Konigseg. The Prince of Hilbourghauzen marched with 24 companies of grenadiers at the head of the column to



Gaydella, the headquarters of M. de Broglio, on the enemy's extreme right flank. A mile from the dike, the Marshal and Prince Louis drew up the army in two lines of battle, in which position it remained until day.

M. L. S.  
Clements,  
Esq.

At break of day the grenadiers, followed by the whole of the infantry, marched towards the dike and were not discovered till close upon it. The alarm beat in the enemy's camp, we swarmed up the dike immediately, swept away the fire of their picquets, leaped into the water, some to the neck, others to the waist, and carried the position in a moment. M. de Broglio had great difficulty in escaping disguised, it is said, as a cook. The enemy were thrown into disorder, abandoned their horses and baggage, and fled on foot. It was a curious sight, on marching through their camps, to see the horses saddled, the mules picketed and having their packs on, tents pitched and full of baggage, pots on the fire, the butchers' stores well filled with meat, in fact a camp well equipped with everything necessary for the autumn. The Regiment of Darmstat was sent to the left to pursue the fugitives. The Marshal joins us, orders a halt, draws up the infantry in order of battle behind us, as it comes up, and places the cavalry on our left. Thus we marched to Vistelle, where we passed the night, facing the enemy, who was but half a mile away. We took on the 15th 2,000 prisoners. The soldiers had a rich booty, and many a grenadier officer made his fortune there. I could have made mine, were I not ashamed to soil my hands with plunder. I am as well off, however, for the Marshal, and our adorable Prince, and everyone load me with their kindness.

On the 16th at daybreak the army, not including Prince Hilbourghauzen's Grenadiers, who always take the advance-guard, was drawn up in order of battle in two lines, our right, as well as the enemy's left, being supported by the dike of the Secchia, and the cannonade began. The Marshal's first design was to attack their left in a country house (*cassine*), where they had a battery of cannon, towards which we were already defiling, but he suddenly changed his intention, caused the whole of the army extending on our left to execute a countermarch, still in order of battle, with four pieces of artillery in the intervals between each brigade, intending to attack their right where they occupied few houses (*cassine*), and, in case of a repulse, to cut their left at St. Benedette. The enemy saw the blow, which he could not parry, unless by engaging, to little advantage, with a victorious army, or by retiring in good order to the convent already mentioned. He chose the latter course, so as not to risk the fate of Italy on a single day. We marched across hedges, ditches and brushwood straight to the convent, where we captured 2,000 prisoners and 6 flags.

On the 17th we marched to Montechiana, on the 18th to Luzara, where the enemy insulted our advanced posts. On

*M. L. S. Clements, Esq.* the 19th, the grenadiers starting to march at midnight, our signal was the *Charwaght*. Lieut-General Shonkebeck had the advance-guard, and had under him, besides part of his own regiment and that of Havor, the whole Regiment of Altheim and the Prince of Hilbourghauzen with his corps. We chased their advanced posts to within a mile of Guastalla, and ranged our grenadiers on the dike and a section in the houses of this little village adjoining the dike on the left. The rest of the army came up about ten o'clock, and fell into order of battle, as it arrived.

When the whole army was drawn up by the right and on the dike, the Marshal gave order that 12 companies under M. de Lindesheim, Col. de Wilcheks, should attack their left, which they did successfully, and even seized a battery of 5 pieces of artillery, but, as the enemy had reserves on that side, they were in the end repulsed with loss.

The Marshal had not intended to bring on a general engagement, but, as these 12 companies were under fire for an hour, the Marquis de Walparise, pitying them, asked to be allowed to help them with his brigade, and this brought on the battle. Towards 11 o'clock (*je parle toujours heures d'Allemagne*) Prince Hilbourghauzen, under whom I was serving as major, was commanded to march to the assistance of those 12 companies first mentioned, Walparise's brigade having charged a little to their left.

We marched slowly, with bayonets fixed, and when we were in presence of the enemy, the Prince ordered me to gallop from company to company and forbid them on pain of death to fire without orders from him or me. We make a bold front, and march in good order, until we come within 150 paces of them, when a grenadier fires and the others follow his example. The Prince shouts, sabres them, and makes incredible efforts to keep them from firing and to get them to advance. Count Grune and I do the like to the utmost of our ability; Prince Louis runs up, sabres them also, and, while performing the duty of a grenadier as well as that of a general, received an unlucky shot through the head, which laid that adorable hero lifeless on the earth. I have lost in him the most illustrious and most gracious of protectors. . . . Towards 4 in the afternoon we abandoned the field of battle and retired to the village, where we had been posted in the morning. No company mustered more than 10 men. Those wretches, who had nothing of the grenadier but the busby (*bonet*), got themselves slaughtered miserably, whereas, if they had followed the orders of their commander, who is a second Charles XII of Sweden, we would not have lost the tenth part. Instead of giving one volley and falling on the enemy with the bayonet, we did not kill more than thirty of them, and our fire was of little service.

Prince Hilbourghauzen, who behaved like a Cæsar, and discharged for three hours the duty of a general and a soldier

in the midst of a heavy fire, has miraculously escaped. If he lives, he will be a great soldier. M. L. S.  
Clements,  
Esq.

The killed and wounded, according to my estimate, number 7,000 or 8,000 men. We lost a standard of Hamilton's and three squadrons of that regiment were severely handled. Veterani lost his kettle-drums, and we lost 5 guns in the retreat. We lay the same evening at Luzara, where we had been in the morning, having brought almost all our wounded with us. On the 20th we came here, and encamped along the Po, having the dike in our front, where we have made a *banquette*. Our bridge was finished yesterday, the other will be completed to-morrow. The wounded have been sent to Mantua. I am again, for the second time, in this campaign, a volunteer. I lost my first company at Parma, and my second on the 19th; and now I am a volunteer of the Marshal's, who loads me with kindnesses.

Your friend O'Kelly, who is a fine fellow, was shot through the body. Macarti de Ligneville, son of Clencarti, whom you know, is mortally wounded. Thanks to Heaven, my colonel's wound is not dangerous. Our poor general, who has been given up by the doctors, begins to get better. All your friends salute you, particularly Hussey, who has written to you lately. My respects to all our friends in your army. *French. 9½ pp.*

WALTER MOLESWORTH to his brother [RICHARD, VISCOUNT MOLESWORTH ?].

1736, Oct. 3. Walton.—Discussion about Alnage patent. "What you say with regard to the expense you have been at in defending the patent, is news to me. It is a grant to the King; to whom also, it will devolve, as I take it (if not obtained before) at the expiration of our term; so that if it be attacked, it behoves the Attorney-General in maintenance of the King's rights, to vindicate it rather than you, and this may at least be a hint to you in future contests with the weavers; for, if the King had a power to grant it, 'twill lie upon the Attorney-General to enforce that power. How therefore it should be precarious I cannot see, for the reasons above mentioned.

You may remember that, long before your going to Ireland, I mentioned the renewing of the patent to you, as to one whom it most concerned, as having, by the terms of my father's will, the overplus when the several annuities was paid; which overplus (the annuities, as they now stand, amounting, to about 250*l.*), I compute, must produce you near as much more. To say truth, I meant it then as a benefit to the whole family, but your answer was, that your pursuits being purely military, you did not think it advisable to divert them by a solicitation of this kind; the matter has therefore slept this seven years, the term is wearing out, and the nearer it



M. L. S.  
Clements,  
Esq.

approaches, to be sure the more difficulty will attend the solicitation, and now that I conceive hopes of obtaining this thing (which, by the bye, I wonder has not been already obtained by some stranger), I am told that you have long had a view of obtaining the same, but did not care to stir in it, or put them in mind of such a grant, lest it should be a rub to your pretensions as a soldier. Why, this reason subsists now (as it has done these seven years past) in its full force, and so the patent may wear out, or somebody else beg the renewal, whilst I'm postponed in a present solicitation by one kept *in petto*. When you say that my great friend might surely serve me without severely hurting you, it is still presupposing that if this reversion were not mine, it would of course be yours. God forbid I should ask it upon them terms ! but you may consider that he can give me no place, for which he has not forty solicitors upon his hands, except this, that they none of them dream of, and consequently the nail is the more likely to drive.

Upon the whole, I shall suspend my solicitation, merely upon your last urged reason (*viz.*) the friendship which I hope I shall always maintain towards you." . . . 4 *pp*.

ANDREW DOYLE TO RICHARD, VISCOUNT MOLESWORTH.

[1726-1737, probably about 1728.]— . . . "I writ to you a short letter the morning I left Portsmouth, which was the 12th December, and the last day of January following we landed at Antigua, a very fine island indeed, where I met with a very kind reception, both from the officers of the regiment and the gentlemen of the country, at whose houses there is the utmost profusion in eating and drinking, whenever a stranger comes amongst them, which makes it pretty dangerous to be often with them, besides, 'tis not reckoned so healthy an island as that of my own government of St. Kitt's, which made me retire as soon as I could prevail upon the lieutenant-colonel to give me leave. In my way hither I stopped two days at Nevis to see the company that lies there. In a little time shall visit Mounseratt, and then my regimental review will be over for some time. I have been here about a month, and have gone through all the invitations pretty well, and shall now have the pleasure to live my own way as well as I can. The country itself is truly beautiful and not altogether so hot as 'tis represented to us in Europe, the mornings and evenings are very fine. I had a substantial pleasure in meeting honest sober Rosinante in very good plight, but a most terrible article of near forty pound sterling for his keeping one whole year to pay. He and I have travelled several times round the island with great delight, the roads are the pleasantest that ever I rid, all the way within pistol shot of the great ocean, which you see rolling in mountains to the shore. In short, they are lovely islands, and oh, what

joy would it be that you were but governor of them, only for one 7 years, according to honest old Berry. Your father is as well known in this part of the world as he was in London, and they have the highest veneration for his memory. After all their beauties they have their faults and very great ones to me. Every individual thing that you may want is most excessively dear, particularly those articles of eating and drinking both for horse as well as man ; for example, honest Rossy costs me no less than 40*l.* a year for his keeping, lodging as much, the article of washing 10 shillings a week, 6 pence a night for a single candle, 20 pound a year for the use of a black slave, for I am not able to buy one, and just as much to keep him, all this exclusive of my own eating and drinking. I have dined two or three times at a wretched ordinary, and 7 shillings a head, and unless you are invited, you have no other way to subsist. These are terrible articles to a man endeavouring to work himself out of debt, which I am resolved to do before ever I venture my foot into old England again, for I would fain make old age as easy as possible."

*M. L. S.  
Clements,  
Esq.*

Expressions of gratitude to Lord Molesworth and wishes for his prosperity.

"I have made the best enquiries in the several islands, whether it might be worth Doctor Molesworth's while to come and practise as physician in them, but can give him very little encouragement. Here are so many Scotch and Irish doctors that it could never be worth his while. Here is hardly a planter, that has 3 or 4 hundred negroes and perhaps a dozen white people in his family, but has his doctor by the year to attend them, and never exceed one hundred pound per annum, and obliged to keep a horse and to attend a common negro, as much as the master himself. There is one Scotch doctor at Antigua, that has in about 20 years made a shift to pick up about 10 thousand pounds, the rest are all as poor as myself and numbers of them. I hope he will meet with good success in Yorkshire." . . . *Seal.* 2 $\frac{1}{4}$  pp.

MRS. C. TICHBORNE to her brother, RICHARD, VISCOUNT MOLESWORTH.

1738, Feb. 8.—About "securing some sort of bread for little Jackey Doyle."

I determined to send him again to his most worthy master and pay all his expenses myself, till Your Lordship has an opportunity to give him a little commission in your regiment. "I will immediately apply to some friend to engage his Majesty not to enquire his age. I think this will easily be obtained, the King is infinitely good-natured and knows that, now his father is dead, he has only that, both for his present education and his future hopes . . . I won't trust myself to give a character of him, but cannot help enclosing a letter of his master's to Mr. Eck[ersall ?] when the child came

*M. L. S. Clements, Esq.* away at Christmas ; but when they parted at my house, the tears of the master and the affliction of the child, with the grateful and wise obligations he acknowledged to his master, made us all weep heartily ; in short, My Lord, I never saw so fine an understanding, capacity and temper in anything of his age. As to his person, he is like his father, well-made and genteel. By all this Your Lordship will see he is too good for any profession but the Army." *Seal.* 3¼ pp.

JOHN WYNNE.

1738, July 24.—Declaration that he is acting in trust for Richard, Viscount Molesworth, in respect to the lease of Swords Castle, the Troll-mill &c. *Seal.* 1 p.

G. MALCOLM to [RICHARD, VISCOUNT MOLESWORTH].

1738, Dec. 2. "Fort Augustus, North Britain, rather North Hell."—Regret for loss of Major Doyle.

The young ladies in London were all well last May when I left London, "which I reckon 7 years ago ; I own I never saw Scotland before nor could I form to myself any idea to what it really is. The Alps are like molehills to the vast number of crags and ragged mountains covered only with heather and snow, the people and children naked and starved with want, yet strong and hardy, barbarous and much given to make other people's goods their own, a common trade here insomuch that I deny them to be Scots, they're surely Barkshire, chased over the water from Tiperaro. Pardon the reflection, for in this cold sharp air we are all wits, but, in short, the wittiest of us all can't live here by 'em, however, I am contented since Providence sent me here as a punishment." . . . 1 p.

ROBERT JOCELYN : law opinion about MUNICIPAL ELECTION AT PHILIPSTOWN.

1738, Dec. 23.—"I have perused the State of the Case of the Corporation of Philipstown, as drawn up by Mr. Ker, a copy of the Charter of Queen Elizabeth, bearing date the 14th March in the 12th year of her reign, and also a copy of the bye-law, and am of opinion that Hart's attempt to repeal the bye-law was as ineffectual as it was fraudulent, and that the bye-law still subsists.

I am likewise of opinion that the partial summoning of the persons on the 4th and 5th December, who were to attend the Court on those days, and the other unwarrantable proceedings of Hart will vitiate the pretended elections and the other transactions of those days. But, as there is no clause in the Charter for removing the Burgomaster for misbehaviour, nor any provision for choosing a new one upon such an amotion, I conceive that it will not be in the power of the Burgesses and Freemen to remove him during the year,



though his behaviour would have very well deserved such removal, if the Charter had not been defective in that point. *M. L. S.  
Clements,  
Esq.*

I observe that the Burgomaster is to be sworn before the Constable of the Fort of Philipstown, or in his absence, before the Burgesses and Commonalty. It may be worthy of consideration whether my Lord Molesworth may not think it proper to obtain a grant of the Constablenesship, and by that means have it in his power on next Michaelmas Day to swear the magistrate duly elected, and, in case he refuses to swear the person who will probably be elected by the new pretended Burgesses and Freemen, the Burgesses and Freemen, while the Constable is present, cannot swear him; and if he acts without being sworn, an information will lie against him." *Full copy.*

PEIRCE GRIFFITH to LORD [MOLESWORTH].

1739, Sept. 8. Custom House, Holyhead.—"The hurry you was in upon your departure from hence makes me believe that Your Lordship will not take it amiss if I give you an account how affairs stand here.

The Deputy Sheriff received four wounds, two of which in the thigh are pretty large, one upon the shoulder bone, and one in the head, but I can't learn that any of them are mortal, and I hope not; he has violent bruises on his ribs, which he mostly complains. He could get but three miles from hence, where he now lies, and a surgeon attends him. Many depositions have been taken, but the purport of them I know not. This was all the mischief done, except the stabbing a poor Irish reaper through the arm, who was not concerned in the matter. I suppose he has been with Your Lordship before now. The post that day did not come in till two of the clock in the afternoon, and I am almost certain was delayed with design to stop Your Lordship that they might have more time to execute their purposes. I wish Your Lordship would make some enquiry where the delay was, Sir Marmaduke Wyvill can assist you in this. After you were on the water, the sheriff did not apply to me for my assistance." . . . 1 p.

COOTE MOLESWORTH to his brother, VISCOUNT MOLESWORTH, .  
at London.

1739, Sept. 9, O.S. [Port] Mahon.—Exhorting him to endeavour to obtain the Governorship of Minorca, so as to be able to live there and extricate himself from financial difficulties, and offering, in case of his appointment to serve as his "Secretary, steward, clerk, or anything that might be beneficial" to him. After economizing in Minorca for a while, he might be able to get into the House of Commons or exchange his Irish viscountcy for an English barony. 3 pp.

*M. L. S.  
Clements,  
Esq.*

WALTER MOLESWORTH to VISCOUNT MOLESWORTH, at his house in Dublin.

1739-40, Feb. 19. London.—Recommending a person, apparently to act as servant on a journey to Italy.

“He went over with Sir John Molesworth’s brother, who died last summer at Naples; he was coming with the body home, but was taken by the Spaniards and carried into Oran, where he remained prisoner some months, but being a Roman Catholic, at last found means to be released, yet was forced to leave the corpse and a footman of his master’s behind. As to his qualifications, he is by all reports and by what I can see of him, a very sensible man. He speaks Italian (which he claims as his country), French, Spanish, Latin, English, German, all very intelligibly, writes well and a good style (for I have seen several of his letters), casts up accounts, and has enough of method in book-keeping for your affairs, shaves, dresses a wig &c.”

He behaved himself so well in Mr. Molesworth’s service that one of the last things he did upon his death-bed was to recommend him to the Consul there. He is about 50, and, that you may not think him a wanderer, I must tell you he has been many years settled in England, lived 14 years with Sir Francis Dashwood, and his wife now deals in oil, Florence wine, Italian silks &c., in London, by which I hear they are worth money; and this circumstance I relate as it is no bad hold for a person’s good conduct. His terms are 20*l.* per annum (which he had from Mr. Molesworth) and 5 guineas to carry him over. . . . He is a Papist, as I told you, but has too good sense to be a bigoted or troublesome one; so far from it, that I hear he goes frequently to our church.

Family financial affairs. 3½ *pp.*

G. MALCOLM to LORD [MOLESWORTH].

1740, Sept. 13. London.—Private affairs.

I am ordered a-recruiting to Birmingham where I must be in 2 or 3 weeks. “They say Sir John Norris’ expedition is over and 20 men-of-war goes with Lord Cathcart when the wind pleases. The Ferrol and Brest squadron gone and got the start of us. What signifies a fleet to hinder invasion? Will demonstration open our eyes?” 1 *p.*

HUM[PHREY] BLAND to VISCOUNT MOLESWORTH.

1740-1, March 19. London.—. . . “I am glad you are convinced that Mr. Dalway’s claim to the cornetcy was founded on wrong facts, and though Col. Dalway might endeavour to prevent the youngest cornet from entering into pay on this vacancy, and (for the sake of 800*l.*, which Mr. Alcock was to pay for the said vacancy) thereby deprive him of his right, yet I could by no means bring myself to act so unjust a part; and as there was nobody recommended to

the Duke for this cornetcy, which became vacant by the death of Major Hungerford, in case the said promotion went in the regiment, I recommended all the officers according to seniority for the said vacancies, and my nephew for the cornetcy without pay, all which His Majesty has been graciously pleased to grant, and the commissions were signed on Monday last accordingly. His Majesty agreed at the same time to Cornet Johnston's succeeding Lieut. O'Brien, and Mr. Alcock's succeeding Cornet Johnston, whose money is to be paid to Captain Johnston, on account of his paying Lieut. O'Brien an annuity for his life. I mention this particular to show Your Lordship that I have no advantage by Mr. Alcock's coming in, lest Mr. Dalway should be again misinformed in that particular.

*M. L. S.  
Clements,  
Esq.*

The affairs of Europe are so much embroiled, as Your Lordship observes, the interests of the several princes clashing with one another that it is beyond the power of politics to reconcile them in such a manner as to form an alliance such as we now want to oppose the House of Bourbon at this juncture. This is chiefly owing to the unlucky step the King of Prussia has taken in entering Silesia. If that affair can be amicably adjusted, which Holland and we are now endeavouring at, perhaps affairs may take a more happy turn, but till that happens, I don't think there's any probability of our sending any troops abroad, and consequently no general officers named to command them except Mr. Wade. . . . I fear your presence in Ireland is so necessary that they won't permit you to leave that kingdom, as the Command in Chief there must fall to you soon. . . . For my own part, there is not anything I more earnestly desire than the honour of serving under Your Lordship, and, if it should be my lot to go abroad, it would give me infinite pleasure that Your Lordship were one of the Lieutenant-Generals on that expedition."

His Grace told me there was to be a further augmentation to the horse and dragoons in Ireland of nine men per troop, which nine men will be placed on the establishment from the 25th of this instant March, and to be raised as the former were, that is, 5 men and horses per troop on the 1st of July, and the other 4 per troop on the 1st of January next. As the King's letter for it was not yet obtained, he desired me not to mention it. I must therefore desire Your Lordship not to speak of it to any but Major-General Ligonier till it becomes more public. How the money is to be raised I don't yet know, but I think nothing can be taken out of the off-reckonings of the said men but their entire clothing, viz., coat, waistcoat, frock, breeches, cloak, hat, boots and gloves, and that they must be allowed the 5*l.* 9*s.* 8*d.* for the horse furniture, 3*l.* for their arms, and 25*l.* for the horse. If they agree to this, they must pay us out of the Treasury 33*l.* 9*s.* 8*d.* for each horse. The subsistence of the men from March to June will make a part of this sum, as also the subsistence



*M. L. S. Clements,*  
*Esq.* from March to December, the particulars I have sent to Captain Desbusay, that in case it should be referred to the Board of General Officers in Ireland, you may avoid placing anything more to the off- reckonings than the entire clothing, since it can't well bear any more, considering how long they are in paying them. I shall propagate this doctrine here and I hope it will be approved of by your Board, if it comes before it.

After the news of Lord Cathcart's death, there was a talk of sending another general officer to command the troops in the West Indies, but as the stroke will be struck before anyone could arrive there, they have deferred coming to any resolution till they hear from Jamaica after the junction of the two fleets. There is a list of 8 generals, out of which one will be chosen by His Majesty for that command, if any is sent. I know Major-General Ligonier is on the said list, but hope his absence will prevent his being chosen. As this is a very great secret, pray don't mention it. . . . What alterations the birth of an Archduke may occasion, I don't yet know." 2½ pp.

[RICHARD, VISCOUNT MOLESWORTH] to his niece,  
T[ICHBORNE].

1743-4, March 5. Breckdenston.—Reporting marriage to a lady "of a very agreeable person, joined to an incomparable sweetness and cheerfulness of temper."

"As to the papers returned to you by the Duke of Dorset, I must desire (if you do not think of coming over soon) that you will take the first opportunity of a safe hand to send 'em to me.

That great man's excellent judgment concerning the disposition of those papers has determined me (at least, for the present) to suppress them, and that they ever appeared in such a dress, I hope, may be excused upon the following considerations. First, that when that short narrative was writ and sent to my brother, I thought (and so did everybody about me) that I had not a fortnight to live. No wonder then if, at such a time, I should desire to leave behind me some testimony of a fact of that nature, so little known, remembered or allowed by a great part of the world, and, least of all by those whom it most nearly concerns, either ignorantly or industriously passed in silence by all the pretended writers and relaters of those times, and disallowed (as I have great reason to believe) even by the Duchess Dowager, since the man that saved her husband's life, at the manifest hazard of his own, seems to have no claim to any notice of hers.

This oddity, so inconsistent with the character she has signally affected on many like occasions, must needs proceed from some doubts concerning the fact; and if anyone alive were barely to show her my narrative, she must either admit the facts or deny 'em. Were she capable of the latter in the

face of so many concurrent testimonies, it might argue an invincible prejudice and obstinacy in her, but would give me very little pain. But should she happily choose the former, I may say the juster and more generous way of thinking, it might perhaps produce all I aim at, a medal or some such trifling acknowledgement of the service I had the good fortune to do her family, for though she has many good estates to dispose of, they are more than I desire or deserve.

*M. L. S.  
Clements,  
Esq.*

If the present Duke of Marlborough were fairly let in to this whole matter, I take him to be a man capable of acting the noble and generous part in such a case, by being my advocate with the Duchess." But I shall carry hints no further. I leave the rest to the dexterity and zeal of my good friends in a point which, they must needs see, touches me more sensibly than any other in life. *Draft (unsigned). 3½ pp.*

#### SPEECH FOR PARLIAMENT.

No date [1714-1744].—Draft of a speech intended for delivery in Parliament, describing the unsound state of the nation, and censuring the frivolous tone in which important affairs are usually discussed. "It is no small aggravation of these evils that the leading genii of the age make a jest of them. Sir, the slightly touching this sore may perhaps tickle them, but when it comes to be searched to the bottom, it may spoil the mirth. I remember to have read somewhere that when Athens was at its height of glory (both the cause and forerunner of its ruin) no men alive were so witty as its inhabitants" &c. *3½ pp.*

#### JOHN WILKES.

[1768 ?]—Address to the Electors of Middlesex, with an Italian translation in parallel columns. *4 pp.*

#### IRELAND AND THE REGENCY, 1789.

Caricature entitled "IRISH AMBASSADORS EXTRAORDINARY! to offer the unrestricted regency in Ireland to the Prince of Wales in February, 1789, which laid the foundation of the Union in 1800."

This purports to be "copied from a London print" and represents persons identified below as the Duke of Leinster, Earl of Charlemont, Rt. Hon. Thomas Connolly, Rt. Hon. John O'Neill, Rt. Hon. William Brabazon Ponsonby and James Stewart, Esq., of Killymoon, also an unnamed bishop, probably the Primate, galloping up mounted on bullocks and carrying at their backs sacks of potatoes. The legends from the mouths of the figures include the following:—

"No restrictions, by the Holy Cross of St. Patrick."

"We'll let the English see what upright members we have in Ireland, never lose an inch in any engagement."

"C—— J——, how our majority will astonish the young King."

## ITALIAN MANUSCRIPTS.

M. L. S.  
Clements,  
Esq.

Life of Don Giovanni, natural son of Cosimo I, Grand Duke, told by Cosimo Baroncelli to his children, also investiture of Duke Cosimo de Medici by Charles V with the state of Florence in 1537. The latter has appended to it what appear to be copies of papal and imperial confirmations of 1730 and 1731. 67 pp. *Incomplete.*

## III. MILITARY ORDER BOOKS, 1758-1759.

1. MILITARY ORDER BOOK, No. 1, of British force campaigning in North Germany, July 30—Dec. 11, 1758.

Headquarters at JEMMINGUM, July 30, 1758.

Parole.—London.

For the day to-morrow.—Major-General Marquis of Granby.

*Cavalry.*

1st Brigade.—Royal Regiment of Horse Guards, Inniskilline, 3rd Regiment Dragoon Guards—Major-General Marquis of Granby; Aide-de-camp, Ligonier; Major Brigade, Captain Stubbs.

2nd Brigade.—Bland's, Mordaunt's, Royal North British—Major-General Sir John Whiteford; Aide-de-camp———; Major Brigade, Burton.

*Infantry.*

1st Brigade.—Napier's, Steuart's, Royal Welsh Fusiliers—Major-General Waldgrave; Aide-de-camp, Captain Wilson; Major Brigade, Keith.

2nd Brigade.—Kingsley's Brudenell's, Home's—Major-General Kingsly; Aide-de-camp, Captain Kingsly; Major Brigade, Captain Gore.

Adjutant-General.—Lieut.-Colonel Hotham.

Quartermaster-General.—Colonel Webb.

Deputy Quartermaster-General.—Lieut.-Colonel Watson.

Assistants.—Lieuts. Roy and Bisset.

Judge Advocate.—Captain Steuart Douglass.

Commissary-General.—Mr. Hatton.

Paymaster-General.—Mr. Peter Taylor.

Physicians.—Wintringham and Coniers.

Director of the Hospital.—Mr. Cathcart.

Surgeons to ditto.—Messrs. Young and Wallace.

Apothecary.—Mr. Cockburn.

Provost.—Hartsam.

Captain of the Guides.—Lieut. Nethercott.

The Major-General will report to Lieutenant-General Lord George Sackville, who will report to the Duke of Marlborough.



Steuart's Regiment is to furnish a subaltern officer and 30 men to the village of Jemmingam, and give sentries to the general officers. *M. L. S. Clements, Esq.*

\*(The men of the Royal Regiment of Horse Guards now there will join their corps when they arrive.)\*

Orderly time at nine o'clock.

The Major of Brigade will encamp with the centre regiment of their brigade.

The regiments of foot will provide storehouses at Emden for their spare stores, which they will leave there.

JEMMINGHAM, July 31, 1758.

Parole.—Dover.

Major-General for the day to-morrow, Major-General Waldgrave. Steuart's Regiment march to-morrow according to the march route, which the Major of Brigade will deliver to them. The commanding officers of the several divisions to apply to the burgomasters for guides.

The Duke of Marlborough expects that the men's tents be always carried on bawhorses [bathorses?], but if the officers should have carriages of their own, they may use them in the following proportion, viz., one to each field officer, and two to each company or troop.

The former number of batmen allowed being 3 per company when at 70's. His Grace now allows 5.

The contractor for the hospital to provide covers for the waggons that carry their stores.

The men's blankets will be carried by carriages of the country, but they must be permitted to carry no other baggage whatever.

Returns to be given in to the Quartermaster-General as soon as possible of the general officers and their suites, with the number of their horses, also a return of the hospital that the particular quarters may be properly appointed.

A return likewise to be given in of the artillery and their horses.

One orderly officer from each regiment of foot to be at headquarters at orderly time.

*After Orders.*

The regiments of dragoons to leave their third standard at Emden under the care of the garrison there. Bland's Regiment is not included in this order.

Headquarters, JEMINGAM, August 1, 1758.

\*(Parole.—Kent.

For the day to-morrow, Major-General Marquis of Granby.

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\* Passages enclosed between asterisks and round brackets thus \*(—)\* are struck out in the original. All the passages so struck out here appear to have been copied by the same hand into Order Book No. 3. [See p. 568.]

*M. L. S. Napier's Regiment to march to-morrow morning, according  
Clements, to the march route which the Quartermaster-General will  
Esq. deliver them; they will leave the guard at the village of  
Jemmingam till relieved.)\**

The regimental medicine chest to be always carried on batthorses.

\*(Those regiments that have any parcels belonging to other corps will send an account of them to-morrow morning to the headquarters at orderly time. Lieut. Orpin of the Welsh Fusiliers has some under his care at Hatzum.)\*

The same regimental stoppage to be made from the troops as usual in England. The £ sterling to be reckoned at 10 guilders, 15 stivers Dutch. The stoppages for the bread at the rate of 5 farthings English; and the paymasters to be ready to account with and pay the Commissary-General when demanded. The commanding officers and paymasters of regiments are to take care the men are justly paid according to this regulation.

\*(The Royal Regiment of Horse Guards, Bland's, Howard's, Inniskilline, and Mordaunt's, likewise Napier's and Steuart's, encamp between Rhyde and Heide, Friday. Brudenell's to march on Thursday to Lear, so as to be encamped on Saturday according to their march route.

Steuart's and Napier's Regiments to send two of their most intelligent butchers to headquarters to-morrow at orderly time.)\*

Headquarters, JEMMINGAM, August 2, 1758.

Parole.—Essex.

\*(For the day to-morrow, Major-General Waldgrave.

As there is a great probability of there being a scarcity of provisions on the march from the country's being so much oppressed, it is recommended to the commanding officers of regiments to employ their regimental butchers in making what provisions they can.

#### *After Orders.*

It is His Grace the Duke of Marlborough's order that the commanding officer of invalids do receive at Embden such men, as the commanding officers of regiments judge unfit to march, and he will provide the best accommodation and take the best care of them possible.)\*

JEMMINGAM, August 3, 1758.

Parole.—

\*(For the day to-morrow, Major-General Marquis of Granby.

A careful sergeant and 12 men of the Royal Welsh Fusiliers to attend the hospital at Hatzum and remain with it as a guard till further orders; they will take with them 14 days' pay.

A return to be given in to the Adjutant-General's of the number of rations of forage each regiment has received from the time of their disembarking to the day they leave their quarters. *M. L. S.  
Clements,  
Esq.*

The quartermasters and camp colour men of the regiments that march into camp to-morrow to meet the Quartermaster-General at Burnvald, a league on this side of Rhyde (where the camp is to be) to-morrow morning at 7 o'clock.

The regiments to march from their cantonments so as to be in camp at 11 o'clock.

Home's Regiment to march to-morrow to Staplomow and Holthousen; the Welsh Fusiliers and hospital to Wener, which will be the headquarters; and Kingsley's to Bingum and Bingumgast. The artillery to march on Saturday to Wener. These regiments to apply to the magistrates of their respective districts for the carriages they may want.)\*

Headquarters, WENER, August 4, 1758.

Parole.—Rutland.

\*(For the day to-morrow, Major-General Waldgrave.

Kingsly's, Royal Welsh Fusiliers, and Home's Regiments march into camp to-morrow; the hospital will likewise move to-morrow to the quarters the Quartermaster-General will allot them; the artillery to march into camp Sunday; headquarters to-morrow at Heid. The guard of the Royal Regiment of Horse Guards now at Wener will join their corps, as soon as the Regiment of Welsh Fusiliers arrive, and that regiment will furnish a guard for the village of a subaltern and 30 men with non-commissioned officers in proportion.)\*

The grand guard, consisting of 1 captain, 2 subalterns and 50 men, with non-commissioned officers in proportion, to parade at the head of the Blues at  $\frac{1}{2}$  an hour after 5 o'clock to be posted by the major-general of the day.

The picquet of cavalry to consist of a field officer, one captain of a brigade, one subaltern a regiment, 3 men per troop and non-commissioned officers in proportion, a field officer likewise for the picquet of the infantry.

For the picquet this night, Cavalry, Lieut.-Col. Whitly; Infantry, Colonel Outen. The field officer to report to the general officer of the day.

A guard of a subaltern and 40 men with non-commissioned officers in proportion to march as a guard for the headquarters at Hyde, to parade 5 o'clock at the head of Napier's Regiment. The Major of Brigade will post them.

Notice will be given the troops of the place and order they are to forage.

Strict attention to be given to the discipline of the troops and the standing orders relating the camp duty to be observed. One orderly sergeant from the cavalry and one from the infantry to attend Lieut.-General Lord George Sackville.



M. L. S.  
Clements,  
Esq.

Headquarters, HEID, August 5, 1758.

Parole.—Norfolk.

For the day to-morrow, M. G. [Major-General?] Kingsly, Majors of Brigade : Cavalry, Stubbs ; Infantry, Gore. Picquets this night : Cavalry, Major Mariot ; Infantry, Major Fury.

\*(The grand guard to be relieved this evening at 6 o'clock ; the village guard to be relieved at the same hour.

Bread will be delivered to-morrow to the troops in camp for 4 days. Mr. Hatton will attend the delivery. The troops will receive one day's forage to-morrow in the front of the camp, the cavalry will begin, then the infantry.

A return of the state of the bread and forage to be sent every day to the major of brigade, who will give to the major-general of the day.

The regiments will send no orderly officer to headquarters till further orders.)\*

The Royal Regiment of Horse Guards will take Major-General Marquis of Granby's guard, as their colonel, and their proportion of duty in the line will then be as 2 squadrons. But they will still continue in 3.

HEID CAMP, August 6, 1758.

Parole.—Dorset.

\*(For the day to-morrow, Major-General Marquis of Granby. Majors of Brigade : Cavalry, Stubbs ; Infantry, Keith. Picquets this night : Cavalry, Lieut.-Colonel Wade ; Infantry, Lieut.-Colonel Robertson.

The grand and village guard to be relieved as usual.

An exact return to be given in to the Adjutant-General as soon as possible of the number of rations of forage and of the quantity of bread each regiment daily wants.)\*

The Duke of Marlborough having been informed that great irregularities have been committed in the villages near the camp, His Grace expects that the commanding officers of corps will attend to the rolls being frequently called, and remind the men that whoever shall be found out of camp without a commissioned or non-commissioned officer or a pass in writing by a field officer of the regiment will be punished with the outmost severity, and if any complaints are sent to camp from the neighbouring villages, the field officer is immediately to \*(detach part of the picquet to take up the offenders without waiting for an order from the major-general of the day).\*

Sergeant Hartzum of Napier's Regiment is appointed provost ; a guard of 1 sergeant, 2 corporals and 18 men to attend him, he will go his rounds regularly and secure all stragglers.

\*(A sergeant and 12 men to be posted at the ferry, who will not permit any soldiers to pass without leave in writing from the field officer of the regiment.

The army marches to-morrow. The hour and order of march will be appointed in After Orders.)\*

M. L. S.  
Clements,  
Esq.

*Method of the Cavalry's marching into camp.*

The regiments to march into camp by squadrons, quarter ranks or 4's, according to the ground; and the method to be taken from the regiment that leads.

*Lodging the Standards.*

The cornets with 4 men of the front ranks, advance, wheel to the right and left inwards, march down the interval and lodge the standard; two of those men dismount, draw their swords and take them; the cornets return to their regiments, and the men file off to their pickets. The swords are to be returned as soon as the standards leave the regiments. The squadrons wheel to the right-about by 4's and rank off by troops to their respective pickets; the officers remain in the streets till the horses are fixed to their pickets.

*Method of Mounting and Dismounting the Standard Guard.*

The old guard to be drawn up for relief in the front of the standards. The rear guard to march off from the left as the new standard guard marches to relieve. When the sentries, &c., are relieved, the old guard marches off clubbed, forming their ranks by 4's to the right; when they are clear, the new guard comes to their recover, faces to the right, and takes up the ground of the old guard; the rear guard relieves in the same form and is dismissed in the rear.

*Mounting the Picquets.*

The men of each troop draw up between the bells [belts, bills or bits?] of arms; when the drums cease, the Adjutant orders them to advance, closes them, forms them into 3 ranks, marches them to the brigade parade, where the whole joins. After the field officer has given his order to the captain, he orders them to return to their regiments by wheeling to the right and left outwards, all movements to be taken from the right.

The brigade parade is in the front of the centre regiment of the brigade.

HEIDE, August 6, 1758.

*After Orders.*

The general to beat to-morrow half an hour after two, assembly at three, and march half an hour after.

The quartermasters and camp colour men, upon beating the general, to repair immediately to the grand guard, and take their orders from Colonel Watson.

The army marches from the right in one column, according as their present encampment; the new grand guard to form the advanced guard, the old grand guard the rear guard of the whole.

*M. L. S.  
Clements,  
Esq.*

The general officers' coaches and chaises march at the head of the column, or with their respective brigades, the batthorses at the head of their respective regiments, and the wheel carriages in the rear of the column, the general officers' baggage leading, and the remainder according to their encampment from the right, and the hospital in the rear of the baggage.

A subaltern officer and 30 men with non-commissioned officers in proportion from each brigade of infantry, with a captain from the whole, who will take particular care the order of march is obeyed. The cavalry to furnish 2 subalterns and 1 man per troop for this duty.

If any man falls sick upon the march, they are to be sent to the hospital waggons in the rear, if the carriages of their particular regiment cannot contain them.

The village guard and the guard at the ferry will join their corps at the beating of the general.

The majors-general, who lead brigades, to be particularly attentive that the regiments belonging to them keep up and march together, and, if the head of the column advances too great a distance before them, he will send to the general officer, who leads the column, to halt for his brigade.

The majors-general to see upon the regiments' coming into camp to-morrow that no more batmen are used than what are allowed, and that such batmen be taken as much as possible from recruits or old men not fit for other duties.

There are for this march a sufficient number of waggons to allow 6 per battalion and 3 for each squadron, to carry blankets, &c., for the men.

The quartermasters to meet Colonel Watson this evening at the grand guard to receive their proportion of waggons, the captain of the guides to be there at the same time. The general officers to send likewise for what number of waggons they may want.

The provost with his guard to march between the hospital and the rear guard. The hospital will be quartered to-morrow at Landeggin.

\*(Headquarters at DANEKER; Camp at NEUENHAAREN,  
August 7, 1758.

Parole.—Oxford.

For the day to-morrow, Major-General Waldgrave.

Majors of Brigade: Cavalry, Stubbs; Infantry, Gore.

Picquet this night: Cavalry, Major FitzThomas; Infantry, Major Parry.

A guard of a subaltern and 30 men to mount upon the headquarters at Daneker. This guard will return to their regiments to-morrow at beating the general. The general to beat half an hour after 2, the assembly at 3, and march half an hour after, the order of march will be given this evening.



If there is not hay enough in camp, the troops may be furnished from the magazine at Landeggi; oats at Neuen Haarin. They are to forage (for this day only) at 5 o'clock this evening in the front of the Blues.

*M. L. S.  
Clements,  
Esq.*

The waggons of the country will be ready to be distributed to the regiments by Roy. The quartermasters will attend the carriages belonging to Hyde to the front of the Blues, and release them upon receiving an equal number of others; the general officers will send theirs at the same time.

The number of men absent at calling the roll upon coming to camp to be always immediately returned to the Adjutant-General.

Wood and turf will be delivered at the front of the Blues in the former proportion. The straw will be delivered at the rate of 5 bundles per tent. There is a market in the front of the camp.

#### *After Orders.*

The Army will march to-morrow in 1 column from the left; the quartermasters and camp colour men upon beating the general to repair immediately to the grand guard and take their orders from Colonel Watson.

The new and old grand guards as in former orders.

The baggage to march in the same order it did this day, but from the left. There will be guides at the standard guard of Bland's, where the ten waggons for the use of the hospital now are.)\*

Headquarters, LINGEN; Camp at SCHEPSDORF, August 8,  
1758.

Parole.—Cambridge.

\*(For the day to-morrow, Major General Kingsley.

Majors of Brigade: Cavalry, Stubbs; Infantry, Keith.

Picquets this night: Cavalry, Lieut.-Colonel Harvey; Infantry, Major Marley.

The grand guard to be relieved to-morrow at 8 o'clock, to parade at the head of Bland's.

A guard of a subaltern and 30 men to mount at Schepsdorp, upon the left of the camp, sentries to be furnished from thence for the magazine of oats.

The army will receive forage this day in the front of the camp, where there is a magazine of fuel and straw, which will be delivered according to the former proportion.

Forage to be received to-morrow at 7 o'clock in the same manner for one day.

The army halts to-morrow.

The quartermasters will attend the carriages now with the regiments at 5 o'clock to-morrow evening at the grand guard and release them upon receiving an equal number of others. The general officers will send theirs at the same time. Lieut. Bisset will attend there.

M. L. S.  
Clements,  
Esq.

The Duke of Marlborough has provided 10 oxen for the use of the troops ; they have been killed to-day and will be sold to-morrow morning in the front of the camp at 2 Holland stivers, which is 3 stivers of this country, per pound. The quartermasters of regiments will attend the men and keep a particular account of what their corps receive, and pay in the money to Mr. Hatton.

Bread will be delivered to-morrow in the front of the camp for 4 days to the 13th inclusive, and for the cavalry to the 12th inclusive.

The men are to carry 2 days' bread upon the march and 2 waggons will be allowed to each battalion, and 1 to each regiment of cavalry to carry the remainder.

The hospital at Loone in the front of the camp.)\*

Headquarters, LINGEN ; Camp, SCHEPSDORP, August 9,  
1758.

\*(Parole.—Norwich.

For the day to-morrow, Major-General Waldgrave.

Majors of Brigade : Cavalry, Stubbs ; Infantry, Gore.

Picquets this night : Cavalry, Major Hibben ; Infantry, Lieut.-Colonel Pool.

The army marches to-morrow from the right. The general beats at 2, the assembly half an hour after, and march at 3 exactly. The quartermasters and camp colour men to meet the Quartermaster-General at grand guard upon beating the general.

The new and old grand guards as usual, and the same baggage guard as usual.

Six pieces of cannon to march in the front of the 1st brigade of infantry and six in the front of the 2nd. The remainder of train will lead the baggage.

The provost's guard to be relieved to-morrow when the troops come in to camp. The guard at the village of Schepsdorp to join their corps as they march past. The Quartermaster-General will post the grand guard as he thinks proper for the security of the camp, till the arrival of the major-general of the day.

The captain of the guides and *Fourier de la Cour* after having marked the Duke of Marlborough's and the other general officers' quarters, likewise the quarters of the hospital and provost, to return and inform the Quartermaster-General or his deputy where they are fixed, specifying the names of the villages, and accommodation.)\*

Headquarters, SCHUTTORT, OONE Camp, August 10,  
1758.

\*(Parole.—Northampton.

For the day to-morrow, Major-General Kingsley.

Majors of Brigade : Cavalry, Stubbs ; Infantry, Keith.

Picquets this night: Cavalry, Colonel Johnston; Infantry, *M. L. S. Major Goderick.)\** *Clements, Esq.*

The army marches to-morrow from the left. The general to beat at half an hour after 2, the assembly at 3, and march off half an hour after. The new and old grand guards as this day; but the guard for the artillery and baggage to consist of a field officer of infantry and 200 men, with commissioned and non-commissioned officers in proportion, added to the former guard given this day. Field officer for this duty, Lieut-Colonel Scott.

The quartermasters and camp colour men to attend the Quartermaster-General at the grand guard to-morrow at beating the general.

Fuel and straw will be delivered out near the line; hay on the left of the camp, and oats in the village of Oone. The hospital and provost's to be at Oone.

The general officers, regiments and hospital to change their waggons for an equal number of others of this country this evening at 5 o'clock at the windmill on the left of the camp. Mr. Bisset will attend there.

There is a market on the left of the camp where the officers may be supplied with wine.

A guard of a sergeant and 12 dragoons to mount immediately at Scuttorp, headquarters.

A guard of a subaltern and 30 men of the infantry to mount in the village of Oone as soon as the troops arrive in camp, this guard to join their corps at the beating the general.

\*(Sergeants Rolson of Home's and Dowlin of Brudnell's are appointed commissaries for the delivery of wood and straw.

Lieut.-Colonel Wheatly will take the command of the 2nd brigade of cavalry till Major-General Sir John Whiteford joins the army. Particular regard to be had to the good order of the camp as *these* are His Majesty's dominions. There will be guides sent this evening to each brigade.)\*

#### Camp at AHAUS, August 11, 1758.

\*(Parole.—Drongen.

For the day to-morrow, Major-General Waldgrave.

Majors of Brigade: Cavalry, Stubbs; Infantry, Gore.

Picquets this night: Cavalry, Major Sloaper; Infantry, Colonel Beckwith.

The army halts to-morrow. The grand and provost's guards to be relieved to-morrow at 8 o'clock.

The captain of Kingsley's grenadiers will take possession of the principal ports at Aahauss with his company of grenadiers and the 2 subalterns and 36 men under his command.

A guard of a subaltern and 36 men to mount at the Duke of Marlborough's quarters as soon as the troops arrive in camp.



*M. L. S. Clements, Esq.* There is a market in camp. Wood and straw will be delivered in the front of the camp.

As great care as possible to be taken to preserve the ammunition.

#### Camp at AAHUS, August 12, 1758.

Parole.—Windsor.

For the day to-morrow, Major-General Kingsley.

Brigade Majors: Cavalry, Stubbs; Infantry, Keith.

Picquets this night: Cavalry, Colonel Thomson; Infantry, Major Hall.

The army to be in readiness to march to-morrow, but further orders will be given relating to it this evening.

All possible care has been taken, and waggons and horses have been sent, to assist in getting up the baggage. Lieut.-Colonel Scot's detachment is left behind to take care of it.

Bread will be provided as soon as possible, and the Duke of Marlborough has ordered several bullocks, which marched with the army, to be killed immediately for the use of the army.

#### *After Orders.*

The regiments to send immediately to headquarters a careful non-commissioned officer and file of men to receive one bullock for each regiment of horse, foot and dragoons, for which they will give receipts, and the quartermasters will see it weighed out and that the men be justly served. They may have more to-morrow.

#### Camp at AAHUS, August 13, 1758.

Parole.—Bedford.

For the day to-morrow, Major-General Waldgrave.

Majors of Brigade: Cavalry, Stubbs; Infantry, Gore.

Picquets this night: Cavalry, Major Forbes; Infantry, Major Maxwell.

Complaint having been made that forage and provision coming to camp have been stopped contrary to orders, which must always produce scarcity and distress amongst the troops, the Duke of Marlborough expects of the commanding officers that they will find out and make examples of the offenders.

No soldiers to be admitted into town, without an officer with them, or a pass in writing from the field officer of the regiment they belong to.)\*

The army marches to-morrow from the left; Bland's leads, then the 2nd brigade of foot, then the 1st, then the 1st brigade of cavalry, the artillery to follow them, and the baggage the artillery. The grand guards make the advanced and rear guards as usual.

A subaltern officer from each brigade of infantry and 30 men, with a captain from the whole, and 2 subalterns and 1 man per troop from the cavalry to form the baggage guard.

\*(The general to beat at 3, the assembly at 4, and march half an hour after. The quartermasters and camp colour men to meet the Quartermaster-General, at beating the general, at the head of Bland's. *M. L. S. Clements, Esq.*

Kingsley's grenadiers, and the 2 subalterns and 36 men, now at Aahus, and likewise the Duke of Marlborough's guard to join their corps, at beating the general. The provost's guard to be relieved upon the troops coming into camp to-morrow.

The quarter-masters to attend the Adjutant-General this evening at 4 o'clock and bring an exact return of the waggons of the country the regiments now have, in order to receive the further proportion that can be spared them.

Each regiment will make up as many serviceable cartridges as possible, and great care to be taken that the ball is not flung away.

As the officers will find it impossible to carry any baggage that is not absolutely necessary, the Duke of Marlborough has ordered rooms to be allotted in the castle of Aahus for the reception of such as they may choose to leave behind.

#### *After Orders.*

A captain and 2 subalterns with 1 man per company of infantry, with non-commissioned officers in proportion, and 1 subaltern and 1 man per troop of the cavalry to take possession of the town of Aahus, at the beating of the general to-morrow, and remain there till the detachment arrives under the command of Colonel Scott, and obey such orders as they shall receive from him.)\*

Camp at GEOSFELT, August 14, 1758.

Parole.—St. George and Hanover.

\*(For the day to-morrow, Major-General Kingsley.

Majors of Brigade: Cavalry, Stubbs; Infantry, Keith.

Picquets this night: Cavalry, Lieut.-Colonel Wheatly; Infantry, Lieut.-Colonel Outen.

A return to be given in to-morrow morning of the number of rations of bread each regiment will take daily, that an equal division may be made.

Bread will be brought to camp immediately for 2 days. The hay and oats must be fetched from the magazine at the citadel. The oats are in 2 places, therefore the horse and foot may forage together. Straw and wood to be received in camp.

The arms and accoutrements must be immediately cleaned and put in good order, and a return to be given in of how many cartridges can be made serviceable out of the wet powder.)\*

No man to go out of camp without a pass, and a report to be regularly made of the men absent at roll-callings.

M. L. S.  
Clements,  
Esq.

If any complaints of marauding comes to camp, the rolls of all the regiments to be immediately called and a report made of the absentees. The provost to go his rounds frequently.

The commanding officers of regiments to acquaint the sutlers and servants that they are equally under military discipline and will be punished for any disobedience of it.

Divine Service to be regularly performed in camp on Sundays, Wednesdays and Fridays.

\*(The regiments to prepare their returns against they shall be called for.)\*

Camp at GEOSFELT, August 15, 1758.

\*(Parole.—St. Jean et Brunswick.

For the day to-morrow, Major-General Waldgrave.

Majors of Brigade : Cavalry, Stubbs ; Infantry, Gore.

Picquets this night : Cavalry, Major Richardson ; Infantry, Major Fury.

A sergeant and 12 men to mount immediately at headquarters, to be relieved daily till further orders.

The provost's guard to be relieved to-morrow.

The general officers and regiments to release the waggons they had from last camp.

A general court-martial to assemble to-morrow morning at nine o'clock at the president's tent to try all prisoners that shall be brought before them. Colonel Brudnell, president ; Lieut.-Colonel Robertson, Lieut.-Colonel Wade, field officers ; Cavalry, 4 captains, Infantry, 6 ; all evidences to attend ; Captain Douglass of Home's, judge advocate.)\*

The Duke of Marlborough having heard that the soldiers at the last camp have wantonly and indecently broke down the crucifixes and given the greatest offence to the inhabitants of this country. His Grace in order to stop such scandalous proceedings offers a reward of 20 ducats to any man that shall discover the offenders, as proceedings of this sort will tend to the dishonour of the nation, and be the means of the army's suffering every kind of distress.

The Duke of Marlborough expects that the commanding officers take care that the officers next for duty remain constantly in camp and that all regimental duties be punctually performed.

#### *After Orders.*

\*(Two guards of 1 captain, 2 subalterns and 50 men each, and one subaltern and 30 men, likewise 1 sergeant and 12 men to parade this evening in the front of the Welsh Fusiliers at half an hour after 5, so as to march at 6. The captains' guard to march near the entrance of the town from camp where they are to halt till Major-General Kingsley post them. Lieut.-Colonel Outen will post the subaltern's and sergeant's guards, those guards to be considered as outlying picquets,



and the picquets of the infantry for the future to consist of 1 subaltern and 30 per battalion and a captain from each brigade.)\* *M. L. S. Clements, Esq.*

Upon the application of the provost the cavalry to furnish him with any detachment he shall require from any regiment of cavalry to patrol and take up stragglers.

Camp at GEOSFELT, August 16, 1758.

Parole.—St. Jacques et Londres.

\*(For day to-morrow, Major-General Kingsley.

Majors of Brigade : Cavalry, Stubbs ; Infantry, Keith.

Picquets this night : Cavalry, Major Maxwell ; Infantry, Major Parry.

The hospital guard to be relieved to-morrow and to consist for the future of 1 sergeant, 2 corporals and 18 men ; they will take with them 14 days' pay.

The regiments to acquaint the Adjutant-General to-morrow morning with what quantity of powder they shall want to complete their effectives to 12 rounds per man.

The commanding officers are desired to employ their butchers in buying cattle, or endeavour to make contracts for the regular supply of their corps in the same manner 3 regiments have already done.

The regiments to give receipts for the bread they received at the camp at Lingen, and make out a return of the bread that was spoiled in the waggons on the march to Aarhus, which they will deliver Mr. Hatton.

One day's bread will be delivered in camp to-day at one o'clock and the waggons are not to be detained a moment longer than is absolutely necessary.

The morning rolls to be called at 7 o'clock for the future.)\*

The brigade-majors of infantry to encamp together in the centre of their brigades ; each regiment to furnish them one orderly sergeant, and a guard of a corporal and 6 men from the whole, to be relieved daily ; the regiments to give one tent for the orderly sergeants, and another for the guard alternately. One orderly man from the cavalry to attend the major-general of the day.

\*(Camp at GEOSFELT, August 17, 1758.

Parole.—St. Pierre et Crevelt.

For the day to-morrow, Major-General Waldgrave.

Majors of Brigade : Cavalry, Burton ; Infantry, Gore.

Picquets this night : Cavalry, Lieut.-Colonel Harvy ; Infantry, Major Marly.

The provost's guard to be relieved to-morrow.

The regiments to give in their returns to the Adjutant-General to-morrow at orderly time.

One day's bread will be delivered to the regiments this day in camp.

*M. L. S. Clements, Esq.* The infantry to send immediately to the artillery for three barrels of powder per battalion, which they will forthwith make into cartridges.

The cavalry to be supplied with what ammunition they want according to the returns sent by Major Stubbs to Captain Phillips.

The troops to forage to-morrow for 2 days.

*After Orders.*

A detachment of 1 captain, 3 subalterns and 126 men to assemble immediately in the market place in Geosfelt to relieve the Hanoverians in the town, who are ordered to march. This detachment to be relieved daily. The captain will acquaint the Adjutant-General when he arrives.)\*

*After Orders.*

The Duke of Marlborough having settled the price of meat with the magistrates at 3 stivers per pound of our country money, the men are to be told they are to apply to the officer commanding the main guard, if they should meet with any imposition, and that the market is ordered to be near the main guard.

GEOSFELT CAMP, August 18, 1758.

\*(Parole.—St. Francis et Berlin.

For the day to-morrow, Major-General Kingsley.

Majors of Brigade : Cavalry, Stubbs ; Infantry, Keith.

Picquets this night : Cavalry, Major FitzThomas ; Infantry, Lieut.-Colonel Pool.

Six men per battalion to attend the artillery to make up cartridges for their use to-morrow morning at 8 o'clock, and the regiments of infantry and cavalry to return to the train immediately the barrels in which they had their powder.)\*

The men to be acquainted that the piece of money called a half-mark, with the figure of 6 marked upon it to signify that 6 of them make a rixdollar, is worth 8 stivers in this country and no more.

\*(His Grace the Duke of Marlborough has been pleased to confirm the sentence of the general court-martial, by which John Biggs of Captain Ogilvy's company of the 12th regiment, and William McKay of Captain Cliff's company in the 37th regiment, tried for marauding, are acquitted ; William Gilling of Captain Blunt's company in the 37th regiment, likewise tried for marauding, is sentenced to receive 50 lashes ; Robert Parker of Captain Chibier's company of the 12th regiment, and William Robertson of Colonel Outen's company in the 37th regiment, both tried for marauding, are sentenced to receive 400 lashes each. Richard Wright, of Captain Baw's troop in the 10th regiment of Dragoons, tried for marauding, is acquitted. Thomas Biddam, servant to Captain Davenport in the said regiment, tried for marauding, is sentenced to

receive 200 lashes. The provost to punish the servants, and the regiments the men belonging to them to-morrow morning at the quarter guard's mounting. M. L. S.  
Clements,  
Esq.

*General After Orders.*

The strongest application having been made to the Duke of Marlborough in favour of the prisoners to be punished to-morrow morning, His Grace has been pleased to pardon them as their first offence, and persuades himself this great instance of his lenity will be the surest means of inducing every soldier to observe the strictest discipline; but if he finds himself under the necessity of enforcing order and regularity by severity, he shall for the future punish without mercy, and no soldier or follower of the army, who hereafter shall be found guilty of such scandalous irregularity, can have the least room to hope for pardon.

The general court-martial, of which Colonel Brudnel is president, is dissolved.

GEOSFELT CAMP, August 19, 1758.

Parole.—St. Joseph et Lunenburg.

For the day to-morrow, Major-General Marquis of Granby. Majors of Brigade: Cavalry, Burton; Infantry, Gore.

Picquets this night: Cavalry, Lieut.-Colonel Johnston; Infantry, Major Goderick.

The provost's guard to be relieved to-morrow.)\*

The regiments may send their loose ball to the train.

The soldiers to be acquainted with the following table of coin. A guinea is worth in Münster currency:—

	<i>R.D.† Stivers.</i>
1 guinea . . . . .	6 16
$\frac{1}{3}$ of a rixdollar, that is half a florin or 8 gut groschen, commonly marked 12 <i>marien groschen</i> , is . . . . .	16
$\frac{1}{6}$ of a rixdollar, that is $\frac{1}{4}$ of a florin, marked 6 <i>marien groschen</i> , or 6 <i>einen thaler</i> , that is 6 in a dollar, is . . . . .	8
$\frac{1}{12}$ of a dollar, that is 2 gut groschen, marked 12 <i>einen thaler</i> , or 12 in a dollar, is . . . . .	2

One shilling of Münster (which is current money in this country) makes 2 stivers, less 2 deniers.

There is a piece of money upon which is wrote 2 *marien groschen*, which must not be given separately for 5 stivers, because 3 of them makes 16 stivers.

N.B.—There are 7 deniers in a stiver of this country money. Four sous or stivers of Cleves makes 3 stivers Münster money.

† "R.D." probably stands for rixdollars. This table is given exactly as in original. The figures given do not appear to be always consistent, thus  $\frac{1}{6}$  of a rixdollar is stated to be worth 8 stivers, but  $\frac{1}{12}$  of a dollar only equals 2 (4?) stivers.



*M. L. S. Clements, Esq.* \*(Eight men per battalion of the infantry, and a quarter-master from the whole to attend at the train to-morrow at 6 o'clock to make up cartridges.

If there are any collar-makers in the line, the commanding officers are desired to send them to the artillery, and those that are employed will be paid.

The quarter-masters to attend Mr. Hatton to settle accounts of bread and beef to the day of their arrival in this camp, to-morrow at 11 o'clock.)\*

Camp at GEOSFELT, August 20, 1758.

\*(Parole.—Elisabeth et Barcelona.

For the day to-morrow, Major-General Waldgrave.

Majors of Brigade: Cavalry, Stubbs; Infantry, Keith.

Picquets this night: Cavalry, Major Hepburn; Infantry, Lieut.-Colonel Scott.)\*

The army changes ground to-morrow. The general to beat at 6, the assembly half an hour after, and march at 7. The order of march will be given to the general officers this evening.

The quarter-masters and camp colour men to attend the Quartermaster-General at 6 to-morrow morning at the head of the Blues.

The battalions' guns to march to-morrow with the battalions, and for the future encamp with them.

The cavalry to be brigaded in the following manner, viz.:—

1st Brigade	{	Bland's	}	1st Line.
		Inniskilling		
2nd Brigade	{	Blues	}	2nd Line.
		Howard's		
		Mordaunt's		
		Greys		

The 1st brigade of infantry encamp in the 1st line. The 2nd brigade in the 2nd line.

\*(Monsieur Witt at the Convent of the Anonciad will furnish the troops with silver.

A waggon with goods belonging to the army, found near Nienberg, is now at the quarter guard of the Welsh Fusiliers. Persons to whom these effects belong are desired to call for them immediately.)\*

Complaint having been made that officers have offered extraordinary wages to people hired for the service of the Hanoverian Artillery, the Duke of Marlborough desires it may not be done for the future, as such proceedings must occasion disorder.

Headquarters, COESFELT, August 21, 1758.

Parole.—Guillian et Maestricht.

For the day to-morrow, Lieut.-General Lord George Sackville,

Cavalry: Right wing, Major-General Lord Granby; left wing, Major-General Waggonham.

Infantry: 1st line, Major-General Grott; 2nd line, Major-General Orff.

*M. L. S.  
Clements,  
Esq.*

Picquets this night:—

Hanoverian: Cavalry, Lieut.-Colonel Zastrow; Infantry, Major Damine.

Brunswick Infantry: Lieut.-Colonel Shock.

Hessian Infantry: Lieut.-Colonel Shonner.

British: Infantry, Major Hall; Cavalry, right wing, Lieut.-Colonel Thomson, —. Welghausen.

Majors of Brigade: Cavalry, Burton; Infantry, Gore.

\*(As few waggons and horses as possible to forage in town. They will go without the town to the citadel following the great road leading to Coesfeldt and will pass through the Sallingan Port to return to camp.)\*

The guards in camp to pay no other honours to His Serene Highness the Duke of Brunswick than to stand shouldered without beat of drum.

\*(Returns to be given in this evening to the Adjutant-General to what day inclusive the troops are provided with bread and forage. The regiments will receive bread to-morrow to the 25th inclusive.)

The provost's guard to be relieved to-morrow by Steuart's.

The two outlying picquets without the ports of Solingan and Münster, to join their corps immediately.)\*

GEOSFELDT, August 22, 1758.

\*(Parole.—Frederick et Copenhagen.)

For the day to-morrow, Lieut-General Prince Daimhault [D'Anhalt].

Cavalry—Right wing, Major-General Dackonsausen; left wing, Major-General Grothausen.

Infantry: 1st line, Major-General Zastrow of Brunswick; 2nd line, Major-General Gilse.

Picquets this night:—

Hanoverian Infantry: Lieut.-Colonel Wieuse, Cavalry: Major Cronhelm, Infantry.

Brunswick Infantry: Lieut.-Colonel Rottenburg.

Hessian: Cavalry, Major Haun; Infantry, Major Kniphausen.

British: Cavalry, Major Sloaper; Infantry, Lieut.-Colonel Beckwith.

Majors of Brigade, to-morrow: Cavalry, Stubbs; Infantry, Keith.)\*

When any peasants apply to the commanding officers of regiments for guards or sauve-guards for their protection, they are permitted to furnish them forthwith.

The men to be reminded it is death to force a sauve-guard of any nation.

\*(No green fruit to be used in camp unless it be first dressed.)

*M. L. S. Clements, Esq.* The Majors of Brigade will report to-night before retreat beating, whether the regiments have been furnished with bread to the 25 inclusive according to order.

The 2 Hessian battalions of the Hereditary Prince and Furstenberg's to march this evening between 4 and 5 o'clock to Marfelt to reinforce the corps under the command of Major-General Furstenberg.

The 2 regiments of cavalry, viz. the Regiment Du Corps and that of Prince William, to be ready to march on the first notice.

The British troops to be under arms this evening between 4 and 5 o'clock to receive His Serene Highness.)\*

Captain Ligonier is appointed aide de-camp to His Serene Highness, and Lieut.-Colonel Brown and Captain Hugo of the Hanoverians to His Grace the Duke of Marlborough.

\*(The 2 battalions of Hanoverian Guards, Osberg's and Druglabeu's, to be under arms to-morrow morning at 6 o'clock in the front of their camp to pass in review before the British Commissary, Colonel Durand. The battalions of Dreves, Bock, Sax Gotha and Wreden will likewise be reviewed the day after to-morrow. There is between Coesfeldt and Munster a detachment of a captain and 100 men at a village named Darup.

Each regiment of infantry to send a careful woman to the hospital as a nurse.

A list of the names and dates of the officers' commissions to be given to the Adjutant-General.

Returns to be given to the Adjutant-General every Thursday according to the form delivered to the regiments this day by the majors of brigade.

A sergeant and 18 men to mount to-morrow as a guard upon the artillery horses and take their orders from Captain Phillips, this guard to be relieved every 48 hours.

Eight men per battalion to continue working at the cartridges with the artillery.)\*

Two men per company to encamp with the battalion guns, to be instructed by the artillery officers and remain under his command. The grenadiers give none.

#### GEOSFELDT CAMP, August 23, 1758.

\*(Parole.—Christian et Altona.

For the day to-morrow, Lieut.-General H.S.H. the Prince Hereditary.

Cavalry—Right wing, Major-General Boak; left wing, Major-General Ainsdeal.

Infantry: 1st line, Major-General Waldgrave; 2nd line, Major-General Kingsley.

Picquets this night:—

British: Cavalry, Lieut.-Colonel Wheatly; Infantry, Major Maxwell.



Hanoverian: 1st line, Major Halton; 2nd line, Major Walmoiden. *M. L. S.  
Clements,  
Esq.*

Brunswick Infantry: Lieut.-Colonel Dagin.

Hessian Infantry: Lieut.-Colonel Foist.

Cavalry: Right wing, Major Bosman; left wing, Lieut.-Colonel Bhear.

Majors of Brigade to-morrow, Cavalry, Burton; Infantry, Gore.)\*

The 2 Hessian regiments of cavalry, viz., the Regiment Du Corps and that of Prince William will march as soon as possible to take post near the town of Dulman. Major-General Urff will command them and will receive his instructions from His Serene Highness.

\*(At 4 o'clock this afternoon the 3 regiments of infantry, viz., Zastrow Hanoverian, Doll and Hannau Hessian, will follow the same orders already given to the cavalry. Major-General Urf has already received directions where these 3 battalions are to be posted.)\*

The regiments are to subsist the drivers of the waggons of the country and their horses or dismiss them.

\*(The orders relative to the foraging are repeated, that the troops may avoid coming or going through the town with their forage.)\*

The regiments of infantry to tell off their battalions in 18 platoons as usual, each company making 2 platoons and the officers remaining with their companies.

*Morning Orders, August the 24th, 1758.*

It is H.S. Highness's orders that the army be under arms at 4 o'clock this afternoon in the front of the camp in order to fire a *feu de joye* for the taking of Louisbourg.

The artillery will begin, then the fieldpieces in the intervals of the regiments, then the small arms, beginning by the cavalry on the right, which will be continued to the left of the first line; then the 3 battalions posted on the flank beyond the village of Litti, then the cavalry of the left to the right of the second line. This to be repeated three times, and the regiments to be apprised of it as soon as possible. Let care be taken there be no ball in those cartridges. The detached corps will likewise fire this *feu de joye*. The drums will beat and trumpets will sound, and solemn thanks be given to God Almighty for this great and important event.

*COESFELDT, August 24, 1758.*

Parole.—August et Lunebourg.

For the day to-morrow, Lieut.-General Wuttgenau.

Cavalry: Right wing, Major-General Marquis of Granby; left wing, Major-General Count Schullemburg.

Infantry: First line, Major-General Grote; second line, Major-General Diepenbrog.

M. L. S.  
Clements,  
Esq.

Picquets this night :—

British: Cavalry, Major Forbes. Infantry, Lieut.-Colonel Outen.

Hanoverian Infantry: First line, ———; second line,

Brunswick Infantry: Lieut.-Colonel Calm.

Hessian Infantry: Major Trimbach.

Cavalry: Right wing, Major Rede; left wing, Lieut.-Colonel Bock.

Majors of Brigade: Cavalry, Stubbs. Infantry, Keith. The army to be under arms according to the disposition already ordered at 4 o'clock this afternoon. The cavalry to be on horseback and to fire with pistols only.

\*(The bread waggons to be sent to-morrow to the 28 inclusive.)\*

The Regiment of Grote Infantry will take its post in the line till the *feu de joye* is over.

The *feu de joye* will begin by 42 rounds from the park of artillery, followed by the 2 fieldpieces of the Regiment of Bronk, and then by the fieldpieces of the British troops of the first line.

If the troops should have reason to complain of their forage, bread, &c. they will immediately report it to the Duke of Marlborough.

COESFELT CAMP, August 25, 1758.

Parole.—Phillip et Rostock.

\*(For the day to-morrow, Lieut.-General Imhoff.

Cavalry: Right wing, Major-General Ziplitz; left wing, Major-General Gickhausen.

Infantry: 1st line, Major-General Zastrow, Brunswick; 2nd line, Major-General Wangenheim.

Picquets this night :—

British: Cavalry, Lieut.-Colonel Wade; Infantry, Major Fury.

Hanoverian Infantry: 1st line, Lieut.-Colonel Goeldaker; 2nd line, Dienklage.

Brunswick Infantry: Major Pensier.

Hessian Infantry: Lieut.-Colonel Dreisch.

Majors of Brigade: Cavalry, Burton. Infantry, Gore.)\*

The *saue-guards* to be acquainted that when the regiments send to forage, they are not to prevent it, but they are to take care that the effects of the inhabitants be neither pillaged nor damaged.

As soon as the officers who have been sent to take an account of the forage in the environs of the camp are returned, orders will be given to the regiments to send their foragers, specifying to them the places where they are to forage, which they must do with the greatest regularity.

When the troops forage in the front of the camp, they are to confine themselves to the districts of their own encampments,

and not extend themselves to the right or left to take the forage contiguous to other corps, neither are they by sentinels or guards to take possession of ground where there is yet green forage.

*M. L. S.  
Clements,  
Esq.*

Field officers will be appointed from each corps to regulate and point out to each nation the places appropriated to them, where their foragers are to be sent.

The contractors having complained that their bakers have deserted them and have sold bread in camp on their own account, the commanding officers of regiments are desired to confine any they detect and send them to headquarters. They have all passports signed by Monsieur Demay or by Monsieur Tilling.

\*(The effects of the late Major Witzendorf will be sold by auction to-morrow at 4 o'clock in the front of the brigade that covers headquarters.)\*

The recruits of the Hessian Grenadiers and the Regiment of Zastrow Brunswick will fire this evening.

\*(The detachment of infantry of a captain and 50 men, and that of cavalry of a subaltern and 36, posted at Ligtenberg to be relieved this day—the infantry by the Hanoverians, and the cavalry by the left wing.)\*

There will be six waggons for each regiment of cavalry, excepting to Bland's, who will have seven, and six for each regiment of infantry, brought up to camp this evening at 4 o'clock. Each corps will allot 2 to their sick, and 4 for the spare arms and stores &c. Mr. Bissett will attend the distribution.

\*(Those regiments that want meat may have a bullock by applying to Mr. Hatton.)\*

Lord Broom of the 1st Regiment of Foot Guards is appointed aide-de-camp to Major-General Marquis of Granby. Captain Kingsley of the 3rd Regiment of Foot Guards is appointed aide-de-camp to Major-General Kingsley.

#### COESFELDT CAMP, August the 26th, 1758.

\*(Parole.—Hedewig et Breslau.

For the day to-morrow, Lieut.-General Oberg.

Cavalry : Right wing, Major-General Sir John Whiteford ; left wing, Major-General Bock.

Infantry : 1st line, Major-General Waldgrave ; 2nd line, Major-General Gilsa.

Picquets this night :—

British : Cavalry, Major Richardson ; Infantry, Lieut.-Colonel Robertson.

Hanoverian Infantry : 1st line, Lieut.-Colonel La Chevalrie ; 2nd line, Major Walthausen.

Brunswick Infantry, Major Wittorf.

Hessian Infantry, Major Canstein.

Cavalry : Right wing, Lieut.-Colonel Springle ; left wing, Lieut.-Colonel Weltheiven.



*M. L. S.  
Clements,  
Esq.*

Majors of Brigade : Cavalry, Stubbs ; Infantry, Keith.

Complaint having been made that many chasseurs of the army go as far as Ahaus and kill game in the Elector of Cologne's park, H.S.H. desires it may be forbid for the future.)\*

When the regiments have no further use for the carriages of the country, they must be released and sent to the Commissariat, and they must take care to provide subsistence for those they keep.

\*(There is a person that goes by the name of Schurlemen, that the regiments will seize, if they should discover him.

Some recruits of the Regiment of Manspach and the Hanoverian Fusiliers will fire this evening.

The regiments of infantry to send to the artillery for 2 barrels of powder, with ball in proportion, which they will immediately make up into cartridges. The barrels to be returned.

Cornet Kneggie, Adjutant to the Tenth Regiment of Dragoons, has lost a brown horse, 5 years old, star in snip[?], with a swelling in the uppermost part of the hip on the right side. Whoever brings him to the owner, shall receive a reasonable reward.

Cornet Whiteford of the Inniskilline Dragoons is appointed aide-de-camp to Major-General Sir John Whiteford.)\*

#### *After Orders.*

The army marches to-morrow morning in two columns from the left : the 1st column to be composed of all the regiments, as well cavalry as infantry, of the 1st line ; they will follow according to the order of their encampment. This column will pass through the overtures that have been made for that purpose, leaving the church of Lette on the left, and follow the route traced out to the new camp. The 2nd column to be composed of the 2nd line, to march from the left likewise, according to the order of their encampment. This column will pass through the village of Lette, leaving the church on the right hand, and continues its march through the overtures for that purpose, till it comes to its new ground. The baggage to follow the columns in the same order the regiments follow each other. The heavy artillery and pontoons will make a column apart and will file off at the same time the army moves, will pass through the village of Lette and will then follow the great road which leads to camp.

The Quartermaster-General with the quartermasters and camp colour men will assemble at 4 o'clock in the morning in the front of the Regiment Du Corps of Brunswick and will proceed together with the new grand guard under the orders of the two generals of the day of the cavalry, viz. Major-General Sir John Whiteford and Major-General Bocke, to the new ground in order to trace out the camp and post the guards and vedettes.

The headquarters will be at Lette, that of the British generals at the village of Hamson, that of the Hanoverian generals, of Brunswick and Hess, at — and Marlyvelt. H.S.H. the Hereditary Prince will be at the head of the 1st line, and Lieut.-General Imhoff at the head of the 2nd.

*M. L. S.  
Clements,  
Esq.*

The guide, Mayer, the elder, is ordered to conduct the march of the 1st line, the guide, Borl, the 2nd, and G. [guide?] Coln the artillery.

The general to beat at 6, assembly half an hour after, and march at 7.

As soon as the regiments have quitted the front of their camp they need no other march order. The cavalry will file off by fours, and the infantry march by platoons.

*\*(More After Orders.*

Major-General Oberg and Major-General Diepenbroich will remain in the environs of Geosfeldt with 4 battalions, viz. Oberg, Brunswick, Killmansegge and Grote, 6 with 2 regiments of cavalry, viz. Briedenbach and Bremer. Captain Du Plat will assign the ground where H.S.H. would have the detachment encamp, which it will not do till the whole army and baggage has left the camp. These regiments will immediately relieve the detachment of infantry at Geosfeldt as well as that of infantry and cavalry at Lichtenbourg.

The straw to be bundled up and the regiments will order it to follow them to the new ground, lest there should be a deficiency there.)\*

In case the regiments should want to forage, the generals of each corps will determine the spot and houses in their villages, whence each regiment may fetch it, provided it be done with great regularity, and that a guard be ordered with the foragers to prevent disorder. The baggage of the general officers may be sent at any hour that is convenient for them to their new quarters, provided it neither stops nor cuts the march of the columns.

Camp at LETTE, August 27, 1758.

*\*(Parole.—Lotharius et Maltha.*

For the day to-morrow, Lieut.-General Kilmansegge.

Cavalry—Right wing, Major-General Grote; left wing, Major-General Dachinhausen.

Infantry—1st line, Major-General Einseidel; 2nd line, Major-General Kingsley.

Pickets this night :—

British: Cavalry, Lieut.-Colonel Harvey; Infantry, Major Parry.

Hanoverian Infantry: 1st line, Lieut.-Colonel Ahlfelt. 2nd line, Major Count Schullenberg.

Infantry: Brunswick, Major Koblau. Hessian, Lieut.-Colonel Grevendorff.

Cavalry: Right wing, Lieut.-Colonel Ramdohr; left wing, Major Knoblau.

*M. L. S. Clements, Esq.* The Hessian Regiment of Cavalry of Melditz will march this day to reinforce the corps encamped at ——— under the command of Major-General D'Urf.

The quartermasters and camp colour men will be ready to assemble upon the first notice.)\*

The army will probably march to-morrow, but orders will be given for it in time.

The regiments to give in their monthly returns the 1st of September.

*After Orders, half an hour past 7.*

If the army is not ordered to march between this time and to-morrow morning, a captain from each brigade of cavalry, a subaltern from each regiment, and one man per tent will go at break of day to the houses and villages on the left of the camp to forage, and if they should meet with any impediment from the German troops, the commanding officer will produce the enclosed in German, which the Major of Brigade will deliver to them ; great care must be taken that there is not the least irregularity or marauding.

LETTE, August the 28th, 1758.

\*(Parole.—Jadocus et Salisbury.

For the day to-morrow, Lieut.-General Lord George Sackville.

Cavalry, Major-General Marquis of Granby.

Infantry, Major-General Waldgrave.

Picquets this night :—

British: Cavalry, Major Mariot. Infantry, Major Manly.

Hanoverian Infantry: 1st line, Lieut.-Colonel Rindau; 2nd line, Major Sedau.

Infantry: Brunswick, Major Schernini. Hessian, Lieut.-Colonel Faust.

Cavalry: Right wing, Major Arnstfield; left wing, Schnuring.

Majors of Brigade: Cavalry, Stubbs. Infantry, Gore.

The bread waggons to be sent this evening to Geosfeldt to be loaded with 6 days' bread, which will complete the army to the 6th of September; the British will only receive to the 1st.)\*

The quartermasters and camp colour men to assemble at 5 o'clock this evening at the head of the Horse Grenadier Guards upon the left of the camp. The quartermasters-general of each nation will assemble there likewise and will be conducted by Captain du Plat to the ground allotted for the new camp.

\*(The regiments to give in a return of the number of waggons they received from the Hanoverian Commissariat: each corps will send 2 of them immediately to Geosfeldt and deliver them up to the director of the hospital there.



A subaltern officer and 30 men to go immediately to Geosfelt in order to attend the sick to Münster, and remain with them : he will apply to the director and take 15 days' pay with him. *M. L. S. Clements, Esq.*

Further orders for the march of the army will be sent to the different corps.)\*

#### *Duke of Marlborough's Orders.*

Whenever the army marches, each general officer will send a servant with the quartermasters and camp, who will be shown by Monsieur Destat, where their masters' quarters are, and when the army comes to its ground, the servants may return to their generals and conduct them to their different quarters.

\*(Empty waggons will be sent to the regiments this evening, which they must immediately send to Geosfeldt for bread.

#### *After Orders.*

A guard of a sergeant and 12 men to come to the Duke of Marlborough's quarters to take charge of 90 bullocks which His Grace has purchased for the use of the army : this guard to have 15 days' pay. The sergeant to receive his orders from Mr. Hatton.

#### *More After Orders.*

The army marches to-morrow by the left in 3 columns. The 1st column to be composed of the 1st line according to the order and encampment of the army : the British troops will join the Hanoverian Guards at the great road leading to Lette, and General Wangenheim will lead it. The 2nd column, which will be the centre, will be composed of the 2nd line according to the encampment : the British troops of this column will join the Hanoverian Regiment of Post at the communication made through the village of Lette on the left of the great road. Lieut.-General Imhoff will lead this column. The baggage of the regiments will follow in columns in the same order that the regiments follow one another.

The commanding officers will direct the battmen and servants to obey the orders of Captain Gross, the waggonmaster-general, that disorder may be prevented.

The quartermasters-general with the camp colour men will proceed this evening, as have been ordered.

The new grand guard will assemble to-morrow morning, half an hour before the army marches in the front of the Horse Grenadier Guards on the left of the 1st line ; the old grand guard will form the rear guard of the 2 columns, and will follow the baggage, a subaltern of each nation to have the care of the baggage, he will prevent all irregularity and follow such directions as he shall receive from the waggonmaster-general.

The general to beat at 4 o'clock, the assembly half an hour after and march at 5. The headquarters will be at the town

*M. L. S. Clements, Esq.* of Dulmen ; those of the British generals in the chateaux of Merveldt and Merrod as well as the village of Merveldt. Those of the Hanoverian Generals in the villages of Welt and Burntz. Those of the generals of Brunswick and Hess at Dulmen.

LETTE, August the 29th, at 8 o'clock in the morning.

H.S. Highness orders the left wing of the army to furnish jointly with the Hanoverians a detachment of 200 men at Haise Dulmen over and above 100 men at the bridge before the town.

The British troops will furnish detachments at Merveld and Marode, consisting of such numbers as the British generals shall think proper, when they have reconnoitred their quarters.

A grand guard of the British cavalry to be posted at the right flank of the army ; these posts to be taken as soon as the army arrives at the new camp.

The Duke of Marlborough orders a detachment consisting of 2 captains and 200 men of the infantry, and a captain and 60 of the cavalry, to be at 3 this evening at His Grace's quarters at Mervelt. They will acquaint His Grace when they arrive. They must have tents with them and be relieved daily.)\*

Camp at DULMEN, August 29, 1758.

\*(Parole.—Mainhart et Calvord.

For the day to-morrow, Lieut.-General Prince D'Anhalt.

Cavalry : Right wing, Major-General Ziplin.

Infantry : Left wing, Major-General Grote.

Picquets this night :—

British : Cavalry, Lieut.-Colonel Johnston. Infantry, Lieut.-Colonel Poole.

Hanoverian Infantry : 1st line, Lieut.-Colonel Goldacken ; 2nd line, Major Decker.

Infantry : Brunswick, Major Stamen. Hessian, Lieut.-Colonel Dreisch.

Cavalry : Right wing, Major Rothmer ; left wing, Lieut.-Colonel Walthausen.

Majors of Brigade to-morrow : Cavalry, Burton. Infantry, Gore.)\*

The regiments may send for forage, but an officer must always be present, who is to be answerable there be no disorders committed.

\*(The detachment of 100 men at the village of Derup to return to camp.)\*

The infantry may wear their swords on days of march across their shoulders.

Report having been made to H.S. Highness that at the last delivery of bread there was a great deal spoiled and that the commissaries had the insolence to declare to the quarter-masters of regiments that by His S.H.'s orders they were to receive it, he is pleased to acquaint the troops it was absolutely

false, and that it ever it shall happen again, the quartermasters are to report the name of the commissary that he may be put in irons. M. L. S.  
Clements,  
Esq.

\*(In the village of Bolst assigned for the quarters of the Hanoverian general officers, it is necessary there should be a detachment of infantry, which Lieut.-General Bronck will order.

There is a Jew that is a spy, of a middle size, very fat, wears a grey coat with black facings and button-holes, with a narrow black twist, light boots with red tops, mounted upon a very pretty brown horse, he calls himself a merchant; whoever discovers the said person must apprehend him and send him to headquarters.

*After Orders, by the Duke of Marlborough.*

There will be a market opened at the Duke of Marlborough's quarters at Marvelt to-morrow morning at 9 o'clock, where the troops may be supplied with beef at 4 pence light money per pound, the money to be paid to the sergeant who has the care of the cattle.)\*

A subaltern of each regiment, a captain from each brigade, and a field officer from the whole to forage to-morrow morning at the hour the field officer shall appoint. He will take particular care the men do not gallop their horses the way they have hitherto done, or commit any irregularity. He is to see that an equal distribution of the forage, that can be got together in the hither villages, be made amongst the regiments. Field officer for this duty, Major FitzThomas.

**DULMEN CAMP, August 30, 1758.**

Parole.—George and London.

\*(For the day to-morrow, Lieut.-General Wutgenau.

Cavalry, Major-General Sir John Whiteford.

Infantry, Major-General Gilse.

Picquets this night:—

British: Cavalry, Colonel Preston; Infantry, Major Goderick.

Hanoverian Infantry: 1st line, Lieut.-Colonel Meding; 2nd line, Major Bock.

Infantry: Brunswick, Major Falsheim. Hessian, Major Keppel.

Cavalry: Right wing, Lieut.-Colonel Bremer; left wing, Lieut.-Colonel Muller.

Majors of Brigade: Cavalry, Stubbs; Infantry, Keith.

Major-General Bock with his regiment of dragoons marched this morning.)\*

The terrible excesses that were committed in foraging yesterday give H.S.H. reason to think the regiments give little attention to his orders. If officers with parties always accompanied them, and that these officers did their duty, in all probability it would not happen. This does not regard



*M. L. S. Clements, Esq.* the British troops as no complaints have been made against them. H.S.H. desires the commanding officers of corps will give all their attention to that part of the service and inflict the severest punishment upon the offenders.

\*(The three detachments at Dulmen, Huse Dulmen and at the bridge to be relieved to-morrow morning. Lieut.-Colonel Rottenborg of the Regiment of Brunswick will command that at Dulmen, and Major Seidel that at House Dulmen.

The two battalions of Immoß and the two battalions of Behr to be mustered by the English Commissary, Colonel Durand, at 4 o'clock this evening.

*Duke of Marlborough's Orders.*

A general court-martial to assemble to-morrow at 9 o'clock at the president's tent to try all prisoners that shall be brought before them. Colonel Brudenell, president, Major Hepburn, Lieut.-Colonel Scott, field officers, infantry 7 captains, cavalry 3, Captain Steuart Douglass, judge advocate. All evidences to attend.)\*

*After Orders.*

Each regiment to send one careful woman more to the hospital at Geosfeldt. Those appointed by the commanding officers, who refuse, to be drummed out.

No women or their baggage to be put upon the waggons allotted to the regiments.

\*(Complaint having been made that the officers and men sent to make up cartridges do not attend, they are to be answerable this duty be punctually done for the future.)\*

*Camp at DULMEN, August 31, 1758.*

Parole.—Bogislaus et Madrass.

\*(For the day to-morrow, Lieut.-General Immoß.

Cavalry, Major-General Dachenhausen.

Infantry, Major-General Kingsley.

Picquets this night :—

British: Cavalry, Lieut.-Colonel Thomson; Infantry, Major Hall.

Infantry: Hanoverian, Lieut.-Colonel Goldaker. Brunswick, Lieut.-Colonel Flagen. Hessian, Lieut.-Colonel Gravendorf.

Cavalry: Right wing, Major Baden [Raden?]; left wing, Lieut.-Colonel Bultise.

\*Majors of Brigade: Cavalry, Burton; Infantry, Gore.

The troops will receive one day's oats this day near the Münster Port at Dulmen, the British troops at 3 this afternoon, beginning with the cavalry, then the infantry and artillery.)\*

Major-General Druckleben is ordered by H.S.H. to have the care of the distribution of the forage, that the troops may receive equally and justly. It is therefore necessary there should be a quartermaster of the day of the cavalry and

another for the infantry, who will come every night to receive his instructions from General Druckleben, as how and when the regiments may receive the bread and forage due to them. Each quartermaster must have an orderly man with him who will remain at General Druckleben's quarters.

*M. L. S.  
Clements,  
Esq.*

Each regiment to send a careful sergeant with the foragers who will be under the direction of the quartermasters and must be answerable there be no disorders committed. If there be the least irregularity committed or disobedience to the quartermasters or sergeants, the offenders will be punished with the utmost severity: the batmen to be acquainted with this immediately.

\*(If the regiments have any carriages belonging to the county of Bentheim, they are to be dismissed immediately as the army will be principally supplied with provisions from that country.

John Simon Road is appointed Postmaster-General and is always to be heard of at the Duke of Marlborough's quarters.

The surgeons of regiments to meet Doctor Wintringham and Mr. Burton to-morrow morning at the Duke of Marlborough's quarters at ten o'clock.)\*

#### Camp at DULMEN, September 1, 1758.

\*(Parole.—George et Londres.

For the day to-morrow, Lieut.-General Bronk.

Cavalry, Major-General Grotehausen.

Infantry, Major-General Waldgrave.

Picquets this night:—

British: Cavalry, Lieut.-Colonel Wheatly; Infantry, Lieut.-Colonel Beckworth.

Infantry: Hanoverian, Major——. Hessian, Major Trimbach. Brunswick, Major Pansiere.

Cavalry: Right wing, Lieut.-Colonel Horn; left wing, Major Shnuring.

Majors of Brigade: Cavalry, Stubbs; Infantry, Keith.

Upon any dispute that may arise between the different nations, it is forbid under the severest penalties to draw swords, but complaint is to be made to the first officer that can be found. The trooper of Rider's Regiment, who drew his sword upon the guard of the British baggage, as well as the non-commissioned officer that commanded him, to be immediately confined and punished.

Returns to be given in immediately of the number of rations of bread and forage, specifying hay and oats, the general officers and staff, cavalry, infantry and artillery want daily; the rations for the men belonging to the battalion guns to be returned with the regiments.

#### *After Orders, half-past 5.*

The general court-martial, of which Colonel Brudenell is president, to meet again to-morrow, as this day, to try all prisoners that shall come before them.

M. L. S.  
Clements,  
Esq.

*After Orders, 10 o'clock.*

There are 7 waggons at the head of Howard's Regiment ready to transport the sick, which the surgeons of the regiments gave a list of this morning to Mr. Burton : these sick men must therefore be sent to Münster and set out at 5 in the morning at the farthest, a careful sergeant and 12 men must attend them thither, and after they have delivered them to Doctor Conyers, will return to their corps and dismiss the waggons.)\*

*More After Orders.*

It is H.S. Highness's orders that the army and all the detached corps be under arms to-morrow morning at 8 o'clock in order to fire a *feu de joye* for the victory obtained by the King of Prussia over the Russian army ; the heavy artillery will begin and be conducted to a proper place for that purpose ; the battalion guns in the intervals of their regiments will follow then a running fire of musketry from the right of the 1st line to the left, of the 2nd line from the left to the right ; this to be repeated 3 times.

Camp at DULMEN, September 2, 1758.

\*(Parole.—Guillianna et Portsmouth.

For the day to-morrow, Lieut.-General Lord George Sackville.

Cavalry: Major-General Marquis of Granby.

Infantry: Major-General Grote.

Picquets this night :—

British: Cavalry, Major Forbes; Infantry, Major Maxwell.

Infantry: Hanoverian, Lieut.-Colonel Zastrow. Brunswick, Lieut.-Colonel Duenna. Hessian, Major Marhout.

Cavalry: Right wing, Major Honstadt; left wing, Lieut.-Colonel Bothman.

Majors of Brigade to-morrow: Cavalry, Burton; Infantry Gore.

The British cavalry may send at 2 o'clock, the infantry at 3, to receive one day's forage at Dulmen before the Port of Geosfelt. If the bread is not already arrived in camp, the regiments may send for it to Geosfeldt ; each regiment of cavalry will send 2 of their waggons to parade at the head of Bland's (at 3 o'clock), who sends three ; each regiment of foot will send 3. These waggons to proceed immediately under a guard of a corporal and six men of the cavalry and a sergeant and 12 men of the infantry. A quartermaster of the cavalry and one from the infantry will attend them, the waggons to return to their regiments with the bread to-morrow morning as early as possible.)\*

*After Orders.*

\*(The paymasters to meet Mr. Hatton to-morrow morning at 9 o'clock at the Duke of Marlborough's quarters.



*After Orders, half-past 11 o'clock.*

The cavalry will receive 2 days' oats to-morrow morning at 6, the infantry and artillery at 7, at Dulmen before the Geosfeldt Port.

*M. L. S.  
Clements,  
Esq.*

*September 3, 8 in the morning.*

As soon as the cavalry have received their oats at Dulmen it is H.S.H.'s order, that the Inniskilline and Royal North British Dragoons march immediately under the command of Major-General Marquis of Granby to join the detached corps of H.S.H. the Hereditary Prince in camp between Seton and Haltern; there will be guides sent to the head of the Inniskilline.)\*

Camp at DULMEN, September the 3rd, 1758.

\*(Parole.—Edward et Cherbourg.

For the day to-morrow:—

Lieut.-General D'Anhalt.

Cavalry, Major-General Sir John Whiteford.

Infantry, Major-General Gilsa.

Picquets this night:—

British: Cavalry, Lieut.-Colonel Wade; Infantry, Lieut.-Colonel Outen.

Infantry: Hanoverian, Major Alten. Brunswick, Major Guerini. Hessian, Major Keppel.

Cavalry: Right wing, Lieut.-Colonel Dachenhausen; left wing, Lieut.-Colonel Muller.

Majors of Brigade to-morrow: Cavalry, Stubbs; Infantry, Gore.

The bread waggons of the German troops to be sent to Münster.

It is forbid under the severest punishment that the carriages employed in bringing forage to Dulmen shall be detained by any regiment for their own use.

H.S.H. strongly recommends cleanliness in camp; new necessary houses to be frequently made.

The detachment at Dulmen and Huse Dulmen to be relieved to-morrow, Major Pansier for the first, Major Dicken for the 2nd.)\*

The commanding officers of regiments will send their sutlers and such followers of their corps as they find useful to them, to the Duke of Marlborough's quarters for passes, and whoever afterwards shall be found without a pass must be immediately secured and reported to the Major Brigade of the day.

The market at the Duke of Marlborough's quarters \*(will continue open as long as the army continues in this camp.

*After Orders, 8 o'clock.*

The troops to receive one day's oats to-morrow, as to-day, the cavalry at 4, the infantry and artillery at 5—to be there precisely at the time appointed.

*M. L. S.  
Clements,  
Esq.*

Camp at DULMEN, September the 4th, 1758.

Parole—Henry and Harrige.

For the day to-morrow:—

Lieut.-General Wutgenau.

Cavalry, Major-General Dachenhausen.

Infantry, Major-General Kingsley.

Picquet:—

British: Cavalry, Major Richardson; Infantry, Major Fury.

Infantry: Hanoverian, Lieut.-Colonel Wentz. Brunswick, Major Stammen. Hessian, Lieut.-Colonel Driech.

Cavalry: Right, Major Dicken; left, Lieut.-Colonel Weithelm.

Majors of Brigade: Cavalry, Burton; Infantry, Gore.)\*

As houses are pillaged and great irregularities committed every day, H.S.H. has given orders to the advanced corps, instead of seizing the marauders, to fire upon them, and it is his order that all the regiments of cavalry send frequent patrols, but not at stated hours, with orders to fire upon those they shall not be able to seize. The Grand Provost to go his round every day, sometimes in the morning, sometimes in the evenings; he will order all those he shall discover marauding to be hanged without mercy. The regiments are permitted to send in search of forage as usual, provided there be an officer with the foragers of each corps. No man to be sent out for roots without an officer.

Each nation will send an officer of cavalry and 12 men with the Grand Provost, this guard to assemble this evening at 3 o'clock at the head of the Blues—whoever shall destroy the dykes to take fish shall be punished with death.

\*(If the regiments want straw for their regimental hospitals, they will apply to Mr. Hatton.

His Grace the Duke of Marlborough has been pleased to confirm the sentence of the general court-martial by which Hugh Moffat of Home's Regiment, tried for letting 13 bullocks for the use of the army to be lost or stolen by his neglect, is acquitted. John Irwin of Colonel Brudenell's Regiment, tried for the above crime, being sentry on the said cattle, it appeared he had already been tried for the said crime by a regimental court-martial and acquitted. William Gregory of the Inniskilline Dragoons, tried and found guilty of marauding, is sentenced to receive 400 lashes by a cat-and-nine-tails by the drums of his regiment, but His Grace is pleased to remit 200 lashes of his punishment. James Gracey and William Clark, both of Steuart's Regiment, tried and found guilty of marauding, are sentenced to receive 500 lashes each with a cat-and-nine-tails by the drums of the regiment, but His Grace is pleased to remit 200 lashes of their punishment. John Johnston, late servant to Quartermaster Doublede, tried for having stolen and sold a coat belonging to a batman of Cornet Eveling's, of the Royal Regiment of Horse Guards, is

acquitted of the theft, but found guilty of having sold the coat knowing it to be the property of another, is therefore adjudged to make good what he has sold and turned out of the line as a vagabond. The general court-martial, of which Colonel Brudenel is president, is dissolved.)\*

*M. L. S.  
Clements,  
Esq.*

DULMEN, September 5, 1758.

\*(Parole.—Louis et Cambridge.

For the day to-morrow:—

Lieut.-General Immoft.

Cavalry, Major-General Grothausen.

Infantry, Major-General Waldgrave.

Picquets this night:—

British, Cavalry, Major FitzThomas; Infantry, Lieut.-Colonel Robertson.

Infantry: Hanoverian, Major Walmoden. Brunswick, Lieut.-Colonel Flagen. Hessian, Major Trimbach.

Cavalry: Right wing, Lieut.-Colonel Randel; left wing, Major Sneiren.

Majors of brigade to-morrow: Cavalry, Burton; Infantry, Keith.)\*

H.S.H. permits the regiments, that are encamped on wet ground, to change it either to the front or rear.

The Grand Provost will go his rounds to-morrow morning at 9 o'clock; the officer and 12 men from the cavalry of each nation will assemble at that hour at the head of the Blues.

\*(The detachments of Dulmen, Haus Dulmen and the bridge, to be relieved to-morrow morning.

The recruits of the Brunswick Regiment of Behr will fire this evening.

The regiments to send their waggons for bread to Geosfeldt this afternoon in the same manner and under the same guard, as ordered the 2nd instant; they will parade at 3 o'clock at the head of Bland's.

The surgeons are to provide regimental hospitals according to the plan laid down by Doctor Wintringham, those hospitals to be inspected from time to time by Doctor Wintringham and Mr. Burton, who will report the state of them to the Duke of Marlborough.

#### *After Orders.*

A general court-martial to-morrow morning at 9 o'clock, Colonel Brudenel, president, Lieut.-Colonel Johnston and Major Parry, field officers, cavalry 3 captains, infantry 7, all evidences to attend.)\*

Camp at DULMEN, September 6, 1758.

\*(Parole.—Frederick and Berlin.

For the day to-morrow:—

Lieut.-General Bronk.

Cavalry, Major-General Ziplit.

Infantry, Major-General Grote.



*M. L. S.  
Clements,  
Esq.*

Picquets this night :—

British : Cavalry, Major Forbes ; Infantry, Lieut.-Colonel Buck.

Infantry : Hanoverian, Lieut.-Colonel Goldaker. Brunswick, Major Pensier. Hessian, Lieut.-Colonel Devendorp.

Cavalry : Right wing, Major Ormchield ; left wing, Lieut.-Colonel Boffman.

Majors of Brigade to-morrow : Cavalry, Burton ; Infantry, Gore.

The regiments are to forage no more in houses till further orders, as oats are now regularly delivered to them, but they are permitted to cut green forage.

The commanding officers of regiments to take all imaginable care that no fresh pork be sold in camp, that the flux which prevails in some regiments may be prevented.

As soon as the straw, which is ordered, arrives in camp, the regiments will have notice of it.

Lieut.-Colonel Velsch of the Hereditary Prince of Hess's Regiment, is promoted to the rank of colonel in that corps, and Captain Stein to that of major in the regiment of Canitz ; their commissions bear date the 28th August.

The troops will receive 3 days' oats to-morrow morning—the cavalry at 5 o'clock before the Geosfeldt Port at Dulmen, the infantry, artillery and staff at 6 o'clock before the Geosfeldt and Münster Ports. They are desired to be there exactly at the time ordered.

#### *After Orders.*

A guard of a corporal and 6 men to go immediately to the flying hospital at the Chateau d'Empte in the rear of the artillery and apply to Mr. Young, the surgeon there, for orders ; this guard to be relieved at the same time with the sergeant's guard of the flying hospital and take pay with them accordingly.)\*

DULMEN CAMP, September 7, 1758.

\*(Parole.—Auguste et Hallifax.

For the day to-morrow :—

Lieut.-General Lord George Sackville.

Cavalry, Major-General Sir John Whiteford.

Infantry, Major-General Kingsley.

Picquets this night :—

British : Cavalry, Lieut.-Colonel Thomson ; Infantry, Major Marly.

Infantry : Hanoverian, Major Dienchlage. Brunswick, Lieut.-Colonel Dahn. Hessian, Major Marott.

Cavalry : Right wing, Major Bothmar ; left wing, Major Althaaan.

Majors of Brigade to-morrow : Cavalry, Burton ; Infantry, Gore.)\*

Complaints continue that the marauders go in numbers during the night as in the day to pillage the houses, and as these disorders could not be committed if the necessary precautions were taken, and that sentries were posted in the front and rear of the regiments, as H.S.H. has long since directed, this order is again repeated and no man is to be permitted to pass them without an officer or leave from an officer.

*M. L. S.  
Clements,  
Esq.*

The infantry will receive straw this evening before the Geosfeldt Port, the British at 3 at the rate of 200 bundles per battalion, the Germans at 4 at the rate of 150 per battalion.

If for the future in the delivery of bread there should be any damaged loaves, they must be returned to the commissary for the same number of good, and the commanding officers of regiments will sign an account of the number they would have exchanged.

\*(The detachment at Dulmen and Haus Dulmen to be relieved to-morrow, Lieut.-Colonel Driesch for the 1st, and Major Althaaen for the 2nd.

Between 3 and 4 this evening the oxen taken by Captain Scheiter will be sold before the Wesel Port at Dulmen.

The detachment of the Royal North British Dragoons, that arrived yesterday with the Paymaster-General, to march to-morrow morning at 7 o'clock to join their corps. There will be guides to conduct them.

#### *After Orders.*

The paymasters of regiments to meet Mr. Taylor, the Paymaster-General, to-morrow morning at 9 o'clock at the Duke of Marlborough's quarters. The paymasters of the Greys and Inniskilline to be acquainted with this as soon as possible, that they may likewise send their paymasters. Those regiments will send a corporal and 6 men each to escort them at their return with the subsistence of their corps.

The general court-martial, of which Colonel Brudenell is president, is adjourned till Saturday morning at 9 o'clock.)\*

MARVELT, September 8, 1758.

\*(Parole—Christopher et Louisbourg.

For the day to-morrow :—

Lieut.-General D'Anhalt.

Cavalry, Major-General Dachenhausen.

Infantry, Major-General Waldgrave.

Picquets this night :—

Infantry: Hanoverian, Lieut.-Colonel Oldfield. Brunswick, Major Scherninie. Hessian, ———.

British: Cavalry, Major Richardson; Infantry, Lieut.-Colonel Pool.

Cavalry: Right wing, Lieut.-Colonel Bremer; left wing, Lieut.-Colonel Muller.

Majors of Brigade to-morrow: Cavalry, Burton; Infantry, Gore.

*M. L. S.  
Clements,  
Esq.*

His S.H.'s orders that of the detachment of 200 men at Dulmen, 100 be sent to the old mill at Dixmull, that the 100 Hanoverians now there march to Hus Dulmen and the field officer now there will send 100 men to the post at Lette. Their chief care will be to stop all marauders and deserters passing through that village.)\*

Orders have been sent to the advanced posts to stop all soldiers that would pass them, unless they have a commissioned or non-commissioned officer with them. They are to deliver all those they seize to their respective corps, by whom they are to be received and punished as deserters, and the commanding officers will pay 2 crowns (that is 6 shillings, English) for each deserter to the person who brings them.

H.S.H. having been informed that games of chance are much practised in camp, he strictly orders all commanding officers to forbid it in the sutlers' tents and to put an effectual stop to it everywhere.

H.S.H. having observed that the officers of cavalry exercise their corps too much on foot, he desires and advises to practise it on horseback, as the first only fatigues the men and the latter is more essential.

\*(Mr. Philip Burton is appointed inspecting surgeon to the regimental infirmaries.

A careful woman to be sent by each regiment of foot as nurses to the flying hospital at Empte.)\*

#### DULMEN, September the 9th, 1758.

\*(Parole.—Dionese et Dublin.

For the day to-morrow :—

Lieut.-General Wuttgenau.

Cavalry, Major-General Grothausen.

Infantry, Major-General Grote.

Picquets this night :—

British : Cavalry, Lieut.-Colonel Wheatly ; Infantry, Major Goderick.

Infantry : Hanoverian, Major Count Schullenberg.

Brunswick, Major Stammer. Hessian, Major Keppell.

Cavalry : Right wing, Major Ride : left wing, Lieut.-Colonel Weltheim.

Majors of Brigade to-morrow : Cavalry, Burton ; Infantry, Keith.

Major Schernini to relieve the posts at Dulmen, Lieut.-Colonel Goldaker the guards at Haus Dulmen.)\*

No foreign servants to be taken without a regular discharge from their masters ; complaint has been made that this order, though already given, has not been obeyed. Servants so hired to be dismissed immediately.

\*(The troops to receive 3 days' oats to-morrow morning before the Geosfeldt and Münster Ports ; the cavalry at 10 o'clock, the infantry, artillery and staff at 11. The troops



will then be supplied to the 13 instant inclusive, and receipts are accordingly to be given to that time. Receipts likewise are for the future to be given at every delivery, and the names, as well as the numbers, of the regiments to be specified.

*M. L. S.  
Clements,  
Esq.*

*After Orders, half an hour past 3.*

The Duke of Marlborough is surprised to find it necessary for him to repeat to-day the order he gave yesterday, that a nurse should be sent from each of the battalions of foot to the flying hospital at Empte, as he imagined the commanding officers would have taken care of what is so essential to the recovery of their sick ; and His Grace directs hereby that such women as are thought proper persons for that purpose by them and the surgeons, and shall notwithstanding refuse to act in that capacity, be instantly drummed out of camp with infamy.)\*

DULMEN, September 10, 1758.

\*(Parole.—Jean et Edinbrough.

For the day to-morrow :—

Lieut.-General Imhoff.

Cavalry, Major-General Ziplitz.

Infantry, Major-General Gilse.

Picquets this night :—

British : Cavalry, Major FitzThomas ; Infantry, Lieut.-Colonel Scott.

Infantry : Hanoverian, Lieut.-Colonel Ramdon. Brunswick, Lieut.-Colonel Fleugen. Hessian, Lieut.-Colonel Dreisch.

Cavalry : Right wing, Lieut.-Colonel Horn ; left, Major Snurine.

Majors of Brigade to-morrow : Cavalry, Burton ; Infantry, Gore.

There will be an execution to-morrow morning at 9 o'clock in the front of the artillery : the Hanoverian picquets will attend.

The effects taken by Captain Scheiter will be sold to-morrow morning at 10 o'clock by auction opposite the headquarters at Dulmen.

The sergeant's guard on the cattle at the Duke of Marlborough's quarters to be relieved on Tuesday next. The sergeant will make up his accounts with Mr. Hatton to-morrow.

The subaltern officer and 30 men now with the hospital at Münster to be relieved likewise on Tuesday next.

*After Orders.*

Till the Royal North British and Inniskilline Dragoons joins the army, the Duke of Marlborough consents to there being but one captain for the picquet from the four regiments of cavalry.)\*

M. L. S.  
Clements,  
Esq.

DULMEN, September 11, 1758.

\*(Parole.—Leopold et Canterbury.

For the day to-morrow :—

Lieut.-General Brunck.

Cavalry, Sir John Whiteford.

Infantry, Major-General Waldgrave.

Picquets this night :—

British : Cavalry, Lieut.-Colonel Wade ; Infantry, Major Hall.

Infantry : Hanoverian, Major Lydou. Brunswick, Lieut.-Colonel Dahn.

Cavalry : Hanoverian, Major Honstadt.

Majors of Brigade to-morrow : Cavalry, Burton ; Infantry, Gore.

As Major-General Gilse is marched this morning, Major-General Kingsley is for the day this day.

The grand guard on the left to consist of an officer and 36 men for the future.

All sauve-guards to join their corps immediately, except those H.S.H. has granted at Sendon, at Nottlen, at Habekbuk, at Boulrain and Oestholt, and no regiment to send out any for the future without an order from the Adjutant-General. By this order it is not meant that the regiments should refuse sending patrols when the people of the country desire them for their protection.)\*

The Grand Provost will go his rounds this afternoon at 3 o'clock, the detachment from each nation of an officer and 12 men to assemble at that hour at the head of the Blues.

\*(The detachments to be relieved to-morrow morning ; Major Burton for that at Haus Dulmen, Major Trimbach that at Dulmen.)\*

Camp at DULMEN, September 12, 1758.

\*(Parole.—Gustave et Rochester.

For the day to-morrow :—

Lieut.-General Lord George Sackville.

Cavalry, Major-General Dachenhausen.

Infantry, Major-General Grote.

Picquets this night :—

British : Cavalry, Major Forbes ; Infantry, Lieut.-Colonel Beckworth.

Hanoverian : Cavalry, Lieut.-Colonel Dachenhausen ;

Infantry, Lieut.-Colonel Ulscus.

Brunswick : Infantry, Major Pensier.

Majors of Brigade to-morrow : Cavalry, Burton ; Infantry, Gore.

The troops to receive 3 days' oats to-morrow morning at the Geosfeldt and Münster Ports to complete them to the 16th inclusive, cavalry at 8, the infantry and artillery at 9. The foragers are to go and come without the town as the sentries have H.S.H.'s orders not to admit them within the town.)\*

## DULMEN CAMP, September 13, 1758.

*M. L. S.  
Clements,  
Esq.*

\*(Parole.—Cretiene et Gravesend.

For the day to-morrow :—

Lieut.-General Prince d'Anhalt.

Cavalry, Major-General Grothausen.

Infantry, Major-General Kingsley.

Picquets this night :—

British : Cavalry, Lieut.-Colonel Thompson ; Infantry, Major Maxwell.

Hanoverian : Cavalry, Major Bock ; Infantry, Major Deaken.

Brunswick : Infantry, Major Woostendorp.

The detachment at Dulmen and Haus Dulmen to be relieved to-morrow, Major Stammer for the first and Lieut.-Colonel Zastrow for the 2nd.

Great care to be taken that no sick be sent to the hospital in bread waggons, especially those that have the flux, but if it should be absolutely necessary, straw enough is to be put in the waggons and immediately destroyed, when they arrive in the hospital.

The cavalry to give in a return as soon as possible of all the deficiencies that are to be supplied in the course of the next winter.)\*

## DULMEN, September 14, 1758.

\*(Parole— ———.

For the day to-morrow :—

Lieut.-General Wuttgenau.

Cavalry, Major-General Ziplitz.

Infantry, Major-General Waldgrave.

Picquets this night :—

British : Cavalry, ——— ; Infantry, ———.

Hanoverian : Cavalry, ——— ; Infantry, ———.

Brunswick : ———.

Majors of Brigade to-morrow : Cavalry, Burton ; Infantry, Gore.

The horses and effects of the late Captain Floyd of the 1st Regiment of Dragoon Guards to be sold by auction on Saturday morning next at the head of the standard of the said regiment.)\*

## DULMEN, September 15, 1758.

\*(Parole—Jerom et Colchester.

For the day to-morrow :—

Lieut.-General Imhoff.

Cavalry, Major-General Sir John Whiteford.

Infantry, Major-General Grote.

Picquets this night :—

Infantry : British, Major Fury. Hanoverian, Major Reboam. Brunswick, Major Fletcher.



*M. L. S.  
Clements,  
Esq.*

Cavalry : British, Lieut.-Colonel Wheatly. Hanoverian, Lieut.-Colonel Bordman.

Majors of Brigade : Cavalry, Burton ; Infantry, Keith.

Major Halten to relieve the detachment at Haus Dulmen to-morrow ; Major Fletcher that at Dulmen.

The regiments to send orders to their safeguards to permit the foragers to cut green forage.

No guards or detachments are to demand meat or drink from the people of the country.)\*

DULMEN, September 16th, 1758.

\*(Parole—Philip et Portland.

For the day to-morrow :—

Lieut.-General Bronk.

Cavalry, Major-General Dachenhausen.

Infantry, Major-General Kingsley.

Picquets this night :—

Infantry : British, Lieut.-Colonel Robertson. Hanoverian, Lieut.-Colonel Zastrow. Brunswick, Lieut.-Colonel Fluegen.

Cavalry : British, Major FitzThomas. Hanoverian, Major Bothmar.

Majors of Brigade : Cavalry, Burton ; Infantry, Gore.

A girl of 9 years old, by name Ann Fraling, had on a black vest and flannen petticoat ; it is reported an Englishwoman took her up : whoever brings her, are desired to send her to headquarters.

*After Orders, half-past 5.*

His Grace the Duke of Marlborough has been pleased to confirm the sentence of the general court-martial, by which Peregrine Hendry of Lieut.-General Steuart's Regiment, tried for and found guilty of absenting himself from his regiment, is sentenced to receive 600 lashes. His Grace leaves it to the commanding officer to order the punishment to be inflicted at such time and in such portions as he shall think proper. James Goage of Home's Regiment, tried for and found guilty of deserting, is sentenced to receive 1,000 lashes at the discretion of the commanding officer. Jessy [Jesse?] Foster of General Napier's Regiment, tried for marauding, is acquitted. James Kingsley of said regiment, tried for and found guilty of marauding, is sentenced to receive 800 lashes at the discretion of the commanding officer, but His Grace is pleased to remit 400 of his punishment. Edmund Tritt of the said regiment, tried for marauding, His Grace is pleased to pardon. John Brooks of said regiment, found guilty of perjury and marauding, is sentenced to receive 1,200 lashes at the discretion of the commanding officer, but His Grace is pleased to remit 400. John Stephenson of the said regiment, found guilty of perjury, is sentenced to receive 700 lashes at the discretion of the commanding officer. Daniel Steuart of

said regiment, found guilty of perjury, is sentenced to receive 1,200 lashes at the discretion of the commanding officer, but His Grace is pleased to remit 400 lashes of his punishment. The general court-martial, of which Colonel Brudenel is president, is dissolved.

*M. L. S.  
Clements,  
Esq.*

The Duke of Marlborough would be glad to see Colonel Oughton and Colonel Scott to-morrow morning.

DULMEN, September 17, 1758.

Parole—Weneslaus et Winchester.

For the day to-morrow :—

Lieut.-General Lord George Sackville.

Cavalry, Major-General Grothausen.

Infantry, Major-General Waldgrave.

Picquets this night :—

Infantry : British, Major Parry. Hanoverian, Major Daziel. Brunswick, Lieut.-Colonel Rottenburg.

Cavalry : British, Lieut.-Colonel Wade. Hanoverian, Lieut.-Colonel Waltham.

Majors of Brigade : Cavalry, Burton ; Infantry, Keith.

For the ease of the troops, H.S.H. is pleased to order that the detachment at Dulmen and Haus Dulmen shall for the future consist of one field officer, who shall command at Dulmen. The following detachments will report to him, viz. that of a captain and 100 men at Dulmen, a captain and 50 men at the old Dix Mull, a captain and 50 men at Haus Dulmen and a captain and 100 men at Zephini ; the troops of Brunswick and Hess will furnish the two first, and the Hanoverians the two last of these detachments. The British Infantry will furnish a captain and 100 men at the post of Lette till further orders.

Major Doll will command to-morrow at Dulmen.

The order is again repeated that the regiments shall not forage in the houses.

The horses, which have been taken from the peasants in this neighbourhood for the use of the army, to be relieved immediately.

Orders have been sent to the Commissary to provide fresh straw for the camp. Whenever a sufficient quantity is ready, notice will be given to the different corps that they may send to the magazine for it.

A nurse from each regiment of cavalry and infantry to be sent immediately to the flying hospital at Empte.)\*

DULMEN, September 18, 1758.

\*(Parole—Hector et Harborough.

For the day to-morrow :—

Lieut.-General Prince D'Anhalt.

Cavalry, Major-General Ziplitin.

Infantry, Major-General Grote.

*M. L. S.  
Clements,  
Esq.*

Picquets this night :—

Infantry : British, Lieut.-Colonel Buck. Hanoverian,  
Lieut.-Colonel Goldaker. Brunswick, Lieut.-Colonel  
Dahn.

Cavalry : British, Major Sloaper. Hanoverian, Major  
Rhede.

Majors of Brigade : Cavalry, Burton ; Infantry, Gore.

H.S.H. having been informed that for some time past the advanced posts of both armies have reciprocally accustomed themselves to converse with each other when on duty, which is not only contrary to the practice of war and good discipline, but may also)\* be of the outmost bad consequence, H.S.H. is pleased to direct that from this time it is particularly forbid in every regiment under the penalty to an officer of being cashiered, to a non-commissioned officer or private man being punished with death. The commanding officers of corps to be answerable that the men be acquainted with this order, and the general officers to take care that without leave or an order from the general officer commanding the advanced posts, no officer or soldier shall ever give an answer to any question that shall be made him by the enemy.

DULMEN, September 19, 1758.

\*(Parole— ———et Pembroke.

For the day to-morrow :—

Lieut.-General Wuttgenau.

Cavalry, Major-General Sir John Whiteford.

Infantry, Major-General Kingsley.

Picquets this night :—

Infantry : British, Major Marlow. Hanoverian, Major  
Sedow. Brunswick, Major Pensier.

Cavalry : British, Lieut.-Colonel Johnston. Hanoverian,  
Lieut.-Colonel Haune.

Majors of Brigade : Cavalry, Burton ; Infantry, Keith.

Lieut.-Colonel Fleuge to relieve the detachment at Dulmen  
to-morrow.

The Grand Provost to go his rounds at 3 o'clock this evening, an officer from each nation with the usual guard to assemble at that hour at the head of the Horse Grenadiers on the left of the army.

Each battalion will receive 100 bundles at 2 o'clock this evening. The regiments need send no more officers or men to make up cartridges.

A general court-martial to assemble at the president's tent on Thursday morning next at 10 o'clock to try John Knaks of the Inniskillin Dragoons for desertion, Colonel Brudenel president, Major Forbes and Lieut.-Colonel Poole field officers, cavalry four captains, infantry six, Steuart Douglass judge advocate.



A person by the name of Grose, native of Wesel, of a middle size and about 30 years old, speaks French well, pale and thin, left Wesel the 13th instant on a brown bay horse to come to the army. He wears a bag wig, a plain hat, and carries his own portmantua, in which there is an olive-coloured coat, another of blue stuff for summer, and a third of green; he wears sometimes one and sometimes the other, of those clothes. He has passports from both armies; that from this army is a false one. He sometimes calls himself commissary and sometimes merchant. H.S.H. orders whoever shall seize him to send him immediately to the Grand Provost, and report it to the Adjutant-General.)\*

*M. L. S.  
Clements,  
Esq.*

DULMEN CAMP, September 20, 1758.

\*(Parole—Witiking et Warick.

For the day to-morrow :—

Lieut.-General Imhoff.

Cavalry, Major-General Dachenhausen.

Infantry, Major-General Waldgrave.

Picquets this night :—

Infantry : British, Major Goderick. Hanoverian, Lieut.-

Colonel Alfelt. Brunswick, Major Wittorpha.

Cavalry : British, Lieut.-Colonel Thomson. Hanoverian,

Major Signaring.

Majors of Brigade : Cavalry, Burton; Infantry, Gore.)\*

H.S.H. permits the troops to forage till further orders in the barns, but recommends it to the commanding officers to give the most particular orders that it may be done with the greatest regularity and humanity to the people of the country. They must give receipts for whatever they take that it may be repaid by the commissaries.

*General After Orders.*

\*(The troops to receive one day's oats to-morrow morning at Dulmen, the cavalry at 9, the infantry, artillery and staff at 10 o'clock.)\*

DULMEN CAMP, September 21, 1758.

Parole—Daniel et Dorchester.

\*(For the day to-morrow :—

Lieut.-General Bronk.

Cavalry, Major-General Grothausen.

Infantry, Major-General Grote.

Picquets this night :—

Infantry : British, Lieut.-Colonel Scott. Hanoverian,

Major Bock. Brunswick, Major Shernini.

Cavalry : British, Major Richardson. Hanoverian, Major

Honstead.

Majors of Brigade : Cavalry, Burton; Infantry, Keith.

Major Nohart for the detachment at Dulmen to-morrow.

M. L. S.  
Clements,  
Esq.

*After Orders, 21st September, 7 o'clock.*

The regiments of cavalry and infantry to send out their quartermasters immediately with a proper guard to press as great a number of waggons as they can in order to transport the sick of the regimental hospital early to morning [to-morrow morning ?] to Münster.

The waggons they can get to assemble in the front of the British train of artillery, Mr. Burton will be there by break of day to make a disposition of them. The regimental surgeons to attend him.

*After Orders, half-past 10.*

The troops to receive one day's oats to-morrow at 2 o'clock in the afternoon at the Geosfeldt Port, cavalry, infantry, artillery and staff to the 22nd inclusive.

*September 22, half-past 7.*

A guard of a careful sergeant and 12 men to parade immediately at the head of the train of the British artillery to escort the sick men of the regimental hospitals to Münster; this guard to return after the performance of this duty, to bring back the waggons and take charge of them till further orders.)\*

DULMEN, September 22, 1758.

\*(Parole—Demetrius et Dartmouth.

For the day to-morrow:—

Lieut.-General Lord George Sackville.

Cavalry, Major-General Ziplitin.

Infantry, Major-General Kingsley.

Picquets this night:—

Infantry: British, Major Hall. Hanoverian, Lieut.-Colonel Euslaw. Brunswick, Major Stammer.

Cavalry: British, Lieut.-Colonel Wheatly. Hanoverian, Lieut.-Colonel Dachenhausen.

Majors of Brigade: Cavalry, Burton; Infantry, Gore.

The paymasters of regiments to meet Mr. Taylor, the Paymaster-General, to-morrow morning at 10 o'clock at the Duke of Marlborough's quarters.

As the Duke of Marlborough cannot approve of the sentence of the general court-martial, by which John Knocks of the Inniskilline Dragoons is ordered to receive 1,000 lashes for desertion, His Grace is pleased to pardon him. The general court-martial, of which Colonel Brudenel is president, is dissolved.

The troops will receive another day's oats this evening at 2 o'clock at the Geosfelt Port to the 23rd inclusive.

*After Orders.*

A guard of a sergeant and 12 men to be to-morrow at 12 o'clock at the Geosfelt Port at Dulmen to receive 22 waggons from the Hanoverian Commissary, which he will conduct to

the head of the British train of artillery and deliver them up to Mr. Burton. He will then proceed to Münster with the remainder of the sick of the regimental hospitals. After performance of this duty, he will return with the 22 waggons and deliver them at the Geosfelt Port (the place from whence he received them) to Mr. Farar, Commissary of the Army.

*M. L. S.  
Clements,  
Esq.*

The regimental surgeons to meet Mr. Burton at the artillery punctually at 7 o'clock.

The regiments need not send their quartermasters to press any more waggons of the country, but they will not dismiss those they have till further orders.)\*

DULMEN, September 23, 1758.

\*(Parole—Sabastian et Monmouth.

For the day to-morrow:—

Lieut.-General Prince D'Anhalt.

Cavalry, Major-General Sir John Whiteford.

Infantry, Major-General Waldegrave.

Picquets this night:—

Cavalry: British, Major FitzThomas. Hanoverian,  
Lieut.-Colonel Bothmar.

Infantry: British, Lieut.-Colonel Beckwith. Hanoverian,  
Major Reboam. Brunswick, Major Fulcher.

Majors of Brigade: Cavalry, Burton; Infantry, Keith.

For the detachment at Dulmen to-morrow, Lieut.-Colonel Alfeldt.

The regiments to discharge the waggons they have pressed for the use of the sick of their regimental hospitals immediately.

*After Orders, past 5.*

A general court-martial to assemble to-morrow morning at 9 o'clock to try William Hartly and James Brily of the Welsh Fusiliers, Lieut.-Colonel Wade, Major Sloaper, Major Maxwell, field officers; cavalry two captains, infantry eight.

*After Orders, half an hour past 6.*

The cavalry, infantry and staff to receive one day's oats to-morrow before the Geosfeldt and Münster Ports at 10 o'clock.)\*

DULMEN, September 24, 1758.

\*(Parole—Balthazar & Bristol.

For the day to-morrow:

Lieut.-General Wuttgenau.

Cavalry, Major-General Dachenhausen.

Infantry, Major-General Grote.

Picquets this night:—

Cavalry: British, Lieut.-Colonel Johnston. Hanoverian,  
Lieut.-Colonel Ramsdor.

Infantry: British, Lieut.-Colonel Oughton. Hanoverian,  
Lieut.-Colonel Goldaker. Brunswick, Lieut.-Colonel Fleugen.



*M. L. S. Clements, Esq.* Majors of Brigade to-morrow : Cavalry, Burton ; Infantry, Gore.

His Grace the Duke of Marlborough having ordered the general court-martial to be adjourned, it will meet to-morrow morning at 9 o'clock.

The receipts for the forage of the country to be by rations for the future and not by bundles or sacks.

The commanding officers of regiments are therefore to make choice of such commissioned and non-commissioned officers for that duty as can ascertain the just value of the forage they receive, that the people of the country may be duly paid for it. This order)\* extends to the whole army, to the infantry as well as cavalry. These officers are to be answerable for all disorders committed by foragers, and are to pay out of their own pocket whatever may be taken in goods or money.

*\*(After Orders, 9 o'clock.*

The army to receive two days' oats to-morrow at 9 o'clock at the Geosfeldt Port.)\*

DULMEN, September 25, 1758.

\*(Parole—Charles et Coventry.

For the day to-morrow :—

Lieut.-General Imhoff.

Cavalry, Major-General Grotehausen.

Infantry, Major-General Kingsley.

Picquets this night :—

Cavalry : British, Major Forbes. Hanoverian, Major Bothmar.

Infantry : British, Major Fury. Hanoverian, Major Alton. Brunswick, Lieut.-Colonel Rottenbourg.

Majors of Brigade to-morrow : Cavalry, Burton ; Infantry, Keith.

Lieut.-Colonel Rottenburg to relieve the detachment at Dulmen to-morrow.)\*

As receipts have been given for trusses and waggon loads of corn, the commanding officers will send an account of their weight and quantity to the Adjutant-General that the rations may be ascertained.

\*(All convalescents that come from Münster to be first sent to the regimental infirmaries and not received in camp till the surgeon certifies them fit for duty.

Captain Hall of Armiger's Regiment of Foot is appointed aide-de-camp to Major-General Marquis of Granby.

Mordaunt's Dragoons will send to the artillery for a barrel of powder.

It is His S.H.'s orders that the troops for the future forage no longer in the Baillywick of Ludinghausen, as that district is allotted to the Duke of Holstein's corps only.

The Münster and cattle guards to be relieved to-morrow and the guard upon the flying hospital on Thursday next.)\*

DULMEN, September 26, 1758.

*M. L. S.  
Clements,  
Esq.*

\*(Parole—Lonare et Plymouth.

For the day to-morrow :—

Lieut.-General Bronk.

Cavalry, Major-General Ziplin.

Infantry, Major-General Waldegrave.

Picquets this night :—

Cavalry : British, Lieut.-Colonel Thompson. Hanoverian,  
Lieut.-Colonel Waltheim.

Infantry : British, Lieut.-Colonel Robinson. Hanoverian,  
Lieut.-Colonel Alfeldt. Brunswick, Lieut.-Colonel Dehn.

Majors of Brigade to-morrow : Cavalry, Burton ; Infantry,  
Gore.

As there is an epidemical distemper at the village of Lette,  
the detachment of British infantry now there may return to  
camp.

The Duke of Marlborough having been pleased to confirm  
the sentence by which William Hartly and James Boyerly  
of the Welsh Fusiliers are to suffer death, His Grace therefore  
directs that it be accordingly put in execution on Thursday  
morning next at the head of the said regiment at 9 o'clock ;  
the British picquets will attend the execution.

The regiments to give in their monthly returns the 1st of  
next month.

The general court-martial, of which Lieut.-Colonel Wade is  
president, is dissolved.

*September the 27th, past 6 o'clock in the morning.*

The troops to receive four days' oats this day at 2 o'clock  
at the Coefeldt Port, Dulmen.)\*

DULMEN, September 27, 1758.

Parole—Samuel & Sandwich.

\*(For the day to-morrow :—

Lieut.-General Lord George Sackville.

Infantry, Major-General Grote.

Cavalry, Major-General Sir John Whiteford.

Picquets this night :—

Cavalry : British, Lieut.-Colonel Wheatly. Hanoverian,  
Major Reden.

Infantry : British, Major Parry. Hanoverian, Major  
Sydau. Brunswick, Major Pensier.

Majors of Brigade to-morrow : Cavalry, Burton ; Infantry,  
Keith.

For the detachment at Dulmen, Major Sydau.

A merchant at Dulmen had 30 pairs of leather breeches stolen  
from him last night ; whoever offers any of them to sale is  
to be apprehended.

A person named Michael ———, native of Brisgau, from  
24 to 26 years of age, about five feet high, stoop a little,

*M. L. S. Clements, Esq.* round-faced, blue eyes, short fair hair, a green waistcoat, blue breeches, and boots after the Hungarian manner, deserted the 24th instant from Lieutenant Fogarossy of Turpin's Regiment of French Hussars, and carried off from his master 12 louis d'ors, two pistolls [pistolet ?] and three French crown-pieces, a silver cup and about 16 ells of silver binding, the uniform of the regiment. Whoever discovers such a person will apprehend him immediately.

The horses and effects of the late Cornet Bulston of Bland's Regiment are to be sold to-morrow morning at 10 o'clock at the head of the standard of the said regiment.

*After Orders.*

A guard of a corporal and six men of the cavalry to be at the Duke of Marlborough's to-morrow morning at 7 o'clock to escort Mr. Taylor, Paymaster-General, in his way to Deventer. He will dismiss them when he thinks proper; they will then return immediately to camp, they are to take 10 days' pay with them.)\*

DULMEN, September the 28th, 1758.

\*(Parole—Michael & Yarmouth.

For the day to-morrow:—

Lieut-General Prince D'Anhalt.

Cavalry, Major-General Dachenhausen.

Infantry, Major-General Kingsley.

Picquets this night:—

Cavalry: British: Major FitzThomas. Hanoverian,

Lieut.-Colonel Horn.

Infantry: British, Lieut.-Colonel Buck. Hanoverian,

Lieut.-Colonel Uslair. Brunswick, Major Wietorf.

Majors of Brigade to-morrow: Cavalry, Burton; Infantry, Gore.

An officer and 30 men of the Hanoverian Cavalry to march to-morrow morning to Reyne and acquaint Major Mornay of his arrival; this detachment take 10 days' pay with them.

The old necessary houses to be filled up in camp, and fresh ones made immediately, as nothing tends more to the preservation of the men's health. H.S.H. recommends cleanliness.

The horses and effects of the late Captain Brierton of Major-General Napier's Regiment will be sold at his tent in said regiment on Saturday.)\*

DULMEN, September 29, 1758.

Parole—Hepaume et Southweld.

\*(For the day to-morrow:—

Lieut.-General Wuttgenau.

Infantry, Major-General Waldgrave.

Cavalry, Major-General Grotehausen.



Picquets this night :—

Cavalry : British, Lieut.-Colonel Wade. Hanoverian, \_\_\_\_\_

Infantry : British, Major Marley. Hanoverian, Major Bock. Brunswick, \_\_\_\_\_.

*M. L. S.  
Clements,  
Esq.*

Majors of Brigade to-morrow : Cavalry, Burton ; Infantry, Keith.

The army to return immediately to camp ; the cavalry to unsaddle, the men to bail [be at ?] their posts, and the baggage to remain with the regiments. The battalion of Bronk to return from Lette to Coesfeldt. The grand guards and posts at Merveldt as usual.

*September the 30th, 6 o'clock in the morning.*

The troops will receive three days' oats this day at 11 o'clock before the Geosfeldt Port, Dulmen.

The regimental surgeons to meet Doctor Wintringham and Doctor Burton at the Duke of Marlborough's quarters at 10 o'clock.)\*

DULMEN, September 30, 1758.

\*(Parole—Achille et Arundel.

For the day to-morrow :—

Lieut.-General Imhoff.

Cavalry, Major-General Ziplitin.

Infantry, Major-General Grote.

Picquets this night :—

Cavalry : British, Major Sloaper. Hanoverian, Major Honstead.

Infantry : British, Lieut.-Colonel Pool. Hanoverian,

Lieut.-Colonel Goldacker. Brunswick, Major Stammer.

Majors of Brigade to-morrow : Cavalry, Burton ; Infantry, Gore.

A convalescent subaltern officer to be sent to Münster and remain there as an assistant to Captain Martin of Brudenell's Regiment, from whom he will receive his orders.

The regiments to pay Mr. Hatton for their bread at his quarters to-morrow morning at 8 o'clock.)\*

*Instructions for the Baggage-master-General.*

1.

When the army is ordered to march, the Baggage-master-General shall receive orders from the Quartermaster-General or Adjutant-General to appoint to the artillery and baggage of the whole army the manner and order in which they are to march, as also the road they are to take.

2.

If the baggage should not follow close to the army, but make a separate line, then the Baggage-master-General is to provide himself with guides, who know the roads, and if the time will permit, he shall himself reconnoiter the roads the day before the army moves.

*M. L. S.  
Clements,  
Esq.*

## 3.

When the army marches, or on the day of battle, all the baggage, to whomsoever it may belong, is to be commanded and conducted solely by the Baggage-master-General. The baggage-masters of the headquarters, together with those of particular regiments and the non-commissioned officers, who are appointed to escort them, as also all battmen and servants in general, are to obey the orders they receive under pain of being severely punished.

## 4.

No baggage waggons or cart whatever shall be permitted to change their place or rank appointed to them, or break the line, or run before one another, or stop when they think proper; but they are to follow each other as close as they possibly can, and whoever disobeys this order to be severely punished upon the spot. The baggage-masters of regiments, or non-commissioned officers of the escorts to be answerable that the orders be strictly obeyed by those entrusted to their charge. If the Baggage-master-General shall perceive any disorder in the line of baggage, he shall acquaint the baggage-masters of the regiments or non-commissioned officers of the escorts, and they shall immediately bring their respective waggons into order, and keep themselves with the greatest care and regularity.

## 5.

When the baggage halts on the road, no person shall be allowed to go from it without leave, and especially none of the men shall quit their waggons under the pretence of going to seek for victuals, this being a great inducement to marauding. Whoever acts contrary to this order, and, particularly, anyone who is taken up marauding, is to be sent prisoner to his regiment and severely punished. The same is to be observed in regard to all sutlers or soldiers' wives, and other people following the baggage.

## 6.

In passing any kind of defilé, bridges, villages, woods or hills, &c., the Baggage-master-General must be careful that the baggage keep the strictest order for their own security, and that no waggon be allowed to go out of the place appointed to it, nor endeavour to press before one another. When any waggon is broke, or not able to advance, the men nearest to it, both before and behind, are obliged to lend their assistance in order to repair the damage, unless it cannot be done without the loss of too much time or hindrance of the whole line. If any waggons break down in so narrow a road that the waggons behind cannot pass by, that waggon must be removed out of the road, and 2 or 3 of the escort must remain with it till the damage is repaired; the baggage shall be taken off that waggon and put upon several of those nearest to it, which they shall

by no means refuse, as nothing is to be left behind but the empty waggon.

*M. L. S.  
Clements,  
Esq.*

## 7.

The 1st waggons, who shall get through a defilé or to the top of a hill, shall stop for those who are behind, as soon as they shall come to an open field or plain proper for drawing up the baggage close together, and they shall not proceed forward till the Baggage-master-General orders them.

## 8.

When the baggage marches in several columns, the Baggage-master-General is to send an officer of the grand escort to the head of each line to keep good order. The Baggage-master-General himself to be attentive to the whole, and when the baggage is ready to move, the officers are to receive their orders from him.

## 9.

On a day of battle, or when the baggage is in danger of being attacked by the enemy, the Baggage-master-General must be extremely careful to keep good order and the strictest discipline. No man is to be allowed to stop or run off with his waggon from the apprehension of danger, nor to cut the traces and go away with the horses, nor to break open the trunks under pretence of saving as much as possible of his master's effects. Whoever acts contrary to this article, shall be punished with the outmost severity, and if any man whom the Baggage-master-General has found fault with shall notwithstanding continue to disobey this order, the Baggage-master-General may kill him on the spot as an example to others. The officers of the baggage guard or others who have any power shall assist the Baggage-master-General.

## 10.

If a major or any officer of a higher rank is at the head of the baggage, the Baggage-master-General is to take orders from him relating to the time the baggage is to set out, but the regulating of the ranks and places of the baggage to be left entirely to the Baggage-master-General. If there be no general escort, and the Baggage-master-General should perceive any danger, he may take the baggage guards of the particular regiments and they shall obey his orders in all respects.

## 11.

If the baggage be drawn up in a park, and the whole or any single waggon ordered back to the army, they shall not set out sooner or in any other order than what the Baggage-master-General shall prescribe them.

## 12.

In general the Baggage-master-General must be careful to keep everything which in any way belongs to the baggage in a strict and proper order. He must likewise give notice



*M. L. S. Clements, Esq.* of any fault or disorder he observes, and on a marching day as soon as the baggage is conducted safely to the place appointed for it, he shall make an exact report of all to the General Commanding in Chief.

Given at Headquarters at Allenkirchen, the 17 June, 1758.  
Ferdinand Duke of Brunswick & Lunenbourg.

DULMEN, October the 1st, 1758.

\*(Parole—Abraham et Altona.

For the day to-morrow :—

Lieut.-General Bronk.

Cavalry, Major-General Sir John Whiteford.

Infantry, Major-General Kingsley.

Picquets this night :—

Cavalry : British, Lieut.-Colonel Johnston. Hanoverian,

Infantry : British, Major Goderick. Hanoverian, Major Reboam.

Majors of Brigade to-morrow : Cavalry, Burton ; Infantry, Gore.

For the detachment at Dulmen, Lieut.-Colonel Post.

Lieut.-General Imhoff will march this afternoon at 2 o'clock with the 2 battalions of his regiment, the 1st battalion of Behr, and Hamerstein's Regiment of Cavalry, and take post between During Camp and Bullingfeldt. Bredenbach's Regiment of Dragoons will take up the ground of Hamerstein's Cavalry ; the 3 battalions of infantry will take their straw with them, Captain Du Plat will allot the ground for their encampment. Their quartermasters and camp colour men will be at the Coesfelt Port  $\frac{1}{2}$  an hour after one. The 3 battalions will furnish their proportion to the detachments at Dulmen and Dixmull.)\*

His Majesty has been pleased to appoint Major Eastholp [Easthoff ?] Adjutant-General to the army.

\*(October the 2nd, past 8 o'clock in the morning.

The infantry to send their waggons immediately to the Carthusian convent in the rear of the camp for four days' bread.)\*

DULMEN, October 2, 1758.

\*(Parole—Balthazar et Bamberg.

For the day to-morrow :—

Lieut.-General Lord George Sackville.

Cavalry, Major-General Dachenhausen.

Infantry, Major-General Waldegrave.

Picquets this night :—

British : Cavalry, Major Forbes ; Infantry, Lieut.-Colonel Oughton.

Hanoverian : Cavalry, Major Deuring ; Infantry, Major Alten.

Majors of Brigade : Cavalry, Burton ; Infantry, Gore.

*After Orders, 8 o'clock.)\**

*M. L. S.  
Clements,  
Esq.*

The army to be dressed and accoutred in their tents, which are not to be struck till further orders, to-morrow morning at 4 o'clock.

The baggage to be loaded, so that if the army receives an order to march, it may be immediately sent to Münster. The general officers may keep their coaches. The medicine chests and batthorses to remain with the regiments.

\*(If the army marches, it will be in 2 columns by the left, the infantry to the column on the left, and the cavalry that on the right. The cavalry to be saddled, but not bridled, till further orders. An orderly man of the Blues that speaks German, to be sent immediately to headquarters. The Majors-General to be acquainted with this order.

*October 3rd, 8 o'clock.*

The cavalry to unsaddle. The infantry to take off their accoutrements.)\*

## DULMEN, October 3, 1758.

\*(Parole—Cosomir et Cogn.

For the day to-morrow :—

Lieut.-General Prince D'Anhalt.

Cavalry, Major-General Zipilin.

Infantry, Major-General Grote.

Picquets this night :—

British : Cavalry, Lieut.-Colonel Thompson ; Infantry, Major Hall.

Hanoverian : Cavalry, Lieut.-Colonel Ramdon ; Infantry, Lieut.-Colonel Alfeldt.

Majors of Brigade to-morrow : Cavalry, Burton ; Infantry, Keith.

For the detachment at Dulmen, Lieut.-Colonel Usaar.

The detachment of an officer and 30 men from the cavalry posted by His Serene Highness at Siten to be relieved for the future by Breidenbach's Dragoons. The picquets of Hautenbach's Regiment of Cavalry will march every night to Haus Dulmen to patrol there and will return to camp an hour after daybreak. The detached corps of Lieut.-General Wuttgenau will immediately inform themselves of the road that leads from their camp to Münster, without passing through the town of Dulmen, that their baggage may be sent off by that road as soon as it is ordered ; the said corps will furnish as usual 100 men for the detachment at Dulmen, and Lieut.-General Imoff's corps a captain and 50 men for that at Duyks Muhl.)\*

When for the future the army receives orders to lie dressed and accoutred in their tents, the officers will see that the men, as soon as they have taken their arms, do lie down in their tents and not walk about the streets to fatigue themselves unnecessarily.

M. L. S.  
Clements,  
Esq.

\*(After Orders.

The troops to receive 1 day's oats to to-morrow at 12 o'clock at the Geosfeldt Port.)\*

DULMEN, October 4, 1758.

\*(Parole—Demetrius et Doderick.

For the day to-morrow :—

Lieut.-General Wuttgenau.

Infantry, Major-General Kingsley.

Cavalry, Major-General Sir John Whiteford.

Picquets this night :—

British : Infantry, Lieut.-Colonel Beckwith ; Cavalry, Major Richards.

Hanoverian : Infantry, Major Sedon ; Cavalry, Major Aunsheim.

Majors of Brigade to-morrow : Cavalry, Burton ; Infantry, Gore.)\*

*Morning Orders, October 5th, past 6 o'clock.*

The infantry to be immediately dressed and accoutred in their tents, which are not to be struck till further orders. The cavalry to saddle, the baggage to be packed up, and major-generals to be acquainted with this order, that they may repair to their respective brigades.

*After Orders, 11 o'clock.*

The infantry to pull off their accoutrements, the cavalry to unsaddle, but the men to remain in camp that they may be ready to turn out when ordered.

DULMEN, October the 5th, 1758.

\*(Parole—Edward & Elsenach.

For the day to-morrow :—

Lieut.-General Bronk.

Cavalry, Major-General Grotehausen.

Infantry, Major-General Waldegrave.

Picquets this night :—

British : Infantry, Lieut.-Colonel Oughton ; Cavalry, Lieut.-Colonel Wade.

Hanoverian : Infantry, Major Bothmar ; Cavalry, Lieut.-Colonel Goldaker.

Majors of Brigade to-morrow : Infantry, Keith ; Cavalry, Burton.

For the detachment at Dulmen to-morrow, Major Pensier.

The Hanoverian artillery is to furnish a barrel of powder to each of the six Hessian battalions with the Hereditary Prince, the Duke of Holstein and General Wuttgenau, that they may exercise their recruits)\* ; the Hanoverian regiments of infantry are likewise to exercise their recruits, they are to fire between 8 and 9 in the morning, or 3 and 4 in the afternoon ; notice must be given at orderly time the day before they fire.



\*(Lieut.-General Imhoff is exempted from the ordinary duty, as he with his corps is too far from headquarters. *M. L. S. Clements, Esq.*

The troops to receive one day's oats to this day inclusive.

*After Orders, past 5.*

A woman, a Wesel spy, is seen frequently in camp; she generally asks charity and wears a handkerchief wrapped round her head; whoever discovers will send her immediately to headquarters.)\*

DULMEN, October the 6th, 1758.

\*(Parole—Fabius and Frankfort.

For the day to-morrow :—

Lieut.-General Lord George Sackville.

Cavalry, Major-General Zipilin.

Infantry, Major-General Grote.

Picquets this night :—

British : Infantry, Major Fury ; Cavalry, Lieut.-Colonel Johnston.

Hanoverian : Infantry, Major Bock ; Cavalry, Lieut.-Colonel Horn.

Majors of Brigade to-morrow : Infantry, Gore ; Cavalry, Keith.

The troops to receive one day's oats at the Geosfelt Port, Dulmen, to-morrow at one o'clock.

Four days' bread will be delivered to the troops to-morrow in camp to the 11th instant inclusive.

The Duke of Marlborough confirms the sentence of the general court-martial, by which Jacob Shiller of Steuart's Regiment is sentenced to receive 1,000 lashes for desertion at the discretion of the commanding officer, but His Grace is pleased to remit 400 of his punishment.

The general court-martial, of which Lieut.-Colonel Wheatly is president, is dissolved.

The articles of war to be frequently read to the men, particularly that relating to desertion.

The flying hospital will deliver up to the regiments one of the two waggons they have received from them, and each regiment will send two waggons to their regimental infirmaries, which must remain with them, and be appropriated for that service only, the rest for carrying the blankets &c.)\*

DULMEN, October 7, 1758.

\*(Parole—Gabriel et Gibraltar.

For the day to-morrow :—

Lieut.-General Prince D'Anhalt.

Infantry, Major-General Kingsley.

Cavalry, Major-General Sir John Whiteford.

M. L. S.  
Clements,  
Esq.

Picquets this night :—

British : Infantry, Lieut.-Colonel Robinson ; Cavalry, Major Forbes.

Hanoverian : Infantry, Major Reboam ; Cavalry, Major Reden.

Majors of Brigade to-morrow : Cavalry, Burton ; Infantry, Gore.

For the detachment at Dulmen, Major Trembach.

*After Orders, 2 o'clock.*

The heavy baggage and pontoons of the army to set out this evening for Münster, and to be packed up immediately at the head of the regiments ; the Waggonmaster-General will regulate the order in which they are to file off. A guard of a subaltern and 30 men of the infantry and a quartermaster, sergeant and 12 men of the cavalry to attend and remain with the baggage. They will take 15 days' pay with them ; they will prevent all disorders and see the carriages don't quit the great road.

The general officers may [take] their chaises with them, and what is indispensably necessary. The sick to remain as they are till further orders. The general officers to be acquainted with this order as soon as possible.

*Half an hour past 2 o'clock.*

The quartermasters and camp colour men to assemble immediately at the head of Scheel's Regiment to meet the Quartermasters-General.

The regiments will not send out their foragers till further orders ; and nobody to stir out of camp.

*Half an hour past 6.*

The army marches to-morrow in three columns by the left. The general beats at six, the assembly half an hour after and march at seven. The new grand guard to be at the head of the Horse Grenadiers encamped at Dulmen before the Münster Port half an hour past 6. The old grand guard, and the detached posts at the old mill of Sitten, Haus Dulmen, Mervelt and Dulmen will form the rear guard of the whole, which is to be commanded by Major-General Grote. The British advanced posts at Mervelt to assemble at the head of the British Infantry at half an hour after 6 and wait the orders of Major-General Grote. The general officers to be at the head of their corps. Lieut.-General Bronk will be at the head of Schuller's Regiment to conduct the 1st column, which will be composed of the infantry of the 1st and 2nd line, likewise the cavalry of the 1st and 2nd line. The 2nd column will be composed of the heavy artillery and will march from its right, but will wait till Howard's Regiment has passed. The guide Meyer will conduct it. The 3rd column will be composed

of Hodenberg's Regiment, the Horse Guards, Lieut.-General Wutgenau's and Lieut.-General Imhoff's corps, and will march from their left. The guide Borl will conduct them. The Duke of Marlborough has already sent orders to the advanced post at Mervelt. The majors of brigade of the cavalry will take care of the grand guard.

*M. L. S.  
Clements,  
Esq.*

The regimental sick to be in the waggons at 8 o'clock in the morning so as to follow the British train. The quartermasters to take the most convenient places in their front or rear for their regimental infirmaries.)\*

NOTTELEN, October 7, half an hour past one o'clock.

\*(The quartermasters and camp colour men to assemble immediately at the head of Imhoff's Regiment; the Quartermasters-General will then proceed with them directly to Münster, where, at daybreak, they will trace out a camp for the corps now encamped there. The camp will front Ham and Luynen. The headquarters will be at Münster or St. Maurice, as the Quartermasters-General shall judge most convenient for the position of the army.)\*

H.S.H. advises that all carriages that can be sent off this day towards Münster, that the army may not be embarrassed with them to-morrow.

The picquets of the regiments of infantry to be placed in the houses in the front of the camp for its security. If there should be none in the front, they must be placed in those that are most convenient for that purpose: the major-general of the day of the infantry will place them where he thinks proper; and the major-general of the day of the cavalry will post the grand guard.

The quartermasters and camp colour men will take tents with them in order to encamp this night.

\*(As soon as these orders are given, the majors of brigade of the day will come immediately to headquarters.

Camp at NOTTELEN, October 8, 1758.

Parole—Hendry et Harborough.

For the day to-morrow :—

Lieut.-General Wuttgenau.

Infantry, Major-General Waldgrave.

Cavalry, Major-General Grotehausen.

[Picquets ?] :—

British : Infantry, Major Parry ; Cavalry, Lieut.-Colonel Thompson.

—— : Infantry, Major Alton ; Cavalry, Lieut.-Colonel Dachenhausen.

Majors of Brigade to-morrow : Cavalry, Burton ; Infantry, Gore.

All the carriages of the Bailliwick of Dulmen to be dismissed after the march to-morrow. No wood to be cut near this place.)\*



*M. L. S. Clements, Esq.* H.S.H. to be acquainted at what hour each column arrived in camp.

The Army marches to-morrow in 3 columns from the left. The general to beat at 7, the assembly half an hour after, and march at 8. Napier's and Kingsley's Regiments, the 2 battalions of Hanoverian Guards, and the new grand guard to form the advanced guard under the orders of Major-General Waldgrave. These 2 British battalions and the new grand guard will therefore be assembled before that hour at the encampment of the Hanoverian Guards. There will be guides to conduct them to the new camp.

The column of the right to be composed of the infantry of the 1st line; Imhoff's Regiment will lead, the guide Speuker will conduct them.

The column of the centre will be composed of the infantry of the 2nd line, the 2 battalions of Behr Brunswick will lead; the guide Griyse [Guyse?] will conduct them.

The column of the left will consist of all the cavalry viz. 1 squadron of Grenadiers à cheval, 4 of Breidenbach, 1 Gardes du Corps, 2 Regiment du Corps, 2 of Heise, 2 of Hodenberg, 2 of Hamerstein, 3 of the Blues, 3 of Bland's, 2 of Grotehaus, 2 of Mordaunt's, and 2 of Howard's, then the fieldpieces of the regiments, then the heavy artillery, followed by the sick of the regimental infirmaries, which must be ready to march at 10 o'clock. The guide Meyor will conduct this column. This column will take the high road from Aplehausen to Münster, at the Higelin Port of which town the *fourriers* will attend to conduct the regiments to their new camp.

As the roads the 2 first columns are to march cannot admit of wheel carriages, the fieldpieces are ordered to follow the 3rd column, or that of the cavalry; therefore the general officers and commanding officers of corps will order their carriages to follow that column likewise, excepting those who are quartered at Nottelen. Their equipages may be sent by the great road that leads from Coesfeldt through Nottelen to Münster.

\*(October 9, past 2 o'clock in the afternoon.

A detachment of field officer, 2 captains and 200 men will take post at Nobbs Kroeck.)\*

H.S.H. forbids marauding upon pain of death.

The commanding officers of regiments will permit as few men as possible to come into the town of Münster; those that have leave must always have a commissioned or non-commissioned officer with them, who will be answerable that they commit no disorders, and will return with them to camp.

\*(The cavalry, infantry, artillery and staff to receive 4 days' oats before the New Port, Münster, to the 1st inclusive immediately.)\*

Camp at MÜNSTER, October 9, 1758.

*M. L. S.  
Clements,  
Esq.*

\*(Parole—Jonathan and Inspruck.

For the day to-morrow :—

Lieut.-General Imhoff.

Infantry, Major-General Grote.

Cavalry, Major-General Zipilin.

Picquets this night :—

British : Infantry, Lieut.-Colonel Buck ; Cavalry, Major Richardson.

Hanoverian : Infantry, ——— ; Cavalry, ———.

Brunswick : Infantry, ———.

Majors of Brigade to-morrow : Infantry, Keith ; Cavalry, Burton.

An officer and 30 men to be sent from the detachment at Nobbes Kroech, to the right of a place called Blaasse Muhle, where there is a bridge that has been newly built between those 2 posts.

The Quartermasters-General are to make redoubts and traverses to cover those bridges, and huts will be built to put the men under cover.)\*

MÜNSTER CAMP, October 10, 1758.

\*(Parole—Koningonde & Koningsberg.

For the day to-morrow :—

Lieut.-General Bronk.

Infantry, Major-General Kingsley.

Cavalry, Major-General Count Schullenberg.

Picquets this night :—

British : Infantry, Major Marley ; Cavalry, Lieut.-Colonel Wheatly.

Hanoverian : Infantry, Major Schullenberg ; Cavalry Major Schuren.

Brunswick : Infantry, Major Shernini.

Majors of Brigade to-morrow : Infantry, Gore ; Cavalry, Burton.

The fieldpieces of the regiments are to remain where they are placed by the Quartermasters-General, excepting Brudenell's, the 2 Regiments of Behr, and Bronk. The regiments must inform themselves of the shortest and best roads for their fieldpieces to return to their corps when it shall be ordered.

Those regiments that have not received forage will send for it to the magazine.)\*

H.S.H. recommends it to the general officers and staff, and likewise to the field officers, to inform themselves of the roads and environs of the camp, that they may be able to march and manœuvre, whenever they shall be ordered.

\*(The corps commanded by the Prince Hereditary and the Duke of Holstein, are now encamped near Telight.

The regiments of British cavalry to give in a return of what number of Germans they have in their corps.

*M. L. S. Clements, Esq.* The quartermasters of Kingsley's, the Welsh Fusiliers, Home's and Brudenell's Regiments to attend the Adjutant-General at the Duke of Marlborough's quarters at 9 o'clock and bring with them a return of the blankets of their respective regiments.

*After Orders, one o'clock.*

Brudenell's Regiment will send immediately a detachment of a subaltern and 40 men to a house called Giest. Colonel Brudenell will give the orders to the officer, which he has already received from Major Estorff. This regiment will continue to furnish this post, and, as it is detached, will do no other duty in the line ; it must be relieved every 48 hours.)\*

All outposts to have their bayonets fixed for the future.

MÜNSTER CAMP, October the 11th, 1758.

\*(Parole—Leopold & Lunebourg.

For the day to-morrow —

Lieut.-General Kilmansege.

Infantry, Major-General Waldgrave.

Cavalry, Major-General Sir John Whiteford.

Picquets this night :—

British : Infantry, Lieut.-Colonel Poole ; Cavalry, Major FitzThomas.

Hanoverian : Infantry, Lieut.-Colonel Uslaar ; Cavalry, Major Dureing.

Brunswick : Infantry, Major Stammer.

Majors of Brigade to-morrow : Infantry, Keith ; Cavalry, Burton.

For the detachment at Nobbes Kroege, Major Bock ; this detachment to be relieved to-morrow and to consist for the future of a field officer, 1 captain, 3 subalterns and 150 men.

The other detachments as follows :—

1 subaltern, 40 men from Brudenell's at Huise Giest.

1 subaltern, 30 men from Behr's Regiment at Callcoff.

1 subaltern, 30 (picquet) of Bronk's and Behr's on the road to Woolbeck, near a bridge called Hochenchumaus upon the Werse.

1 subaltern, 24 men from the Hessians at St. Maurice.

5 subalterns, 124 and 1 captain, 3 subalterns and 150 men at Nobes Kroch.

The grand guards are disposed of as follows :—

1 captain, 1 subaltern, and 40 horse on the great road to Ham.

1 subaltern, 36 on the heath on the road to Sevenhurst.

1 subaltern, 30 at the Chateau of Luckenbech.

1 quartermaster and 12 men on the heath of Schwering on the road to Telight.

Two detachments of cavalry marched this morning, consisting of an officer and 30 men to Nottelen, the other of an officer and 24 to Applehausen ; these detachments are to be relieved every 3 days.)\*



In case the army should be ordered to march by the left, the fieldpieces of the British infantry are to pass through the town of Münster, coming in by the Port of St. Gills and going out by the Port of St. Maurice. The field pieces of the Hanoverian infantry are to come in by the Port of St. Lutige, and those of Brunswick and Hess by that of Sirvati. This is notified beforehand that the regiments may inform themselves of those roads, that no confusion may arise if this march should be ordered.

*M. L. S.  
Clements,  
Esq.*

\*(The German troops will receive 6 days' bread to-morrow morning at 7 o'clock to the 18th inclusive.

The troops to receive 4 days' oats to-morrow morning at 7 o'clock to the 15th inclusive. Before the regiments receive their oats, they will first send their receipts to Commissary Muller, who lives in New Bridge Street opposite the Church of St. Martin, who will then order the delivery. The guard of the flying hospital to be relieved to-morrow.)\*

*Morning Orders, October the 12.*

It is H.S.H.'s orders that the carriages of the British and Hanoverian troops, that must necessarily pass through the town of Münster, come in at the Port called Ludgerii and go out at that of St. Gilles. The regiments on the left are to send theirs through the Servati Port, and to return through the St. Mauritz Port.

No carriages are to pass along the new roads that have been made either in the front or flanks of the camp, lest thereby they should become impracticable for the march of the army.

*Camp near MÜNSTER, October 12, 1758.*

\*(Parole—Maxemilian & Madrid.

For the day to-morrow:—

Lieut.-General Lord George Sackville.

Infantry, Major-General Grote.

Cavalry, Major-General Grotehausen.

Picquets this night:—

British: Infantry, Major Godirick; Cavalry, Major Sloaper.

Hanoverian: Infantry, Major Sedow; Cavalry, Lieut.-Colonel Weltheim.

Brunswick: Infantry, Major Felchel.

Majors of Brigade to-morrow: Infantry, Gore; Cavalry, Burton.

A detachment of infantry of 200 men to parade at 3 o'clock this afternoon at the head of the Hanoverian Guards, and will march under the command of a field officer to Croven, situated upon the Emms between Rhein and Münster; of this detachment an officer and 50 will remain Shipfort. These detachments will preserve and maintain the bridges on the Ems, and will report all extraordinaries to headquarters;

*M. L. S. Clements, Esq.* they will be relieved every 4 days, and will take pay and bread with them accordingly; Major Wittorf of the Brunswick troops for this command, Captain Du Plat will conduct them. There will be no field officer at Nobbs Kroech and the detachments now there must be lessened to a captain and 100 men only, of which detachment an officer and 40 men will be posted at Nobbs Kroech, an officer and 30 Bleisse Muhl, and an officer and 30 men at the new bridge.

Complaint having been made that the gardens round the town have been pillaged and hedges destroyed, these disorders are forbid under the severest punishment.

H.S.H. desires that a field officer from each nation visit their respective hospitals in Münster, and that they will take back with them to camp those convalescents that may be thought proper to join their regiments. (Lieut.-Colonel Scott for this duty.)

A field officer will meet the director of the hospital to-morrow morning at 9 o'clock at the Duke of Marlborough's quarters to enquire into the management of the hospital, with regard to the arms, accoutrements &c. that have been sent there, to report the state in which he finds them, and to propose such regulations as may be necessary for preventing irregularity and confusion for the future. Major Forbes for this duty.

The strongest complaints having been made to the Duke of Marlborough that the British troops have been guilty of the greatest disorders near the village of Hiltrup and farm of Giest, such as pillaging the houses and carrying off both goods and cattle, His Grace desires the commanding officers of regiments will [use] all possible means to discover the offenders, that restitution may be immediately made to the sufferers, and the offenders punished with the outmost severity.)\*

MÜNSTER, October 13, 1758.

\*(Parole—Nicholas et Narbonne.

For the day to-morrow :—

Lieut.-General Wuttgenau.

Infantry, Major-General Kingsley.

Cavalry, Major-General Zipilin.

Picquets this night :—

British : Infantry, Major Hall ; Cavalry, Lieut.-Colonel Johnston.

Hanoverian : Infantry, Lieut.-Colonel Goldacker ; Cavalry, Major Arnsheid.

Brunswick : Infantry, Lieut.-Colonel Fleugen.

Majors of Brigade to-morrow : Infantry, Keith ; Cavalry, Burton.

The detachments of the bridges to be relieved to-morrow.)\*

Complaint having been made of the number of people that demand quarters in town, H.S.H. desires the General Commander in Chief of each nation will\* (give in a list of those

attached to their headquarters, for whom quarters are to be found, and the town is not obliged to find quarters for anybody else. *M. L. S. Clements, Esq.*

H.S.H. desires a return of the sick of each nation in the hospitals of Rhein, Lingen, Münster, Osnabrug and Waren-dorp.

The regiments may provide store-rooms in Münster for their spare arms, accoutrements &c.)\*

A sergeant from each regiment of infantry and cavalry and a private man from each troop and company to attend Major Forbes to-morrow morning at 9 o'clock at the hospital of Münster, to put the arms, accoutrements, &c. of each regiment in proper order.

The director of the hospital to send an account to the regiments of the day any of their men died, that the arms and accoutrements of such dead soldiers be taken out of the hospital and lodged in store-rooms to be taken for the use of the regiments.

#### Camp at MÜNSTER, past 12 o'clock at night.

The army marches to-morrow towards Telight. The heavy artillery, the pontoons and baggage will follow the army. H.S.H., with those attached to headquarters, will remain at Münster. The other general officers will go with the troops, except Lieut.-General Count Kilmansegge, who will remain in camp near the train, with the 2 regiments of cavalry of Grotehausen and Hodingberg, the battalion of Dreves at Drinstenvort and Schiler's corps.

\*(Each line of infantry will form a column, and the cavalry a 3rd column, and will march by the great road that leads to Telight. The fieldpieces will follow the cavalry, then the heavy artillery and pontoons, and then the heavy baggage of the army, wherefore the cavalry will march at 8 o'clock in the morning to make room for the artillery and baggage. The infantry will march at 11 o'clock; the general to beat at 10 o'clock, the assembly at half an hour after.)\* The quartermasters and camp colour men will assemble at 6 o'clock in the morning at the head of Briedenbach's Dragoons, from whence the Quartermasters-General will march with them to the camp marked by Lieut.-Colonel Gohr. The new grand guard must assemble there likewise and march with the Quartermasters-General under the orders of Major-General Zipilin. All the other posts detached round the camp, with the old grand guard, will march by the great road and will form the rear guard of the whole under the orders of Major-General Grote. The baggage to be ordered to be ready to march when the Waggonmaster-General shall give them orders. The 100 men posted on the left at the bridge will remain there. The general officers to be acquainted with this order.



M. L. S.  
Clements,  
Esq.

*After Orders, past 4 in the morning, Oct. 14, 1758.*

The army will march from the left in 3 columns. The 1st, or that of the right, to be composed of that of the infantry of the 1st line; Imhoff's will lead, the other regiments will follow according to the order of their encampment. Lieut.-General Wutgenau will lead this column; the Lieutenant of Engineers Kutes will be his guide. The 2nd column, or that of the centre, will consist of that of the 2nd line; Behr's Regiment of Brunswick will lead, and will be followed by Bronk's, then the 3 British regiments according to their order of encampment.

These 4 battalions will join Behr's by the overtures: Lieut.-General Imhoff will lead this column and will have Myer senior for his guide. The 3rd column, or that of the left, to be composed of all the cavalry, of the artillery and pontoons, of the baggage and all the carriages of the army in the following order:—1st, the cavalry of the left viz. the Regiment du Corps, then Heise, then Bredenbach's Dragoons; these regiments will file off by the left to join the great road from Münster to Telicht. They will wait for the other regiments of cavalry of the right on the great road before they pass the bridge at Knobbs Kroeck. The cavalry of the right will file off through the town in the following order:—Mordaunt's, Howard's, Hamerstein's, Gardes du Corps, Horse Grenadiers, Blues, and Bland's. They will come in at the Port of St. Gilles and go out at that of St. Maurice, and will join the cavalry of the left at Nobbs Kroeck; Lord George Sackville will lead this column and Mayer will be his guide. The fieldpieces, bread waggons and all the carriages of the regiments of the left will endeavour to get early out of camp and wait upon the heath of St. Maurice till Bland's Regiment has passed, which they will immediately follow. The fieldpieces of the British and Hanoverians and all their carriages will likewise wait on the heath of St. Maurice till the cavalry has passed, or they will immediately follow Bland's Regiment through the town, according to their order of encampment. They will wait at St. Maurice till those of the Hessian and Brunswick troops have fallen into the line of march. The heavy artillery and pontoons will follow the fieldpieces, then the heavy baggage, as the Waggonmaster-General shall direct. A spot will be appointed at the new ground for the fieldpieces.

Camp at TELIGHT (Headquarters at MÜNSTER), October 14,  
1758.

\*(Parole—Olten [Otlen?] et Osnabrüge.

For the day to-morrow:—

Lieut.-General Imhof.

Infantry, Major-General Waldgrave.

Cavalry, Major-General Count Schullenberg.

Picquets this night:—

British : Infantry, Lieut.-Colonel Beckworth ; Cavalry, Lieut.-Colonel Thompson.

*M. L. S.  
Clements,  
Esq.*

Hanoverian : Infantry, ——— ; Cavalry, ———.

Brunswick : Infantry, ———.

Majors of Brigade to-morrow : Infantry, Gore ; Cavalry, Burton.)\*

When the army marches, the cavalry will send one man per troop with the camp colour men to secure forage, straw and houses in the front and rear for their sick, on which they will place sentries.

\*(Four days' bread to the 18th inclusive will be delivered the troops in camp this evening.

*After Orders, eight o'clock.*

Order of march of the army from the camp at Telight to Warendorp:—

The general beats at 6, the assembly half an hour after and march at 7. The quartermasters and camp colour men to assemble at 6 o'clock at the head of Breidenbach's Dragoons ; the new grand guard to assemble at the same place and hour and to form the advanced guard of the army under the command of Major-General Count Schullenberg. The army marches in 3 columns by the left. The column of the right consists of the Hanoverian and British infantry of the 1st line ; the guide Apking conducts this column. The centre column will be composed of the Hanoverian and British infantry of the 2nd line together with the cavalry of the right wing of both lines, then the fieldpieces and the heavy artillery. The regiments of infantry of the 2nd line to keep their fieldpieces with them, and place them in camp as usual. The cavalry of the right wing to file off from the left. The 2nd line leads and will be followed by the infantry of the 2nd line. After the fieldpieces of the infantry of the 1st line have passed, the heavy artillery will follow them by the great road. The fieldpieces of the 1st line to return to their regiments so soon as the army comes to its ground. Meyer conducts this column. The column on the left will consist of the Brunswick and Hessian infantry, the cavalry of the left wing, the heavy baggage and artillery waggons of the army, which encamp on the other side of the river Ems ; they will march by the left. The infantry of the 1st line leads, then the infantry of the 2nd, then the cavalry, afterwards the general officers' baggage and artillery waggons ; the fieldpieces of this column marches with the regiments. The guide Guise conducts this column. The old grand guard with the detachment of infantry now at Telight and the old grand guard of Hanoverian cavalry, will form the rear guard of the whole under the command of Lieut.-Colonel Thompson.

The troops to receive 3 days' oats immediately at Warendorp (if there is enough) ; they will likewise receive hay for 2 days,

*M. L. S.* the quartermasters will give receipts, for the whole of the *Clements*, cavalry a quartermaster, and one for the infantry.)\*  
*Esq.*

Camp at WARENDORP, October 15, 1758.

\*(Parole—Philip et Philipsbourg.

For the day to-morrow :—

Lieut.-General Bronk.

Infantry, Major-General Groote.

Cavalry, Major-General Sir John Whiteford.

[Picquets :—]

British : Infantry, Major Maxwell ; Cavalry, Major Richardson.

Hanoverian : Infantry, Major Altham ; Cavalry, Major Rhede.

Brunswick : Infantry, Lieut.-Colonel Rottenbourg.

Majors of Brigade to-morrow : Infantry, Keith ; Cavalry, Burton.)\*

The quartermasters and camp colour men as well of the army as of the Duke of Holstein's corps to assemble at 5 o'clock this evening at the head of Finkunstein's Dragoons.

When the army marches from hence, the heavy baggage must be left at Warendorp under the same guard of cavalry and infantry, as already ordered at Münster ; this guard to have 15 days' pay, each regiment may likewise leave with it a non-commissioned officer.

No baggage to march with the regiments but the bathorses, the waggons with the regimental hospitals, the sutlers' waggon, and chaises or coaches of the commanding officers. The general officers may take their baggage with them, if they please, but the less the better.

\*(*After Orders*, 6 o'clock.

The army marches to-morrow ; the general beats at 6 o'clock, the assembly  $\frac{1}{2}$  an hour after, and march at 7. The order of march is not yet given.

The officers, who remains at Warendorph, to follow such orders as they shall receive from Lieut.-Colonel Warmoff of the Regiment of Sax Gotha. No disorders to be committed as forage will be delivered at the magazine for the party.)\*

October 16, 2 in the morning.

The army marches by the left in 2 columns. The 1st column will consist of the 1st line ; the Horse Grenadiers will lead. \*(The 2nd column, or that of the left, will consist of the Duke of Holstein's corps and the 2nd line ; Breidenbach's Regiment will lead, Lieut.-General Imhoff will command it and Scheele will be his guide. The heavy artillery will pass through Warendorp by the Ems, and will follow the great road to Wintan and so to camp ; the guide Bonly will conduct it, and Bronk's Regiment will lead it. The wheel carriages of



the army to follow the heavy artillery. The old grand guard forms the rear guard, the new grand guard the advanced guard ; it will assemble before 7 in the morning at the head of the Horse Grenadiers.)\*

*M. L. S.  
Clements,  
Esq.*

Camp at RHEDA, October 16, 1758.

\*(Parole—Richard et Ratisbonne.

For the day to-morrow :—

Lieut.-General Lord George Sackville.

Infantry, Major-General Wangenheim.

Cavalry, Major-General Zipilin.

Picquets this night :—

British : Infantry, Lieut.-Colonel Oughton ; Cavalry, Lieut.-Colonel Wheatly.

Hanoverian : Infantry, Lieut.-Colonel Krowser ; Cavalry, Major Bothmar.

Brunswick : Infantry, Lieut.-Colonel Dihan.

Majors of Brigade to-morrow : Infantry, Gore ; Cavalry, Burton.)\*

The quartermasters and camp colour men to assemble to-morrow morning at 4 o'clock near the little chapel in the front of the camp, called La Secking Cappell, the Quartermasters-General will be there to conduct them. The Duke of Holstein's corps makes the advanced guard and marches at 6 o'clock. The general beats at 6, the assembly  $\frac{1}{2}$  an hour after and march at 7. The army marches in 2 columns. The 1st column consists of the regiments of infantry of both lines, 1st line leading, according to the order of battle, followed by the 2nd. General Spoerchen will command it. The 2nd column will be composed of the cavalry of both wings and both lines, commanded by Lieut.-General Lord George Sackville. The heavy artillery is to be divided, and half will follow the infantry and half the cavalry. No baggage waggon or carriages of the army to follow the column, but the whole will follow the part of the artillery that marches in the rear of the cavalry. The old grand guard to make the rear guard. The new grand guard to assemble at  $\frac{1}{2}$  an hour after 6 at the head of the Horse Guards ; the 2 generals, who command the columns, will send them orders when they are to begin their march. Lieut.-Colonel Wheatly commands the brigade of cavalry upon the right of the 2nd line. The tumbrills with the cartridges for the infantry to march with the regimental guns as ordered at Dulmen Camp.

LIPSTADT, October 17, 1758, at 8 o'clock at night.

The troops, cavalry, infantry, artillery and staff may receive immediately at Lipstadt hay and oats for 3 days. The hay will be delivered at the King's Hoff, and the oats at the Stiff [Staff?]. The commissaries are to be found at the post house.

*M. L. S.* Major Burton will take care the infantry will receive this order.  
*Clements,* Late as it is, the troops must send to-night lest we march  
*Esq.* to-morrow.

Camp on LIPRODE HEATH (Headquarters, CAPEN), October 17,  
 1758, 11 o'clock at night.

Parole—Sabastian and Strasbourgh.

For the day to-morrow:—

Lieut.-General Prince D'Anhalt.

Infantry, Major-General Kingsley.

Cavalry, Major-General Count Schullenberg.

A detachment of 100 men of the cavalry to assemble immediately at the head of Bland's Regiment; the British will furnish 45 men and the Hanoverians 55. The British give an officer, and the Hanoverians a captain and an officer.

An orderly dragoon will come immediately to the head of Bland's and conduct this detachment to the village of Geaton; they are to relieve a detachment of the like number now there. When the captain comes to his post, he will send a report of it to headquarters.

A detachment of infantry consisting of field officer and 400 men to assemble at 1 o'clock in the morning at the head of Bland's Regiment. Each nation gives to the detachment a captain and 100 men, to assemble at one o'clock in the morning at the head of Bland's. The Hanoverians give the field officer. The quartermasters and camp colour men to assemble at the same time and place; the Quartermasters-General will be there to conduct them to the new camp the other side of the Lippe, with regard to which Lieut.-Colonel Gohr will have received orders from the Hereditary Prince. In passing the pontoon bridges the field officer of the above detachment will leave 1 captain and 100 men as a guard on the bridge and will march with the remaining 300 to relieve Lieut.-Colonel Zastrow at Beninghausen to-morrow morning at 3 o'clock.

The whole army to be under arms and to begin their march exactly at 3 o'clock. They will march by the right according to the order of the encampment in 2 columns. The front line makes the first column, and the second line the 2nd. General Spoerchen leads the 1st column at the head of Bland's; and Lord George Sackville at the head of Mordaunt's will lead the 2nd column. Each of these generals will have a guide to conduct them to the new camp. The heavy artillery to follow immediately after the 1st column, consequently in the rear of the Horse Grenadier Guards. No wheel carriage whatever, except the fieldpieces and waggons belonging to them, to come into the line of march, not even the coaches of the general officers or batthorses. The whole batthorses to follow the 2nd column in the same order as the regiments march, those of the 1st line marching in the front. When the batthorses

are past the bridge, the general officers may order their coaches to fall into the line; all the wheel carriages besides these are to remain drawn up on the present ground, and wait for orders from the Waggonmaster-General.

*M. L. S.  
Clements,  
Esq.*

The headquarters for H.S.H. will be at Benninghausen.

Lord George Sackville orders that the British troops be under arms and the tents loaded  $\frac{1}{2}$  an hour past two.

No drum to beat or trumpet to sound before or upon the march. The tumbrils with cartridges for the infantry to be with the regimental guns. The surgeon's medicine chest to be at the head of each regiment.

Camp near BENNINGHAUSEN, October 18, 1758.

\*(Parole—Theodore et Tunis.

For the day to-morrow :—

Lieut.-General Wutgenau.

Infantry, Major-General Waldgrave.

Cavalry, Major-General ———.

[Picquets :—]

British : Infantry, ———; Cavalry, ———.

Majors of Brigade to-morrow; ———.

*After Orders, 12 o'clock.*

The quartermasters and camp colour men to assemble immediately at the head of the Horse Grenadier Guards.

*After Orders, 1 o'clock.*

The pioneers of the regiments to assemble immediately at the head of Home's Regiment.

The tents to be struck and the army to be ready to march immediately.)\*

October 19, Camp at SOEST, 7 in the morning.

A quartermaster from the cavalry, another from the infantry, to attend Lieut.-Colonel Jonquier of the Gardes du Corps immediately at his quarters in Soest, and acquaint him of the number of rations of forage that is wanting daily for the cavalry, infantry, artillery and staff. The latter must be reckoned at 250.

Notwithstanding H.S.H. is sensible of the fatigue the troops have undergone, he must desire they may remain in camp so ready as to be able to turn out on the first notice.

\*(Morning Orders, 10 o'clock.

The men to put on their accoutrements immediately and be ready to turn out on the first notice. An officer to go immediately to the town of Soest and send all soldiers to their regiments whom he shall meet there.



*M. L. S.  
Clements,  
Esq.*

*After Order, 12 o'clock.*

The men to take off their accoutrements and cook their kettles.)\*

Camp near SOEST, October 19, 1758.

\*(For the day to-morrow :—

Lieut.-General Imhoff.

Infantry, Major-General Grote.

Cavalry, Major-General Zipilin.

Picquets this night :—

British : Infantry, Lieut.-Colonel Buck ; Cavalry, Major Forbes.

Infantry : Hanoverian, Major Schullenburg. Brunswick, Lieut.-Colonel Walthen.

Cavalry : Major Stammer.

The following posts are to be taken by the picquets of the infantry this night :—

	Capt.	Sub.	Men
At the village of———of the British .. .. .	1	2	60
At the farm of———of the Hanoverians .. .. .		1	30
At the farm of———of the Hanoverians .. .. .		1	20
At the farm of———of the Hessians .. .. .		1	20
Upon the road from Soest to Ham that passes through Burt. N.B.—	1	20	)*
This picquet to post itself by the grand guard at the above place ..			

H. S. H. recommends the greatest vigilance to these picquets in their posts, and likewise desires that they may not suffer any marauding in their neighbourhood nor permit any person to pass by their posts without searching them. The four first picquets will communicate with one another by frequent patrols.

\*(As soon as the waggons with oats arrive, Lieut.-Colonel Jonquier will acquaint the troops in camp, and they will receive one or two days' forage according to the quantity that arrives.)\*

Foraging in barns or houses, and all marauding is forbid under the severest punishment, as this country belongs to the King of Prussia.

\*(If the bread of the Hanoverians arrives before that of the British, they may receive of them 6,000 pound, which they will repay. Major Gore will make out the distribution as soon as he is informed of its coming to camp.)\*

*After Orders, past 7 o'clock.*

The troops to accoutre immediately ; the cavalry to saddle, the artillery horses to be harnessed, and the whole to be ready to be under arms at the first notice. Lord George Sackville recommends it to the commanding officers of regiments, that when the men are accoutred, they remain in their tents till the order of march is given.

Camp near SOEST, October 20, 6 o'clock in the morning.

It is H. S. H.'s orders that all carriages not absolutely necessary and that can be spared be sent over the Lip to the Lipperodd Heath, where we encamped the day before yesterday.

*M. L. S.  
Clements,  
Esq.*

*After Orders, past 8 o'clock.*

The cavalry to unsaddle, the infantry to take off their accoutrements, men to boil their pots and no man to stir out of camp.

SOEST, October 20, 1758.

Parole—Victor & Utrecht.

\*(For the day to-morrow :—

Lieut. General Bronk.

Infantry, Major-General Kingsley.

Cavalry, Major-General Count Schullenberg.

Picquets this night :—

British : Infantry, Major Marley ; Cavalry, Major Richardson.

Infantry : Hanoverian, Lieut.-Colonel Meding. Brunswick, Major Witerode. Hessian, Major Trimbach.

Cavalry : Major Arunshield.

Majors of Brigade to-morrow : Infantry, Gore ; Cavalry Burton.

There are repeated complaints that the troops have taken and still keep with their regiments country waggons and horses appropriated for the use of the magazine. H. S. H. positively orders that they be released immediately, and desires the generals commanding corps to order a field officer to examine what regiments have detained such carriages : Lieut.-Colonel Pool for this duty.)\*

As it has been already ordered that no carriages be kept by the troops, but the waggons for bread and blankets, H.S.H. insists in that order's being strictly complied with. The orders given this morning, that all carriages not absolutely necessary should be sent over the Lippe, are repeated.

\*(The waggons belonging to the Inniskilline Regiment of Dragoons, now at the quarter guard of Home's Regiment, may proceed to join their corps at Paradys.

When Mr. Hatton demands a corporal and six men from the cavalry for the bread waggons, Major Burton will furnish him.

*General Orders, past 3 o'clock.*

Some peasants having reported the enemy's having advanced, that, at least, some villages three leagues off are full of them, H.S.H. orders the troops to remain in camp ready at all events.

*October 21, 9 o'clock.*

One day's oats to be received immediately at the town of Soest.)\*

M. L. S.  
Clements,  
Esq.

*Orders, past 10 o'clock.*

H.S.H. being informed that, notwithstanding his strict prohibition, that the troops have been guilty of great abuses by marauding in houses, he recommends it particularly to the commanding officers of regiments to suppress it as much as possible, by having their rolls called frequently and at uncertain times, and to inform them that the provost will certainly go his rounds, and all such men as are taken by him will be hanged instantly.

Camp at SOEST, October 21, 1758.

\*(Parole—Winsenslaus & Warsovie.

For the day to-morrow :—

Lieut.-General Lord George Sackville.

Infantry, Major-General Waldegrave.

Cavalry, Major-General Sir John Whiteford.

Picquets this night :—

British : Infantry, Major Goderick ; Cavalry, Lieut.-Colonel Wheatly.

Hanoverian : Infantry, Major Linstow.

Brunswick : Infantry, Major Felcher.

Hessian : Infantry, Lieut.-Colonel Drock ; Cavalry, Lieut.-[Colonel] Randor.

Majors of Brigade to-morrow : Infantry, Keith ; Cavalry, Burton.

The army to be in readiness to march between 2 and 3 o'clock this evening. The Quartermasters-General, the quartermasters and camp colour men to assemble at the head of Howard's Regiment at  $\frac{1}{2}$  an hour past 1 o'clock. This order relates to the corps of the Hereditary Prince and Duke of Holstein likewise. All wheel carriages to be on the right of the British that they may go on before and not embarrass the march. They will leave the village of Kudinggen upon the right, and that of Kenichsen on the left, and will pass between the village of Brokhausen and the mill by the broken bridge. All the carriages that can be spared from the heavy artillery to be sent at the same time with the baggage. The whole will remain upon the right of the British and wait for an order of march.

A corporal and 5 men to be added to the guard of the flying hospital here.)\*

An orderly man of the cavalry to attend Lieut. Sutherland for the future on days of march and parade always with the camp colour men.

\*(The carriages of the army will march as soon as Colonel Breidenbach commands it.

*2 o'clock.*

The army marches at 3 o'clock from the right in 3 columns, tents to be struck and loaded immediately. First column, being that on the right, consists of the whole second line led by Lord George Sackville. The 2nd, or centre column, is composed



of the heavy artillery. The 3rd, or that of the left, is composed of all the regiments of the first line ; Bland leads, and General Spoerchen commands. The general officers' baggage at Soest precedes the artillery. *M. L. S. Clements, Esq.*

*Morning Orders, October 22, 1758.*

The troops will receive one day's oats in the rear of the right of the British. A quartermaster to be sent immediately to inform himself at what time the oats will be delivered, that the troops may be acquainted of the time and place.)\*

*Camp at HOVESTADT, October 22, 1758.*

\*(Parole—Xenophon et Xanten.

For the day to-morrow :—

Lieut.-General Prince D'Anhalt.

Infantry, Major-General Grote.

Cavalry, Major-General Dachenhausen.

Picquets this night :—

British : Infantry, Lieut.-Colonel Scott ; Cavalry, Major Heburn.

Hanoverian : Infantry, Lieut.-Colonel Lanzink.

Brunswick : Lieut.-Colonel Fleugen.

Hessian : Major Constant.

Cavalry : Lieut.-Colonel Hingerman.

Majors of Brigade to-morrow : Infantry, Gore ; Cavalry, Stubbs.)\*

The following detachments to be posted in the front of the camp. From Lieut.-General Oberg's corps a field officer and 500 of the infantry in the village of Oustinghasen. A captain and 100 men from the troops of Hess and Brunswick at the bridge of Brokhausen. From the Duke of Holstein's corps a captain and 100 at the bridge of Hambrock. At a house in the front of the British infantry, called Swarland Huse, an officer and 30 of the British. At a house called Dolversplaats, an officer and 30 Hanoverians at the bridge of Hambrock. A detachment from the picquets of the infantry of an officer and 30 men at Oostinghusen, the quarters of the generals of Brunswick and Hess. The object of these different detachments is that the light troops beyond the rivulet may retire upon them, if pushed, and that they may prevent any of our own troops passing them, but chiefly that they may give notice if the enemy advances and that they may defend their posts and the bridges.

\*(Three men per squadron only, and officers in proportion, are to be furnished for the grand guard till further orders. Adjutant-General Estoff will direct where and how to place it.)\*

H.S.H. permits that Hume's Regiment be encamped to cover the quarters of the British general officers where Lord George Sackville shall direct. Lieut.-Colonel Watson will give them their ground, and they will march as soon as possible.

*M. L. S. Clements, Esq.* \*(Two days' oats to be received by the troops this day instead of one already ordered.)\*

There are such repeated complaints of the marauding and irregularity of the British troops that the commanding officers of regiments must be answerable their men do not leave camp without an officer with them on any pretence; the men to be acquainted with this order, and to be told the provost is ordered to go his rounds regularly.

HOVESTADT, October 23, 1758.

Parole—Zacharias et Zell.

\*(For the day to-morrow :—

Lieut.-General H.S.H. the Hereditary Prince.

Infantry, Major-General Wangenheim.

Cavalry, Major-General Einseidell.

Picquets this night :—

British : Infantry, Lieut.-Colonel Beckworth ; Cavalry, Lieut.-Colonel Wade.

Hanoverian : Infantry, Major Hardenberg.

Brunswick : Infantry, Lieut.-Colonel Shook.

Hessian : Infantry, Lieut.-Colonel Faust.

Cavalry : Major Bothmar.

Majors of Brigade to-morrow : Infantry, Keith ; Cavalry, Burton.

The detached posts to be relieved to-morrow morning. That at Brockhausen to consist for the future of a field officer and 200 men.

The 2 battalions of Imhoff's Regiment, that of the Regiment Du Corps and Prince D'Anhalt's, to change their ground this evening at 3 o'clock, as it has been already assigned them by Lieut.-Colonel Watson ; these battalions are so posted in order to cover the cavalry on the left.

Six Hanoverian battalions to be mustered to-morrow by Lieut.-Colonel Durand, viz. Block's, Hardenberg, Diepenbroik, Wangenheim, Zastrow and Buckeberg.

A guard of a sergeant and 12 men to escort the sick to Lipperode and remain with them ; they will take with them 1 week's pay and parade to-morrow at 7 o'clock at the flying hospital in the front of Lord George Sackville's quarters, where Mr. Burton will give them orders.

The regiments will as soon as possible send over to their agents a return of the men's names with their discharges, that those left to be incorporate with the invalids at Embden may be admitted on the outpension by His Majesty's order without their personal appearance.

The troops to receive one day's oats to-morrow morning at daybreak.

*October 24, past 7 o'clock.*

A detachment consisting of a field officer and 300 men of the British infantry to take post immediately at a village called

Heusfeldt on the other side of the Lippe, over against the headquarters. The field officer will come to Lord George Sackville's quarters for his orders: Major Maxwell for this duty.)\* *M. L. S. Clements, Esq.*

Camp at HOVESTADT, October 24, 1758.

\*(Parole—Adolphus & Amsterdam.

For the day to-morrow:—

Lieut.-General Imhoff.

Infantry, Major-General Kingsley.

Cavalry, Major-General Marquis of Granby.

Picquets this night:—

British: Infantry, Lieut.-Colonel Oughton; Cavalry, Major Marriot.

Infantry: Hanoverian, Lieut. Colonel Rottenburg; Brunswick, Lieut.-Colonel Faust; Hessian, Major Werste.

Cavalry: Major Du Bois.

Majors of Brigade to-morrow: Infantry, Gore; Cavalry, Stubbs.

The detachment at Heusfeldt will be relieved every 48 hours. The infantry of the right will furnish it.

The field officer and 100 men furnished by the infantry of the left at the post of Borkhausen to be relieved this evening by a like number of Hanoverians, as they will for the future furnish this detachment: Lieut.-Colonel Linsink, field officer.

The Brigade of Guards and the corps that has hitherto been under Lieut.-General Oberg, will for the future form a separate corps under the command of His S.H. the Hereditary Prince.

H.S.H. recommends to the regiments to make large overtures and communications, that they may be better able to manœuvre easily; he likewise desires that all carriages may be placed in the rear and not in the front of the regiments.

Major-General Hardenberg complains at Lipstadt that many sick have been sent there without surgeons. This must immediately be remedied.

*After Orders, past 9 o'clock.*

The majors-general will direct the commanding officers of regiments to report to them if their sick are taken proper care of upon the troops coming to fresh ground)\* in obedience to an order already given.

\*(The sick to be sent to-morrow morning to Lipperode, to assemble at 7 o'clock on the right of Howard's, an officer and 30 men to escort them and to bring back the waggons to camp, as soon as the sick are delivered, with such men from Lipstadt as may be thought sufficiently recovered to join their corps.

*October 25, past 8.*

H.S.H. desires a return to be given in to-day of the effective state of the troops.)\*



M. L. S.  
Clements,  
Esq.

Camp at HOVESTADT, October 25, 1758.

\*(Parole—Benjamin & Breda.

For the day to-morrow :—

Lieut.-General Oberg.

Infantry, Major-General Waldgrave.

Cavalry, Major-General Zipilin.

Picquets this night :—

British : Infantry, Major Fury ; Cavalry, Lieut.-Colonel Harvey.

Infantry : Hanoverian, Major Hazel ; Brunswick, Lieut.-Colonel Dahn ; Hessian, Major Trimbach.

Cavalry : Major Rheid.

Majors of Brigade : Infantry, Keith ; Cavalry, Burton.

The detached posts to be relieved to-morrow at Hersfeldt and at the bridge of Brockhausn, to be furnished by the Hanoverians ; Lieut.-Colonel Wisby for the 1st, and Major Hodenberg for the 2nd.)\*

All useless and superfluous carriages to be sent between Lipperode and Lipstadt in order to prevent all impediment to the march of the army, if it should be suddenly ordered.

*After Orders, past 7 o'clock.*

The army marches to-morrow. At reveillie at 6 o'clock the tents are to be struck, the cavalry to saddle and to march  $\frac{1}{2}$  an hour after. The Quartermasters-General, the quartermasters and camp colour men to assemble at 5 o'clock at the head of Dachenhausen Dragoons upon the left of the 1st line.

*After Orders, past 2 o'clock in the morning.*

The army marches from the left in 3 columns. The 1st, or that of the right, to be composed of the infantry of both lines, the 2nd line following the 1st ; the Regiment du Corps of Brunswick leads ; it will pass over the bridge upon the right : General Spoerchen will lead it. The 2nd column, or that of the centre, to consist of the cavalry of both lines and wings, the 2nd line follows the 1st ; as soon as the army is under arms, the cavalry on the right will file off by the left behind the infantry of the 2nd line in order to join the cavalry on the left, and, to facilitate this movement, the 2nd line of infantry will advance in front near enough the 1st to give the cavalry ground enough. This column will pass the bridge in the centre ; it will be conducted by Lieut.-General Oberg.

The 3rd column, or that of the left, will consist of the heavy artillery, the baggage of the general officers, with the other carriages of the army, as well as the bathorses. This column will march by the great road to Lipstadt, will leave Benninghusen on the left and will pass over the bridge on the left.

Camp near LIPSTADT, October 26, 1758.

M. L. S.  
Clements,  
Esq.

\*(Parole—Cicero & Charleroy.

For the day to-morrow :—

Lieut.-General Bronk.

Infantry, Major-General Grote.

Cavalry, Major-General Count Schullenberg.

Picquets this night :—

British : Infantry, Lieut.-Colonel Robinson ; Cavalry,  
Lieut.-Colonel Johnston.

Infantry : Hanoverian, ——— ; Brunswick, ——— ;  
Hessian, ———.

Cavalry : Lieut.-Colonel Bothman.

Majors of Brigade : Gore and Stubbs.)\*

H.S.H. [having] remarked that there are many followers of sutlers unlicensed, is pleased to order that they be strictly examined, and that all those who have not passes signed by the generals commanding each nation, be immediately turned out of camp and treated as spies and vagabonds, and that they be told they will be condemned to the severest labour if they be hereafter found with the army.

The grand guards and advanced posts to be told to seize all vagrants found without passports. The majors-general of the day in going their rounds will repeat these orders to the advanced posts.

\*(As few soldiers as possible to be permitted to come into town, and those who have leave must be conducted by a commissioned or non-commissioned officer, who will be answerable for their behaviour and conduct them regularly to camp.

*October 27, past 12.*

The army to be in readiness to march at 9 o'clock this morning, the men to boil their pots till about that time : further orders will be given.

*Half an hour past 7 o'clock in the morning.*

The army marches this morning at 10 o'clock. The quartermasters and camp colour men to assemble immediately at the head of Howard's, likewise the new grand guard. They will proceed with the Quartermasters-General to mark a new camp at Rheda. The baggage of the headquarters and of the general officers may precede the march of the army to Rheda and Wiedenbrock.)\*

*Past 9.*

\*(The army marches in 2 columns from the right. The 1st, consisting of all the cavalry, to be led by Lieut.-General Lord George Sackville. The second column will consist of the infantry of both lines, including those battalions under the Hereditary Prince ; Kingsley leads, General Spoerch commands.

All the heavy baggage to follow the cavalry. Scheeter's corps and the old grand guard cover the baggage.

*M. L. S. Clements, Esq.* The detached posts of the infantry will close the march of the column of infantry, under the orders of Major-General Waldgrave, who will remain with them.

The bathorses with their tents, and carriages with the blankets, to stay with their regiments, as night may come on before the troops arrive in camp. They may carry straw twisted into bundles by way of torches.

Camp at RHEDA, October 27, past 9 o'clock at night.

Parole—Daniel et Dover.

Kingsley's Regiment will escort the heavy artillery to-morrow, it will march betwixt 3 and 4 in the morning.

The quartermasters and camp colour men to assemble at  $\frac{1}{2}$  an hour past 6 o' the clock at the bridge before Rheda, from whence the Quartermasters-General will conduct them to Warendorp to mark the camp there.

Colonel Brawn of the Hanoverian artillery will acquaint Colonel Beckwith when he is to join them. At their arrival at Warendorp the artillery will be parked where it was the last time, and the regiment will remain with it till the army arrives; it will then take its place in the line as usual.

The army will be ready to march between 9 and 10 in the morning; the wheel carriages to remain behind till the whole army has passed, except the coaches and chaises of the general officers and staff, and the waggons with the men's blankets.

The new grand guard will march with the camp colour men under the orders of Sir John Whiteford.

*After Orders, past 11 o'clock.*

The army to march to-morrow. The general to beat 9 o'clock, the assembly  $\frac{1}{2}$  an hour after, and march at 10.

*Order of March.*

The army marches in 2 columns from the right. The 1st column, or that of the right, will consist of all the cavalry of both lines; Bland's leads, General Oberg commands this column, they are to keep the great road from Rheda to Warendorp. The fieldpieces of the regiments and all the carriages of the army to keep this road likewise, and to march at 6 o'clock. The 2nd column, or that of the left, will be composed of the infantry of both lines, Napier's Regiment leading, under the command of General Spöerchen. The guide Meyer will conduct this column.)\*

Camp at WARENDORP, October 28, 1758.

\*(Parole—Emanuel et Emden.

For the day :—

Lieut.-General Prince d'Anhalt.

Infantry, Major-General Furstenberg.

Cavalry, Major-General Dachenhausen.



Picquets this night :—

British : Infantry, Lieut.-Colonel Buck ; Cavalry, Lieut.-Colonel Preston.

*M. L. S.  
Clements,  
Esq.*

Hanoverian : Infantry, ———.

Majors of Brigade : Infantry, Gore ; Cavalry, Stubbs.

All foragers and carriages that are to come to town must pass through the Port of Vokenshurt and return to camp through the Münster Port.

There is a magazine of straw in town, where the troops may be supplied ; but, as there are no waggons to carry it to camp, they must fetch it themselves.

The party of Kingsley's Regiment, that is posted in front of the convent, will be relieved to-morrow by the Hanoverians.

Camp at WARENDORP, October 29, 1758, 9 o'clock.

As the foragers may receive 3 days' oats and one day's hay and straw, the last they may take or not in Warendorp. Receipts must be given to Mr Schmitz, who lodges at Doctor Malters. They are to go into town by the Port of Frokenhorst and return by that of Münster.)\*

WARENDORP CAMP, October 29, 1758.

\*(Parole—Frederick et Friburg.

For the day to-morrow :—

Lieut.-General H.S.H. the Hereditary Prince.

Infantry, Major-General Diepenbroik.

Cavalry, Major-General Bouh.

Picquets this night :—

British : Infantry, Major Marley ; Cavalry, Major Sloaper.

Infantry : Hanoverian, Major Schullenberg ; Brunswick, Major Wittorph.

Cavalry : Lieut.-Colonel Brune.

Majors of Brigade to-morrow : Infantry, Keith ; Cavalry, Burton.

*After Orders, 2 o'clock.*

The Quartermasters-General, the quartermasters and camp colour men to assemble at 3 o'clock at the head of Napier's Regiment upon the right of 1st line. Colonel Borchman will give them orders where they are to proceed to.

*After Orders, 5 o'clock.*

The army marches to-morrow. The general to beat at 6, the assembly  $\frac{1}{2}$  an hour after, and march at 7 o'clock.

The 2 battalions of the Regiment du Corps, 2 of Behr and Dachenhausen's Dragoons to remain encamped at Warendorp under the Hereditary Prince till further orders.

As soon as the army arrives at Telight, the 4 Hessian battalions encamped on the left will send a detachment of a field officer and 200 men to Woolbeck, with an officer and 24 men of the cavalry of Prince Wilhelm's Regiment.

*M. L. S.  
Clements,  
Esq.*

The new grand guard will march at the head of Bland's, which leads a column, and will assemble  $\frac{1}{2}$  an hour before the army marches.

No baggage to be sent before the army, but to follow according to the order of march, which will be given.

The heavy baggage will be sent for to join the army as soon as it arrives at Münster.

*After Orders, past 8 o'clock.*

The army marches in 2 columns; that of the right will be composed of all the cavalry; Bland's leads, and the others follow, according to their present order of encampment.

That of the left will consist of all the infantry according to their order of encampment; General Spoerchen conducts the infantry, and Lord George Sackville the cavalry. The heavy artillery will follow the column of cavalry according to the order of encampment. The baggage of the infantry will observe the same rule with respect to their columns. Each nation to furnish an officer, which will take care that their order is obeyed. The old grand guard makes the rear of the 2nd column. The British to send a subaltern for the direction, who speaks German.

The flying hospital and that of the sick of such regiments as have regimental infirmaries to remain as they are to-morrow, and march the next day to Münster. The surgeons to meet Mr. Burton at  $\frac{1}{2}$  an hour after 6 at the head of the Blues and follow such directions as they shall receive from him.)\*

TELIGHT, October 30, 1758.

\*(Parole—Gustave et Gene.

For the day to-morrow :—

Lieut.-General Immhoff.

Infantry, Major-General Grote.

Cavalry, Major-General Einseidle.

Picquets this night :—

British : Infantry, Lieut.-Colonel Pool; Cavalry, Major Forbes.

Hanoverian : Infantry, Lieut.-Colonel Spoerchen; Cavalry, Major Rissau.

Majors of Brigade to-morrow : Infantry, Gore; Cavalry, Stubbs.

When for the future any commissaries or persons employed in the hospitals of the enemy shall be made prisoners, if they have passports or certificates, they are to remain untouched and if any of their effects, or what personally [belongs] to them, shall be taken from them, the commanding officer shall make good their loss out of his own pocket.

The same numbers to be furnished for the grand guard as usual, instead of 3 men per squadron.

No officer on duty to pull off his hat to the Prince or any general officer.

The quartermasters and camp colour men to assemble to-morrow morning at 5 o'clock at the head of Bland's with the Quartermasters-General to mark out a camp at Münster. *M. L. S.  
Clements,  
Esq.*

The Guards, the Hereditary Prince's, Manspach's and Furstenberg's Hessian battalions, likewise Prince William's Regiment of Cavalry, to remain here.

The army marches to-morrow at 8 o'clock.)\*

Whoever is employed to mark quarters, and shall rub out the names of any general officers, which he finds on the doors of quarters, shall not only be severely punished, but also turned out of the corps to which he belongs.

The army marches to-morrow from the right in 3 columns : the general beats at 7, the assembly  $\frac{1}{2}$  an hour after, and march at 8.

First column to consist of the baggage of the headquarters, the artillery, then the baggage of the army. This column takes the great road to Münster.

The 2nd column consists of the 2nd line ; Lord George Sackville leads it. The 3rd column, or left, consists of the 1st line ; General Spoerchen leads it. The two lines form in order of battle on the Telight Heath before they march, in order to make room for the artillery.

#### Camp at MÜNSTER, October 31, 1758.

\*(Parole—Ptolemy et Portsmouth.

For the day to-morrow :—

Lieut.-General Oberg.

Infantry, Major-General Kingsley.

Cavalry, Major-General Marquis of Granby.

Picquets this night :—

British : Infantry, Major Hall ; Cavalry, Lieut.-Colonel Wheatly.

Infantry : Hanoverian, Major Walthausen ; Hessian Lieut.-Colonel Wasenbroch.

Cavalry : Major Lang.

Majors of Brigade to-morrow : Infantry, Keith ; Cavalry, Burton.

The same posts to be furnished by the cavalry and infantry as were given out in orders when the army last encamped here. Home's Regiment to post their detachments in the same manner as Brudnell's did formerly.

An officer and 50 men of the troops of Hess and Brunswick to mount guard on the pontoons, which are to remain at St. Maurice Heath till further orders.

Lord George Sackville desires the British infantry will send a quartermaster to the magazine to know when and where forage will be delivered out.

H.S.H. orders that all the waggons belonging to Warendorp and Rheda, as well as those of Münster, be returned immediately.



*M. L. S. Clements, Esq.* The right wing of the army to send their foragers and all carriages that come into town by the Port of St. Lombard, and to return by the Port of St. Gills. The left is to come in by the Gate of Servati and return by that of St. Maurice.)\*

H.S.H. orders that no more than one half of the grand guard be embridled to feed their horses, and that one half of the men be dismounted by day, and at night the whole grand guard to be on horseback.

*\*(After Orders, 7 o'clock, November 1.*

The cavalry of the 1st line to forage to-morrow morning at 7 o'clock, the cavalry of the 2nd at 8, and the infantry of both lines, artillery and staff at 9 o'clock, and, as the ration may not be complete, the rations will consist of all other grains they will receive—for 2 days' bread the regiments will give receipts to Commissary Millen.)\*

*November 1, ½ an hour past 7 in the morning.*

H.S.H. orders that Major-General Marquis of Granby and Major-General Waldgrave hold themselves in readiness to march with the following regiments :—

Infantry : Napier's, Kingsley's, 2 battalions Hanoverian Guards, Oberg's.

Cavalry : Inniskillins, Grays, Blues.

These regiments to hold themselves in such readiness as to put themselves under arms and march on the first notice.

Camp at MÜNSTER, November 1, 1758.

*\*(Parole—Abraham et Amsterdam.*

For the day to-morrow :—

Lieut.-General Bronk.

Infantry, Major-General Waldgrave.

Cavalry, Major-General Zipilin.

Picquets this night :—

British : Cavalry, Major FitzThomas ; Infantry, Lieut.-Colonel Oughton.

Infantry : Hanoverian, Lieut.-Colonel Cronslow ; Hessian, Lieut.-Colonel Westerhagen.

Cavalry : Major Deuring.

Majors of Brigade to-morrow : Infantry, Gore ; Cavalry, Stubbs.

The detachment of 300 men posted at the 3 bridges on the Werse to be relieved to-morrow by a captain and 100 men. The detachment on the pontoons to be relieved by a subaltern and 30 men.

A detachment of a captain, 3 subalterns and 150 men of the Hanoverians and Hessians are to assemble at ½ an hour after past 2 in the evening and march to Schepsdetten, from whence they will send patrols to Nottelen ; this detachment

to observe what passes from Dulmen and Coesfeldt. The captain to be acquainted that a like detachment is at Aplehausen which is to be connected with him. The posts are as follows:

*M. L. S.  
Clements,  
Esq.*

		Capt.	Subns.	Men.
At the 3 bridges .. .. .		1	3	100
At Amlsburing {	Infantry .. .. .	1	3	150
	Cavalry .. .. .	—	1	20
At Aplehausen {	Infantry .. .. .	1	3	150
	Cavalry .. .. .	—	1	20
At Schepditten {	Infantry .. .. .	1	3	150
	Cavalry .. .. .	—	1	20
At Haus Giest .. .. .		—	1	40
At Alloff .. .. .		—	1	40
At Ralkhoff .. .. .		—	1	30
On the road to Walbeck .. .. .		—	1	40
With the pontoons .. .. .		—	1	30
		4	21	800

Bock's Dragoons to do duty for 3 squadrons only. All the convalescent, that may be thought proper to join their corps, to be sent to them immediately. The general commanding each nation will direct their sick, that can be removed, to be sent as soon as possible from the hospital of Münster, Warendorp, &c. to Osnabrug.

H.S.H. orders that the country carriages be dismissed from the regiments, as the commissary complains he cannot provide for the subsistence of the army without them.

The guard on the fascines to be taken by Home's Regiment.)\*

#### Camp at MÜNSTER, November 2, 1758.

\*(Parole———

For the day to-morrow :—

Lieut.-General Lord George Sackville.

Infantry, Major-General Diepenbroick.

Cavalry, Major-General Count Schullenberg.

Picquets this night :—

British : Infantry, Major Fury ; Cavalry, Major Sloaper.

Infantry : Hanoverian, Major Schullenberg ; Hessian,

Major Richardstadt.

Cavalry : Lieut.-Colonel Weltheim.

Majors of Brigade to-morrow : Infantry, Keith ; Cavalry, Burton.

A captain of each regiment of British to meet the director of the hospital to-morrow at 9 o'clock at his quarters to know the present state of their sick, what number have died, and what number are recovered, since last return.

The horses and effects of Major Blair to be sold to-morrow at 12 o'clock at the head of the Greys.

*M. L. S. Clements, Esq.* A sergeant and 18 men to be sent immediately as a guard to Mr. Prado's magazine in Münster, the sergeant will apply to Mr. Prado ; this guard to be relieved every 48 hours.)\*

There is such repeated complaints of the waggons, horses and drivers being employed by the regiments in other services than those they are destined for, and, in general, of their being ill used, that Lord George Sackville is obliged to order that they may be all immediately sent to the British train of artillery, where they will remain parked. On days of march, when the regiments require them for the use of the sick, they will send for them from thence, but immediately return them on coming to their ground.

#### MÜNSTER CAMP, November 3, 1758.

\*(Parole—Jacob et Leyden.

For the day to-morrow :—

Lieut.-General Prince D'Anhalt.

Infantry, Major-General Grote.

Cavalry : Major-General Sir John Whiteford.

Picquets this night :—

British : Infantry, Lieut.-Colonel Robinson ; Cavalry, Lieut.-Colonel Johnson.

Infantry : Hanoverian, Lieut.-Colonel La Chevalrie ; Hessian, Lieut.-Colonel Faust.

Cavalry, Major Arnshield.

Majors of Brigade : Infantry, Gore ; Cavalry, Stubbs.

H.S.H. again forbids that any waggons or horses of the country be pressed. Any officer who disobeys this order shall be put in arrest ; if waggons are wanted, application must be made to the Commissariat.

The detached posts to be relieved to-morrow.)\*

#### Camp at MÜNSTER, November 4, 1758.

\*(Parole—Mathias et Rotterdam.

For the day to-morrow :—

Lieut.-General Wutgenau.

Infantry, Major-General Kingsley.

Cavalry, Major-General Dachenhausen.

Picquets this night :—

British : Infantry, Major Parry ; Cavalry, Lieut.-Colonel Preston.

Infantry : Hanoverian, Major Sidau ; Hessian, Major Pakerman.

Cavalry———

Majors of Brigade : Infantry, Keith ; Cavalry, Burton.)\*

From the continual complaints of the country, H. S. H. has thought proper to give the following orders :—

That each battalion shall have a guard of a subaltern and 30 men which shall furnish sentries round the camp to prevent any soldiers leaving it without they have a commissioned or



non-commissioned officer with them. These sentries are not to permit any country carriages to be pressed that are going to or returning from camp. *M. L. S. Clements, Esq.*

That each regiment of cavalry shall have a guard for the same purpose of a subaltern and 20. They will send continual patrols round the camp, as far as may be thought proper, to prevent all pillaging and marauding. These patrols will fire upon whoever shall resist or disobey them.

As each commanding officer shall be answerable for the excesses committed by those of his corps, the officers to be particularly attentive that no man leave the camp without their knowledge. The rolls must therefore be frequently called, that whoever is absent may be severely punished. When each commanding officer sees these orders exactly obeyed in his regiment, and each major-general in his brigade, H.S.H. hopes these excesses will cease.

H.S.H. desires the generals commanding each nation will appoint a field officer to examine whether the regiments have dismissed the country carriages according to his order, and to order those they shall find with them to be sent to St. Maurice Heath and be there delivered up into one of the commissaries: British, Lieut.-Colonel Buck for this duty.

A careful sergeant from each regiment to attend to-morrow morning at the hospital at 9 o'clock to sort the arms, clothes, accoutrements &c. of their respective regiments; they will apply there to Major Maxwell of the 20th Regiment and follow such orders as he shall give them, relative to that or whatever he shall think proper to employ them in.

\*(Home's Regiment to furnish a guard of a sergeant and 12 men to protect the wood near Haus Giest, set apart for the bakehouses of the army, for the headquarters and general officers in Münster, by order of the Regency. There will be a guide at the head of Napier's to conduct them to the place and, that the sergeant may know him to be the person, he will show him a paper signed by the Adjutant-General Redeing. The sergeant will take care that nobody whatever cuts down or carries off any of the wood except for the purpose already mentioned.)\*

Camp at MÜNSTER, November 5, 1758.

\*(Parole—St. Mark et Zavall.

For the day to morrow:—

Lieut.-General Imhoff.

Infantry, Major-General Waldegrave.

Cavalry, Major-General Bock.

Picquets this night:—

British: Infantry, Lieut.-Colonel Pool; Cavalry, Major Richardson.

Infantry: Hanoverian, Lieut.-Colonel Alfelt; Hessian, Lieut.-Colonel ———

Cavalry: Lieut.-Colonel Waltham.

M. L. S.  
Clements,  
Esq.

The detached posts to be relieved to-morrow.

The guard on the fascines furnished by Home's Regiment may be taken off.

The paymasters of regiments to meet the Paymaster-General to-morrow morning at 9 o'clock at Lord George Sackville's quarters.

The troops to receive one day's oats to-morrow, the cavalry at 9, the infantry, artillery and staff at 10.)\*

Camp at MÜNSTER, November 6, 1758.

\*(Parole—Lucas et Harlem.

For the day to-morrow :—

Lieut.-General Oberg.

Infantry, Major-General Deepenbroik.

Cavalry, Major-General Einseidel.

Picquets this night :—

British : Infantry, Major Hall ; Cavalry, Lieut.-Colonel Wheatly.

Hanoverian : Infantry, Major Linstow ; Cavalry, Lieut.-Colonel Youngeman.

Hessian : Infantry, Major Trimbach.

Majors of Brigade to-morrow : Cavalry, Burton ; Infantry, Keith.)\*

The army will fire a *feu de joy* the 10th of this month, being His Majesty's birthday. The troops to be in the most perfect order.

\*(The quartermasters of the cavalry to meet Mr. Hatton at 9 o'clock to-morrow morning at General Sloan's near the New Place to take up their small receipts for the months of August and September for bread and forage delivered to the regiments by the Hanoverian Commissariat.)\*

Camp near MÜNSTER, November 7, 1758.

\*(Parole—St. Jean et Nemegen.

For the day to-morrow :—

Lieut.-General Bronk.

Infantry, Major-General Grote.

Cavalry, Major-General Marquis of Granby.

Picquets this night :—

British : Infantry, Lieut.-Colonel Beckwith ; Cavalry, Major Hepburn.

Infantry : Hanoverian, Lieut.-Colonel Zantz ; Hessian, Lieut.-Colonel Wesenbrug.

Cavalry : ———

Majors of Brigade : Gore, Stubbs.

The following boors in environs of Münster are, by express order from H.S.H., exempt from furnishing forage, as they are to provide for the poor of Münster viz. :—

The 2 Beckmans, the 2 Schurmans, Kirkink, Hengestman, Popman, Westrup, Volmer, Nottelen, Haubetzbeck and Everwarsen.

The detachments to be relieved to-morrow.

The effects of the late Lieut. Porter of Bland's to be sold to-morrow by auction at the head of said regiment at 11 o'clock.)\*

*M. L. S.  
Clements,  
Esq.*

MÜNSTER, November 8, 1758.

\*(Parole—St. Pierre et Taxil.

For the day to-morrow :—

Lord George Sackville.

Infantry, Major-General Kingsley.

Cavalry, Major-General Zipilin.

Picquets this night :—

British : Infantry, Major Fury ; Cavalry, Major Mariot.

Hanoverian : Infantry, Major Bock.

Hessian : Infantry, Lieut.-Colonel Westerlagen.

Cavalry : Lieut.-Colonel Welhausen.

Majors of Brigade to-morrow : Keith and Burton.)\*

His Majesty has been pleased to appoint Lieut.-General Lord George Sackville by commission commander-in chief of the British forces employed or to be employed in Germany. His Lordship has named Lieut.-Colonel Brown of Colonel Colvill's Regiment his secretary, and has added Captain Loyed of Lambton's, and Captain Hugo in the Hanoverian service to the number of his aides-de-camp.

The regiments to give in a return of the number of men they have lost by desertion, specifying such as are foreigners, since the arrival of the troops in this country.

\*(The quartermasters of the infantry to meet Mr. Hatton to-morrow morning at 9 o'clock at General Sloan's near the New Place to take up the small receipts for the months of August and September for bread and forage delivered to the regiments by the Hanoverian Commissariat.

No dead horses to be skinned for the future without being immediately buried by the persons who skinned them, the Regency of Münster having complained of the infection arising from that neglect.)\*

MÜNSTER CAMP, November 9, 1758.

\*(Parole—Bartholomew et Delden.

For the day to-morrow :—

Lieut.-General Prince D'Anhalt.

Infantry, Major-General Waldgrave.

Cavalry, Major-General Count Schullenberg.

[Picquets :—]

British : Infantry, Lieut.-Colonel Robinson ; Cavalry, Lieut.-Colonel Harvey.

Infantry : Hanoverian, Lieut.-Colonel Meding ; Hessian, Major Beckersfeld.

Cavalry : Major Reda.

Majors of Brigade : Gore and Stubbs.)\*



*M. L. S. Clements, Esq.* At 8 o'clock to-morrow morning the citadel of Münster and town will fire a *feu de joy*, to be repeated 3 times. The army to be under arms before 9, and at 9 the *feu de joy* will begin by 38 rounds of the park of artillery, then the field-pieces of the regiments, beginning with Home's, then the musketry beginning likewise with Home's, continued from the right of the 1st line to the left, then from the left of the 2nd line to the right, this to be repeated 3 times, the trumpets to sound and drums to beat.

\*(The detachments to be relieved when the *feu de joy* is over.

The regiments to pay Mr. Oswald for their bread at Madam La Port's, the infantry on Saturday morning the 11th at 9 o'clock, the cavalry on Monday the 13th at the same house.

The house called Rusch House belonging to Major-General Sloan, and the following boorhouses belonging to it viz. Kotten, Kemper, Laughtfeldt, Shomaker, Bringberent, Bakerschon and Wideman, are by H.S.H.'s express orders exempted from furnishing forage.)\*

Camp, MÜNSTER, November 10, 1758.

\*(Parole—St. Ignatius et Dordrecht.

For the day to-morrow :—

Lieut.-General Wuttgenau.

Infantry, Major-General Diepenbrock.

Cavalry, Major-General Sir John Whiteford.

[Picquets :—]

British : Infantry, Major Parry ; Cavalry, Major Hepburn.

Infantry : Hanoverian, Major Althan ; Hessian, Lieut.-Colonel Drath.

Cavalry : Lieut.-Colonel Bothmar.

Majors of Brigade to-morrow : Keith and Burton.)\*

The effects of Major FitzThomas to be sold by auction to-morrow at 11 o'clock at the head of Howard's.

MÜNSTER CAMP, November 11, 1758.

\*(Parole—St. Jerom et Arnshiem.

For the day to-morrow :—

Lieut.-General Imhoff.

Infantry, Major-General Grote.

Cavalry, Major-General Dachenhausen.

Picquets this night :—

British : Infantry, Major Marley ; Cavalry, Lieut.-Colonel Johnston.

Infantry : Hanoverian, Lieut.-Colonel Linsink ; Hessian, Major Papenheim.

Cavalry : Major Dichen.

Majors of Brigade to-morrow : Gore and Stubbs.

The troops are to receive no money coined at Hartzin in the province of Herfelt Barenborg, as it is false.)\*

H.S.H. desires that, as soon as the troops arrive at their winter quarters, the general commanding each nation directs that the clothing of the men be repaired, and that they be provided with small mounting as soon as possible, and that they will order the carriages attending the fieldpieces to be strictly examined and immediately put in the best order, and that the horses necessary for this service be immediately ordered, that everything may be in perfect readiness to take the field whenever it shall be required.

*M. L. S.  
Clements,  
Esq.*

MÜNSTER CAMP, November 12, 1758.

\*(Parole—Egide et Zutphen.

For the day to-morrow :—

Lieut.-General Oberg.

Infantry, Major-General Kingsley.

Cavalry, Major-General Bock.

Picquets this night :—

British : Infantry, Lieut.-Colonel Poole ; Cavalry, Major Sloaper.

Infantry : Hanoverian, Lieut.-Colonel Goldaker ; Hessian, Lieut.-Colonel Faust.

Cavalry : Lieut.-Colonel Bremer.

Majors of Brigade to-morrow : Keith and Burton.

The detachments to be relieved to-morrow. They are again acquainted they have to demand victuals of the people of the country where they are posted.

A general court-martial to assemble to-morrow morning at 9 o'clock at the president's tent to try Captain Lieut. Bury of the Royal North British Dragoons ; Colonel Brudenel, president, Lieut.-Colonel Wheatly, Major Richardson, Lieut.-Colonel Scot and Major Gooderick, field officers, cavalry 3 captains, infantry 5. Captain Steuart Douglass, judge advocate ; all evidences to attend.)\*

MÜNSTER CAMP, November 13, 1758.

\*(Parole—Nicholaus et Delft.

For the day to-morrow :—

Lieut.-General Bronck.

Infantry, Major-General Waldgrave.

Cavalry, Major-General Einseidel.

Picquets this night :—

British : Infantry, Major Hall ; Cavalry, Lieut.-Colonel Preston.

Infantry : Hanoverian, Lieut.-Colonel Rawsley ; Hessian, Major Trimbach.

Cavalry : Major Sneiring.

Majors of Brigade to-morrow : Gore, Stubbs.)\*

Lord George Sackville expects that the commanding officers of regiments do order their chaplains to attend their duty : if any are absent by His Majesty's leave, such a deputy must

*M. L. S. Clements, Esq.* be provided, as the commanding officer shall approve of; and for the future no clergyman will be permitted to do the duty in 2 regiments, as His Lordship is persuaded that a chaplain, who constantly discharges the trust committed to him, will find employment in any one regiment, as visiting the sick in the hospitals is a part of his duty.

MÜNSTER CAMP, November 14, 1758.

\*(Parole—St. Barnabas et Barcelona.

For the day to-morrow :—

Lieut.-General Lord George Sackville.

Infantry, Major-General Diepenbrock.

Cavalry, Major-General Marquis of Granby.

Picquets this night :—

British : Infantry, Lieut.-Colonel Beckworth ; Cavalry, Major Hepburn.

Infantry : Hanoverian, Lieut.-Colonel ——— ; Hessian, Lieut.-Colonel Wasback.

Cavalry : Major During.

Majors of Brigade to-morrow : Keith, Burton.)\*

The order against marauding and pillaging of houses is repeated. The advanced posts will fire upon whoever shall be detected carrying off the least thing.

The wood ready cut in the front and flanks of the camp is upon no account to be carried off by the troops, as it is designed for the bakehouses of the army.

\*(*Past one.*

The quartermasters of Napier's, Kingsley's, Welsh Fusiliers and Steuart's to meet Colonel Webb to-morrow morning at 7 o'clock at his quarters.)\*

*Morning Orders, November 15.*

The regiments, the artillery, the hospital, staff and waggons employed for the use of the army to give in immediately a return of the rations and portions they require for their effective horses and men only, and these returns must be sent regularly the 1st of every month, signed by the commanding officer of each regiment, to Lieut.-General Imhoff.

MÜNSTER, November 15, 1758.

\*(Parole—St. Victus & Constantinople.

For the day to-morrow :—

Major-General Grote.

Infantry, Major General ———

Picquets this night :—

British : Infantry, Major Fury ; Cavalry, Major Mariot.

Infantry : Hanoverian, Major Schulleberg ; Hessian, Lieut.-Colonel Westerhagen.

Cavalry : Major Lang.



Majors of Brigade to-morrow : Gore, Stubbs.)\*

There will be only a Major-General for the future.

All the detached posts will return to the army the day after to-morrow.

\*(The 17th instant the regiments that are to be quartered in Münster will relieve the guards and posts of the present garrison between 3 and 4 o'clock in the evening. The detail of the post will be given by Major-General Zastrow.)\*

H.S.H. recommends to the commanding officers that the men be not too warmly lodged in their quarters, to prevent the sickness, which will be the consequence of it.

\*(Colonel Kanitz of the Hessian troops is appointed major-general, dated 2nd August, and Captains Schoff and Beulau are appointed majors.)\*

If any of the cavalry have affidavits to make in regard to horses lost in the service, it should be done before the judge advocate without loss of time.

The paymasters to draw for the pay of the chaplains of their respective regiments, and every chaplain, who has not His Majesty's leave, to be returned absent without leave in the monthly returns for the future.

\*(Morning Orders, 16 November.

H.S.H. orders that Colonel Brudenell's Regiment, which is to be in winter quarters at Rhene, will march from camp to that place to-morrow morning as early as possible. They will relieve the detachment commanded by Major Monroy now there. Lord George Sackville orders that the tents be struck at reveille beating, and that they march as soon as possible after.

The battalion guns, &c. to be sent to the British artillery; a guide will be sent to the regiment this evening.)\*

MÜNSTER, November 16, 1758.

Parole—St. Gabriel et Gibraltar.

\*(For the day to-morrow :—

Major-General Ziplitz.

[Picquets :—]

British : Infantry, Lieut.-Colonel Robinson ; Cavalry, Major Hepburn.

Infantry : Hanoverian, Lieut.-Colonel La Chevalrie ; Hessian, Major Shomberg.

Cavalry : ———

The order of yesterday, that all detached posts, &c. should return to the army, is repeated.

When the army marches to quarters, they will take one day's oats from the magazine here.)\*

The duty will be done by the troops in the garrison of Münster by battalions, according to the detail which the Major of Brigade will deliver to them.

M. L. S.  
Clements,  
Esq.

*M. L. S. Clements, Esq.* The duty of the Hanoverian Guards will be separate ; both nations parade at the same time and place ; the British will take the right.

Napier's Regiment will relieve the posts assigned to the British troops in the detail between 8 and 9 o'clock to-morrow morning, they will parade on the Place near the Cathedral ; the eldest major will see the parade made up, will conduct each guard off the parade, and make his report to Major-General Zastrow. Major Parry for this duty.

There will be every day a major of the day, who will be on the parade on horseback.

Each guard will report to the main guard all extraordinaries and the captain of the main guard will report to Major-General Zastrow, to the Major of Brigade, and to Brigade-Major Haughenhaust (who is appointed Town Major).

The guards, that mount to-morrow, will be relieved the 18th at 3 in the evening : the battalion for that duty will send their drums at that hour to the main guard, from whence they will begin to beat the troop.

For the future they will assemble on the grand parade at  $\frac{1}{2}$  an hour after 10 in the morning, when the regiment, that mounts, will send their drums to the main guard, who are to beat the troop, when 11 o'clock is struck.

When the guard has mounted, the parole and orders will be given at the Town Major's quarters at the house called Tulshoff, where an orderly officer, who understands German or French, will attend from the battalion for duty : when he has got the parole, he will come to Lord George Sackville's quarters, where the Major Brigade of the day will be.

It is strongly recommended to the commanding officers to encourage and maintain the strictest harmony between the two nations, and promote the most exact order and discipline in the garrison.

\*(The cavalry and 2 regiments of infantry, that march from hence, to make enquiry immediately after the convalescents of their corps, who are sufficiently recovered to be moved with them.)\*

#### MÜNSTER CAMP, November 17, 1758.

Parole—St. Mechtelde et Midleburg.

H.S.H. orders that the following corps break up camp to-morrow and march into winter quarters :—

The whole British corps, excepting the British artillery which will not begin to march till the 20th ; the Hanoverian Guards, the Gardes du Corps, the Horse Grenadier Guards, Bredenbach's and Bock's Dragoons, Bremer's Regiment of Cavalry, Sporkin's, Halberstad's and Deepenbrock's Regiments, Imhoff's 2 battalions, the Hessian Dragoons and the 4 Hessian battalions now encamped here. The march route of the 3 regiments of British cavalry to be cantoned under

the command of Major-General Sir John Whiteford, is already settled by Colonel Webb and Lieut.-Colonel Gohr. *M. L. S.  
Clements,  
Esq.*

Napier's and Kingsley's Regiments will march into Münster at 8 o'clock, the Fusiliers at 9, and Steuart's at 10.

Home's Regiment will march at the hour Lieut.-Colonel Scott will appoint. All the battalions will send their field-pieces to the park of the British train of artillery before they march.

As soon as the men get their billets to-morrow, the officers of companies will visit their quarters, and see them cleared of all intruders or followers of the army, who may be there without orders. They are to give the strictest orders that no stoves be lighted in the rooms where the men lie, as keeping them too warm will certainly occasion sickness.

As soon as the cavalry arrive in winter quarters, they will send over to England a return of what they may want to take the field with, which must be ready by the 1st of March.

The lieut.-colonels of the regiments in garrison in Münster will take the day with the majors alternately.

\*(The regiments to return their entrenching tools to the British artillery at 3 o'clock this evening.)\*

After the retreat beating, nobody to remain in the public houses; the patrols have orders to take up whoever shall be found there after that time.

\*(The general court-martial, of which Colonel Brudenell was president, is dissolved.)\*

It was always customary to stop from each man of the infantry 4 pence per week in winter quarters for the providing tents and camp necessities for the use of the campaign; Lord George Sackville has applied in England that the soldiers should be exempt from this charge. They are therefore to be paid in winter quarters, as they were in the field, till further orders, His Lordship hoping his application will be complied with. If it should not, [they] are now to be acquainted that, if the stoppages should be hereafter demanded, it was no more than was practised during the last war, and upon every other like occasion for the future.

No man to be admitted into the general hospital without a ticket signed by a field officer, mentioning every particular the man carries in with him, as arms, accoutrements, clothing, &c., and no man to be received from the hospital without an exact list of the above mentioned particulars signed by the doctor.

\*(Five English horses belonging to Captains Loyd and Broom to be sold at the Overwaser Cloyster.)\*

#### *Major-General Zastrow's Garrison Orders.*

For the day to-morrow:—Lieut.-Colonel Poole.

Major-General Kingsley's Regiment gives the guards to-morrow.



*M. L. S. Clements, Esq.* The guards to be relieved at 3 in the evening, as formerly ordered. All the guards are to send to the captain of the main guard for the parole at 3 o'clock every day. At one o'clock every day the guards are to send to the Town Major Schonbeck for wood, candles and oil. The keys of each gate are always to be kept by their guards. The guards are to be very careful not to open the gates to any suspected persons. The drums of the different guards are to assemble this evening at  $\frac{1}{2}$  an hour after 7 at the main guard, to beat the tattoo at 8. Every guard is at break of day to beat their own Reveilly.

The Port Guards are in the night to send frequent patrols as far as the main guard, where they will make their report.

The subaltern of the main guard is to visit all the guards every night between 11 and 12 o'clock.

All the guards are, when relieved, to report to the captain of the main guard, and he to the Governor, and, if anything extraordinary happens, he is in writing to acquaint the field officer of the day and the Town Major with it.

No soldier to apply to the magistrates about their quarters, unless an officer is with them.

Garrison at MÜNSTER, November 18, 1758.

Field officer for the day to-morrow :—Lieut.-Colonel Robinson.

The Royal Welsh Fusiliers give the guards to-morrow.

General Zastrow [orders] that, while the army is in the neighbourhood of the town, the ports be open in the night for the passage of any part of the troops, without making a report of it to him.

Lord George Sackville desires Major-General Waldgrave will take charge and inspection of Napier's Regiment and the Welsh Fusiliers, and Major-General Kingsley his own and Steuart's. They will fix upon the place they shall think most proper and most central for the regimental alarm post of each regiment, which will likewise be the regimental parade. The commanding officers of regiments will report to them the state of their quarters. They will direct that the company be divided into messes regularly, and be regularly visited at the hour they shall appoint by an officer of a company. The rolls must likewise be regularly called by companies, and the places fixed upon where each company is to parade for that purpose. Proper places must be allotted for the sick, and each regiment will appoint one for Divine Service.

No soldier upon any pretence to appear in the streets without his side arms, or without being dressed in a soldierlike manner.

Everything relative to supplying the men with necessaries to repair their clothes, arms, accoutrements, &c. and to the whole regiment's economy to be done immediately.

An orderly man from each regiment and an orderly sergeant from the regiment, who gives the guard, to attend at the main guard constantly. *M. L. S. Clements, Esq.*

Orderly time every day at 12 o'clock at the main guard.  
Major of Brigade to-morrow : Gore.

Garrison at MÜNSTER, November 19, 1758.

\*(Parole—Hepomsene et Nantes.

Field officer for the day :—Major Marly.

General Steuart's Regiment gives the guards to-morrow.)\*

The parade for the future to be drawn up in a straight line.

When any of the burghers complain to the guard of disorders committed in their houses, they are to be assisted immediately by them.

When any detachment with prisoners, or deserters, come into town, the officers or sergeants commanding the port guard is to send a party with them to the main guard, and the captain of the main guard is to acquaint the Town Major of Hanoverians.

On Sundays the guard mounts an hour later and the troop beats at 12.

Major Brigade to-morrow : Keith.

Garrison at MÜNSTER, November 20, 1758.

\*(Parole—Ambrose et Arundell.

Field officer for the day :—Major Bock.

Napier's Regiment gives the guards to-morrow.)\*

Garrison at MÜNSTER, November 21, 1758.

Parole—St. Auguste et Ausburg.

For the day to-morrow :—Major Allon.

Napier's Regiment gives the guards to-morrow.

The guards are to mount to-morrow according to the new detail given this day.

Major-General Zastrow permits the guards, when relieved, to be dismissed at a small distance from their posts, without marching to the general parade.

Lord George Sackville orders for the future that the guards mount with fixed bayonets.

In wheeling, the ranks to be always closed. In marching, they are to be at half distance.

Major of Brigade to-morrow : Keith.

Garrison at MÜNSTER, November 22, 1758.

\*(Parole—Bernard et Bamberg.

For the day to-morrow :—Lieut.-Colonel Beckwith.

The Welsh Fusiliers gives the guards to-morrow.)\*

General Zastrow has ordered a non-commissioned officer of the Hanoverian Guards to attend at the main guard in the morning from 8 to 12, and in the evening from 2 to 6 in order

*M. L. S. Clements, Esq.* to report to him in German all extraordinaries happened throughout the day. The captain of the main guard will nevertheless make his reports in English as usual.

The Garrison Orders, and detail of the posts, to be copied by the different regiments, and one copy sent to each guard.

The return of the officers' quarters, with their landlords' names and streets, to be given in immediately by the quartermasters to Lieut.-Colonel Boyd.

Major of Brigade to-morrow : Gore.

Garrison at MÜNSTER, November 23, 1758.

Parole—St. George et Londres.

For the day to-morrow :—Major Hall.

General Steuart's Regiment gives the guards to-morrow.

Four companies of artillery will be in town soon ; the regiments are desired to let them have billets to themselves, and contrive such a regulation of the quarters as will prevent their mixing with the soldiers.

Any British soldier, who has a complaint against a Hanoverian soldier, is to apply to his own officer to which the offender belongs.

\*(Lord George Sackville desires that the paymasters may set out so as to meet Mr. Taylor, Paymaster-General, the 28th at Delden ; they are to remain there the 29th, return the 30th, and, when out of the Dutch territories, a detachment of dragoons will meet and escort them to Münster.

Major of Brigade to-morrow : Keith.)\*

#### *Orders of the Garrison of Munster.*

The garrison duty will be done by battalions.

The drummers of the battalion, which furnish the guards, will assemble before 11 o'clock at the main guard.

The officers and men for duty to be drawn up upon the Cathedral Place at  $\frac{1}{2}$  an hour after 10. They are to be told off into 3 different guards and divisions before they come to that parade.

The field officer of the day to be upon the parade and command it on horseback.

As soon as eleven o'clock has struck, the drummers, with their drum-major at their head, will begin to beat the troop from the main guard to the Cathedral Place. The Hanoverian drums will stop at the centre of their own regiment, but will continue to beat till the British drums have got to the right wing, and then those of both nations will cease beating at the same time. The drums for duty will join their respective guards, and the others return to their quarters.

When the drums are near at hand, the field officer will make the whole parade shoulder their arms, and for that reason he must always have an orderly drum to attend him.



If H.S.H. the Duke should come upon the parade, the field officer will order his drum to beat a ruffle, and afterwards a flam, upon which the whole parade (which is supposed to be drawn up with ordered firelocks) will rest their firelocks and, at a 2nd flam, shoulder; upon a 3rd flam being given, they will again rest their firelocks, and, at the 4th flam, shoulder.

*M. L. S.  
Clements,  
Esq.*

If His Excellency General Spoerchen, Lord George Sackville, Lieut.-General Imhoff or the commandant come upon the parade, when H.S.H. is not there, the field officer will make the parade only shoulder.

When the troop is beat, the field officer will report to me [General Zastrow?] when the guards are ready to march off, and, if I am not present, he will do the [like] to the general officer highest in rank, who may be upon the parade. When he has received orders to march, he will order his drums to beat a ruffle as a signal that the whole is to march, after which upon the 1st flam, the whole will rest, at the 2nd shoulder, at the 3rd the rear ranks will close to the front, and, upon the 4th flam, the whole parade will wheel to the right by divisions.

The field officer will then put himself at the head of the parade, and march with it till it comes to the gate, which leads from the Cathedral Place; the whole guards will follow in the same order till they come to that gate, from whence, and not before, they take the different roads, which lead to their respective posts.

When the different nations arrive at their posts, they may relieve the guards in the manner they are accustomed; but the greatest attention must be given that the sentinels are sufficiently instructed in their duty.

If anything extraordinary happens at any of the guards (except that upon the Duke) it is immediately to be reported in writing to the main guard and sent by a corporal. The captain of the main guard will report it in the same manner to the commandant, to the field officer of the day and to the Town Major.

Likewise the commanding officer of each guard, except the Duke's, will, as soon as he is relieved, make his report in writing to captain of the main guard, who will in like manner to the field officer, and he to the Commandant.

The port guards will be careful that no person comes into town without being examined, who they are, and from whence they come, and where they intend to lodge. When any detachment or body of troops comes to the ports, they are to be strictly examined, and not permitted to enter till report has been made to the Commandant, and he has given orders for that purpose.

All persons of distinction, who comes into town, are to be reported in writing in the manner above mentioned.

*M. L. S. Clements, Esq* The Duke's guard will send an officer at 11 o'clock to the Town Major to receive the parole. Each of the other guards will send a sergeant at 5 o'clock to the main guard to receive it; at the same time the captain of the main guard will give a written order if any of the gates are to be opened in the night, mentioning for whom.

As soon as the whole army has left this neighbourhood the gates will be shut till further orders at 6 o'clock, for which reason the drums of the different guards will begin to beat on some convenient place on the rampart near their respective ports a quarter of an hour before the ports are to be shut, in order to advertise those who may be without.

The keys of the gates to remain constantly at their guards, but they are not to be opened during the night except for couriers, messengers or the ordinary post waggons, or such persons as shall be mentioned them in writing.

In the morning, half an hour after the reveillie is beat, the ports are to be opened. The guards will immediately send out a patrol to reconnoiter, and afterwards make a report to the main guard.

The battalion upon duty will send their drums to the main guard before 8 o'clock in the evening in order to beat the tattoo at that hour. The drums (who are to be escorted by a patrol) will beat along the market place, and at the great streets that lead from it; they will afterwards return to the main guard and dismiss there. The drums upon duty not to attend, but to remain with their guards.

The reveillé to beat at daybreak separately by the drum of each guard.

Immediately after tattoo the soldiers are to return to their quarters, and no man to remain in any public house, for which reason the landlords are [informed] that they are not to sell any liquor, or suffer any sort of play in their houses after that hour. To enforce this order patrols are to be sent from each guard to visit the public houses in their neighbourhood and turn out all soldiers who are found there.

A second patrol to be sent at nine o'clock, with orders to take any soldier prisoner, who shall not have obeyed the first order. Beside these, frequent patrols are to be sent during the night from the different guards to the main guard. The captain will order his patrols to go at the hours he shall think proper, to prevent any disorder and take in arrest any persons, who shall in any ways disturb the peace and good order of the garrison.

At half an hour after nine a sergeant from the main guard will go round the rampart and visit all the guards. At 11 o'clock the subaltern of the main guard will do the same, and at 4 in the morning the officer of St. Maurice Port will make a round in like manner. This last will return by the main guard, and make his report to the captain.

The field officer of the day will visit the posts in the daytime, at any hour he thinks proper. None of all the above mentioned rounds are to go to the citadel, nor to the Duke's guard. M. L. S.  
Clements,  
Esq.

All garrison prisoners are to be sent to the main guard, and not to be released without orders from the Commandant, but any soldier, who is confined for regimental offences, may be sent to the regimental guard.

When H.S.H. passes a guard, they are to rest their firelocks, beat the march, and the officers to salute him.

A general of foot or horse to have four ruffles, the Commandant of the town and all other major-generals. Lieut.-General Wenge, of the Münster troops, to have the same honours paid to him as a lieut.-general of His Majesty's forces.

The soldiers are to be strictly forbid to insult the Divine Worship of the Roman Catholics.

If a procession, followed by any number of people, passes near any post, the guard is to turn out under arms, but to remain with their firelocks ordered.

In case of fire, or if any alarm should happen, the garrison is to assemble as soon as possible with their arms, accoutrements and knapsacks, the 4 British battalions upon the Cathedral Place and the 2 Hanoverian before the quarters of the commanding officer.

If any house be on fire, the guard nearest it will immediately send a patrol to defend the house from being pillaged and to hinder any person from going into it, except such as are necessary to extinguish the fire. The guard will likewise without delay make a report to the captain of the main guard, and he to the persons already mentioned. The captain will at the same time send to reconnoiter the house where the fire is, and if he finds that the flames are already so violent as to pierce through the roof of the house, he will immediately order the alarm to be beat, which is to be followed by the different drums of the different guards, and of the whole garrison. The drummers will beat the alarm from their guards and from their quarters to the main guard and remain there for further orders.

As soon as the alarm is heard, each battalion will send an orderly officer to the Commandant of the town, and all the guards without distinction will turn out under arms and remain so till they receive orders to the contrary.

A copy of these order to be sent to each post of the British troops in English, and it is expected that they will be extremely attentive to the execution of these, or any other orders they may happen to receive.

Münster, November 19, 1758.

\*(Commandant W. Zastrow.

*Addition to the Garrison Orders.*

The fascines, which are at the port of St. Agedii, as well as those in the citadel, and the whole palisadoes must be



*M. L. S. Clements, Esq.* carefully guarded, and nobody permitted to touch them except the officers of engineers or artillery.)\*

The sentinels posted at the barriers will conduct all people of distinction, coming into town, as well as all travellers with or without passports, to the guard at the port, where they are to be examined by the two interpreters appointed for that purpose at each guard. A report in writing to be sent to the main guard of people of distinction, and all others to be sent there and reported to the captain.

\*(The guards are not to stop any carriages which bring subsistence or firing to the town, nor any that are employed for the works within or without the town.)\*

Münster, November 21, 1758.

Commandant W. Zastrow.

#### Detail of the Posts and Guards in the Garrison of Münster.

	Caps.	Subs	Sergts.	Drs.	Privates.	No. of Sentries
H.S.H. the Duke's Guard .. ..	1	2	6	2	100	—
Port of St Maurice .. ..	—	1	2	1	30	7
Total of the Hanoverian guards	1	3	8	3	130	—
Posts of the British :—						
Main Guard .. ..	1	1	3	2	60	12
Port of Hoxter .. ..	—	—	2	—	25	6
Port of New Bridge .. ..	—	—	2	—	25	7
At the Mint .. ..	—	—	1	—	12	3
At Pleurs Louglock .. ..	—	—	1	—	20	5
At the New Port .. ..	—	1	2	1	25	7
Port of St. Egidii. N.B.—One corporal and 3 men detached from this guard for the straw magazine .. ..	—	1	2	1	30	6
Port of Lutgerii .. ..	—	—	2	—	25	6
Port of Servatii .. ..	—	—	2	—	25	6
The Citadel .. ..	1	2	6	2	100	—
Total of the British .. ..	2	5	23	6	347	—
Total of the guards .. ..	3	8	31	9	477	—
Two interpreters at each guard..	—	—	—	—	16	—

MÜNSTER, November 24, 1758.

Parole—Boniface et Breslau.

Napier's Regiment takes the guard to-morrow.

Lord George Sackville desires Major-General Kingsley will see Steuart's Regiment to-morrow under arms at what place he thinks proper, and that he give directions that the clothing

and accoutrements be carefully inspected and put in the best order possible. *M. L. S. Clements, Esq.*

\*(The quartermasters of regiments to meet Mr. Sutherland at 4 o'clock this evening at the Stadt House.)\*

MÜNSTER, November 25, 1758.

\*(Parole—St. Benedict et Belgrade.

For the day to-morrow :—Lieut.-Colonel Robinson.

Kingsley's give the guards to-morrow.)\*

Complaint having been made that the men go into the adjacent villages to buy provisions and stops several people from coming to town, by which they forestall the market, it is the Governor's positive orders that the like is not done for the future, and that the officers or sergeants commanding guards at the ports are to be attentive that the people with provisions have free entrance to the public market

The field officers of the 4 British battalions to send the names of their landlords and streets to the main guard, where the Governor's aide-de-camp will receive them.

\*(A garrison court-martial to sit to-morrow at the president's quarters ; Kingsley's the captain, and one subaltern from each of the 4 regiments.)\*

MÜNSTER, November 26, 1758.

\*(Parole—Guillaume et Hovestadt.

Field officer for the day :—Major Bock.

Fusiliers give the guards.)\*

The sentries at the ports are to permit the waggons with wood belonging to officers to come into town, upon the servant producing a pass in writing signed by an officer.

The order is again repeated that the sentries permit nobody to come into town without being examined, as a French deserter came into town yesterday to the Governor's house without having been stopped or questioned at the port.

Lord George Sackville is pleased to confirm the sentence of the garrison court-martial, by which James Graham, late of the Inniskilline Dragoons, is sentenced to receive 200 lashes by the drummers of the regiment for duty to-morrow, and afterwards to be drummed out of the garrison for wounding a drummer of the Hanoverians.

MÜNSTER, November 27, 1758.

Parole—St. Maurice et Marburg.

Field officer for to-morrow :—Major Alton.

As complaint has been made that the Hanoverian artillery have rubbed out names that were marked on houses, where they were billeted, and, as they will be severely punished if they do the like again, the regiments are desired to find houses that they may be put by themselves to prevent disputes between them, and the soldiers are to send the billets of such houses to Colonel Brown, commandant of the artillery quartered in the citadel.

*M. L. S. Clements, Esq.* The French having caused to be printed at Amsterdam a paper encouraging the soldiers of the allied army to desert, Lord George Sackville orders that every person found distributing or attempting to distribute such papers shall be immediately seized and sent to the main guard.

MÜNSTER, November 28, 1758.

\*(Field officer for the day to-morrow :—Major Parry.

Napier's Regiment gives the guards to-morrow.

The 4 British battalions to give an officer and 20 men to escort 64 French prisoners from hence to Dulmen. The officer will find them ready to-morrow morning at 8 o'clock at the citadel. There will likewise be 2 waggons to carry the prisoners' knapsacks and to take up any that may be sick.)\*

Lord George Sackville orders that the captain of the main guard will for the future, when he is relieved, give a report in writing to the Major of Brigade of the day, of the number and names of prisoners of the British confined in the main guard, specifying their crimes and the person that confined them.

\*(The monthly and weekly returns to be given in to-morrow.)\*

MÜNSTER, November 29, 1758.

\*(Parole :—St. Francis et Frankfurt.

For the day to-morrow :—Lieut.-Colonel Poole.

Kingsley's give the guards to-morrow.

There will be waggons sent round the several hospitals to carry away the dirt and filth ; and, when they are loaded, a man is to be sent from the guard of each hospital with them out of the gates, who are to bring back the waggons)\* till the whole is carried away.

Each wagon coming in to town with wood is obliged to leave at the gates 2 pieces of wood for the Town Major Shunbeck, and one for the Secretary, which wood has been made use of by the several guards. It is the General's orders that, instead of burning it, they take the greatest care of it, till called for by the Town Major.

MÜNSTER, November 30, 1758.

\*(Parole—St. Jedule et Bruxells.

For the day to-morrow :—Major Marley.

Fusiliers give the guards to-morrow.)\*

Lord George Sackville orders that no soldiers of the British regiments be permitted to go out of the ports, without they are upon duty, with an officer or non-commissioned officer, or have a pass signed by a field officer of their regiment. Many disorders have been committed in the country under a pretence



of going to cut wood. The officers on duty at the ports are to be answerable that this order is complied with. *M. L. S.  
Clements,  
Esq.*

\*(The wood belonging to the farmers Bordman and Pluster, in the parish of St. Maurice, is appropriated for the use of the magazine here ; therefore no soldier upon any pretence shall cut down or carry off any part of it.)\*

All foraging in the country is most strictly forbid for the future, as the garrison will be supplied from the magazine here.

One day's hay to be received immediately.

MÜNSTER, December 1, 1758.

\*(Parole—Hector et Halberstadt.

For the day to-morrow :—Major Bock.

Whereas the wood left at the port guards for the Town Major has been burnt contrary to former orders, the Governor is determined, if the like is done for the future, to confine the sergeant of the guard and bring him to a court-martial.)\*

MÜNSTER, December 2, 1758.

\*(Parole—Hanibal et Carthage.

Field officer to-morrow :—Major Alton.

Napier's Regiment gives the guards to-morrow.

The quartermasters of the British, and Lieut. Sutherland, to attend Major-General Waldgrave at his quarters to-morrow morning at  $\frac{1}{2}$  after 9, in order to settle whatever may be wanting with regard to the quarters of their respective regiments.)\*

MÜNSTER, December 3, 1758.

\*(Parole—Cicero et Capua.

For the day to-morrow :—Lieut.-Colonel Beckwith.

Guards : Kingsley.

Lord George Sackville orders that the waggons loaded with wood for the use of the British hospital be safely brought to the hospital by a corporal and file of men from whatever port they enter at. Pradoc's guard to-morrow—Fusiliers. Provost's guard—Steuart's.)\*

MÜNSTER, December 4, 1758.

\*(Parole—Cæsar et Rome.

For the day to-morrow :—Major Maxwell.

Welsh Fusiliers give the guards to-morrow.)\*

MÜNSTER, December 5, 1758.

\*(Parole—William et Batavia.

For the day to-morrow :—Major Parry.

Steuart's give the guards to-morrow.)\*

MÜNSTER, December 6, 1758.

\*(Parole—Anna et Amsterdam.

For the day to-morrow :—Lieut.-Colonel Robinson.

*M. L. S.* Napier's Regiment gives the guards to-morrow.  
*Clements,* The garrison is acquainted that some cannon are to be  
*Esq.* scaled [sealed?] to-morrow at the citadel.)\*

MÜNSTER, December 7, 1758.

\*(Parole—George et Londres.

For the day to-morrow :—Major Bock.

Kingsley's Regiment give the guards to-morrow.)\*

H.S.H. has intelligence that Swiss colonel named Ryhneer, under different disguises, is going through the quarters of the army. The description of him is as follows :—he is about 50 years of age, middle size, large belly, square-shouldered, pale face, wears his own pale hair, small blue eyes, well-limbed with large ears, and a sharp look, his head and body always in motion when he speaks either French or German : whoever sees such a person is to apprehend him and send him to headquarters.

\*(Any country waggons that may be with the English regiments, to be immediately dismissed.)\*

MÜNSTER, December 8, 1758.

\*(Parole—Frederick et Berlin.

For the day to-morrow :—Major Alton.)\*

MÜNSTER, December 9, 1758.

Parole—Willial et Casselle.

\*(For the day to-morrow :—Major Parry.

Steuart's Regiment gives the guards.

On Monday there will be a masquerade at the Regency House. The regiment, that mounts guard that day, to give 6 men more for the main guard ; the Hanoverians are likewise to give 6 more. These 12 to be posted double, at 3 places, to prevent disorders ; a Hanoverian adjutant will have the inspection, to keep good order. It begins at 6 at night, every gentleman to pay a dollar for admittance. Near the St. Maurice's Port at the house of the notary Littres, there are masquerade dresses to hire.

A garrison court-martial to sit at  $\frac{1}{2}$  an hour after 4 this evening ; Fusiliers the captain, each regiment a subaltern.)\*

MÜNSTER, December 10, 1758.

\*(Parole—Charles et Brunswick.

For the day to-morrow :—Lieut.-Colonel Poole.

Napier's Regiment give the guards to-morrow.

Lord George Sackville orders Divine Service to begin on Wednesdays and Fridays at 9 o'clock in the morning, and on Sundays at 10, and the regiment which mounts guard to attend. The regiments are to parade on Wednesdays and Fridays at  $\frac{1}{2}$  an hour after 8, and on Sundays  $\frac{1}{2}$  an hour after 9.)\* The field officers, particularly of Napier's and Kingsley's,

are desired regularly to attend Divine Service, and that they would take care that the officers do not neglect so necessary a part of their duty. *M. L. S. Clements, Esq.*

MÜNSTER, December 11, 1758.

\*(Parole—Hendry et Magdeburg.

For the day to-morrow :—Lieut.-Colonel Beckwith.

Kingsley's give the guards to-morrow.)\*

It is H.S.H.'s orders that the troops be ready to march and take the field by the 25th of February next.

The commanding officers of the regiments of infantry will bespeak such camp necessities, as may be wanting to complete their respective regiments, either in England or Germany, as may be most convenient to them, giving the strongest orders that everything be delivered to them by the 25th of February next, or as soon after as possible.

Lord George Sackville will contract for the soldiers' tents and appurtenances. The tents and camp necessities, and the King's part of the bread to be paid for out of such money as may be received from the States of Münster in pursuance of H.S.H.'s regulation for winter quarters; and if, after the camp necessary, &c. be paid for, any money should remain, the soldiers are to be accounted with for it. And it is particularly recommended to provide flannel waistcoats and warm caps for the men, if the fund will answer it, as the surest means of preserving their health.

\*(The regiments, artillery and staff to receive 2 days' hay this morning at the same place as yesterday.

A garrison court-martial to assemble to-morrow at 11 o'clock at the president's quarters; Steuart's gives the captain, and each regiment a subaltern. The president will send a man before 11 o'clock to the main guard to conduct them to his quarters.)\*

2. MILITARY ORDER BOOK, No. 2. Dec. 12, 1758—April 30, 1759. (*A continuation of the preceding.*)

MÜNSTER, December 12, 1759 [1758?].

\*(Parole—Auguste et Warsovie.

For the day to-morrow :—Major Maxwill.

Fusiliers gives the guards to-morrow.

H.S.H. orders that the soldiers be punctually cautioned to be careful that no accident happen by the fire or candle they may use in their quarters, and that they also take care to have their chimneys cleaned as often as there may be occasion. Complaint having been made that some British soldiers have cut down fruit trees in the gardens round the town, Lord G. Sackville orders that this be forbidden for the future under the severest punishment. His Majesty has been pleased to appoint Ensign Daniel to succeed Lieut. Hume in Lord Hume's Regiment, Ensign Mercer of Brudnal's to



*M. L. S. succeed Lieut. Daniel, and Volunteer Alexander Hancee to*  
*Clements, succeed Ensign Mercer in Brudnal's.)\**  
*Esq.* Major of Brigade : Gore.

MÜNSTER, December 13, 1759 [1758 ?].

\*(Parole—Matilda et Munster.

For the day to-morrow :—Major Buck.

Stewart's gives the guards to-morrow.

A return of arms and accoutrements, which have been lost since the regiments left England, to be sent to General Waldgrove as soon as they can conveniently ; in this return the commanding officers are to mention by what means the arms and accoutrements now missing are lost.

For the future the main guard is to turn out once a day to Major-General Waldgrove.

Major of Brigade : Kieth.)\*

MÜNSTER, December 14, 1759 [1758 ?].

\*(Parole—Rudelphe et Gene.

For the day to-morrow :—Major Perrey.

Napier's gives the guards to-morrow.

MÜNSTER, December 15, 1759 [1758 ?].

Parole—Maximilian et Venise.

For the day to-morrow :—Lieut.-Colonel Robinson.

Kingsley's gives the guards to-morrow.

Major of Brigade : Kieth.

It is Major-General Waldgrove's orders that the directors of the hospital deliver the arms and accoutrements belonging to the sick to such officers as shall be appointed by the commanding officers of each corps to receive them, for which receipts are to be given.)\*

MÜNSTER, December 16, 1759 [1758 ?].

\*(Parole—Ludowick et Hertogenbosch.

For the day to-morrow :—Major Marley.

Fusiliers gives the guards to-morrow.

Major of Brigade : Gore.

General Waldgrove desires the officers commanding regiments will acquaint their chaplains that Divine Service is to begin on Wednesdays and Fridays at 10 o'clock for the future.

Description of two spies :—they are father and son, of the name of Wolters, natives of Kiserswort, which place they left on Saturday and passed the Lip at Dorsten on Monday, and are supposed to have come into some of the quarters of the army. The father is about 60 years old, tall and thin, wears his own brown hair, marked with the small pox, his clothes is mouse colour, with black stockings, his son aged about 30, taller and lustier than his father, has lank brown hair, wears blue clothes with buttons the same colour, attanger

[a hanger ?] and gaiters of blue cloth, and is a glazier to his profession. These persons have been frequently employed by the enemy ; when they are together, they affect to appear as strangers to one another. If they are found, to be sent prisoners to headquarters.)\*

*M. L. S.  
Clements,  
Esq.*

MÜNSTER, December 17, 1759 [1758 ?].

\*(Parole—Mareauville et Maastricht.

For the day to-morrow :—Major Hall.

Stuart's gives the guards to-morrow.

Prado's guard to-morrow, Napier's.

Provost guard to-morrow, Kingsley's.

Major-General Zastrow expressly orders that no waggons with palisades or other wood for the repair of the works shall be molested or anything taken of them at the ports.)\*

The captain of the main guard is not to receive or send away letters by messengers without Major-General Zastrow's being acquainted.

A masquerade to-morrow night.

MÜNSTER, December 18, 1758.

\*(Parole—Philip et Madrid.

For the day to-morrow :—Major Buck.

Napier's gives the guard to-morrow.

The garrison is acquainted that the fire bell will ring the day after to-morrow in order to assemble the burghers.

The garrison is not to hinder the burghers from cleaning the streets and carrying away all the dung they find in them.

One sergeant and 6 men of the British infantry to parade to-morrow morning at 7 o'clock at the main guard, to go as an escort to Lieut. Low, paymaster of the garrison, from whom the sergeant will receive his orders. The directors of the hospital to settle every regiment's accounts to the 24th instant inclusive, ready to be delivered to any officer the regiment shall respectively appoint to receive them after that date.)\*

MÜNSTER, December 19, 1758.

\*(Parole—Meilrade et Naples.

For the day to-morrow :—Major Halton.

Kingsley's gives the guards to-morrow, the guards not to mount till 12 o'clock as it is a holiday. The great [ir]regularities that has hitherto subsisted in the management of the hospital's affairs, makes it necessary for General Waldgrave to desire the commanding officers of regiments in Münster would, upon application to them from Mr. Gathcart [Cathcart ?], director of the hospital, allow one sergeant per company to assist him in making up the accounts up to the 24th instant inclusive.)\*

*M. L. S.  
Clements,  
Esq.*

For the future, when any men are sent to the hospital, the commanding officers of the companies they belong to is to send a return of the arms, accoutrements and necessities given in with each man, signed by himself, which the director is to enter into his books, countersign it and return it back to the regiment by the officer or non-commissioned officer, who deliver the men, and this must be done without any delay on the director's side or the party who bring the men. When any men are discharged from the hospital, the director is to send a return to the commanding officer of each regiment the discharged men may belong to, in which he is to specify the subsistence he advanced to each man, distinguishing the company, as also what arms, accoutrements and necessities may have been in his stores belonging to such men as have died.

This return to be signed by the director or, in his absence, by any person he appoints.

The director of the hospital to be particular as to the care of arms, accoutrements and necessities sent in with the sick, as he will be made answerable to the regiments for such as are lost.

But if, on the contrary, the officers send sick to the hospital without observing the above order, to have their returns countersigned, they will become answerable for such arms, &c. as are lost.

Major of Brigade : Keith.

MÜNSTER, December 20, 1758.

\*(Parole—Socrate et Athenes.

For the day to-morrow :—Lieut.-Colonel Beckwith.

Fusiliers gives the guards to-morrow. The ball at the Duke's to-morrow.

Each company of the British in garrison here is desired to contribute six marrin grosens [mariengroschen ?] per month for the Hanoverian sergeant, who is interpreter at the main guard ; the Major of Brigade will receive for the last month to-morrow.

Major of Brigade : Gore.)\*

MÜNSTER, December 21, 1758.

\*(Parole—Manlius et Corinth.

For the day to-morrow :—Major Maxwell.

Stuart's gives the guards to-morrow.

Major of Brigade : Keith.

The paymasters to meet Mr. Taylor at Delden the 28th instant, by order of Lord George Sackville they are to receive 2 months' subsistence for the troops. Therefore such paymasters as appoint others to receive for them must be careful to send receipts accordingly and General Waldgrove expects they are at Delden on the 28 instant.)\*



MÜNSTER, December 22, 1758.

*M. L. S.  
Clements,  
Esq.*

\*(Parole—Manfrede et Milan.

For the day to-morrow :—Major Perry.

Napier's gives the guards to-morrow.

General Zastrow recommends that the sentries be more careful on their posts for the future, a complaint having been made to General Waldgrove that many people come into town without being properly examined at the ports, he orders that the garrison orders be strictly obeyed, as any sentry who is guilty of neglect will be severely punished.

General Waldgrove desires that the officers will give directions to their servants not to exercise their horses on the grand parade.

Major of Brigade : Gore.)\*

MÜNSTER, December 23, 1758.

\*(Parole—Robert et Carthagge.

For the day to-morrow :—Lieut.-Colonel Robinson.

Kingsley's gives the guards to-morrow.

The guards not to be relieved for the four following days till 12 o'clock.

Major of Brigade : Keith.)\*

MÜNSTER, December 24, 1758.

\*(Parole—Otto et Franckfort.

For the day to-morrow :—Major Holton.

Fusiliers the guards to-morrow.

Major of Brigade : Gore.

Parado's [Prado's ?] guard, Kingsley's to-morrow.

Hospital guard to be relieved to-morrow.

Provost guard, Fusiliers.)\*

MÜNSTER, December 25, 1758.

\*(Parole—Christam et Hambourge.

For the day to-morrow :—Major Buck.

Stuart's the guards to-morrow.

The garrison to be acquainted that the burghers are not to appear in the streets after 8 o'clock at night without lanterns.

General Waldgrove having heard that some soldiers that died in this town being interred without having the burial service read over them, suppose it could not have happened if they had been reported to the chaplain : directs that for the future that, whenever any man dies in the hospital, the director reports immediately to the chaplain of the hospital in order to his attending the burial, and, if the deceased belong to any of the regiments in town, the commanding officers of the corps must also be acquainted with it, that he may appoint a proper number of men to attend the funeral.

Major of Brigade : Keith.)\*

*M. L. S.  
Clements,  
Esq.*

MÜNSTER, December 26, 1758.

\*(Parole—Frederick et Bremen.

For the day to-morrow :—Major Marley.

Napier's gives the guards to-morrow.

There will be a ball at headquarters to-night.)\*

The lanthorn belonging to St. Egide Port being lost last night, the officer of that guard is to be answerable for it. The field officer of the day is for the future to visit the Grand Hospital between the hours of 11 or one. A surgeon or mate is to attend him through the different wards, of whom he will make such enquiry relative to the management of the hospital, as he thinks necessary, and give direction for redressing any just complaints that are made by the patients. After he has visited the hospital, he is to examine the director's books to see that they are regularly kept. He is to report the next day to Major-General Waldgrove.

The men are to be acquainted that the great sickness which at present prevails amongst them, proceeds chiefly from the large fires they keep in their stoves, particularly those at the guardrooms.

General Waldgrove expects that the officers do often visit the quarters to prevent their being kept too warm, and orders the commissioned and non-commissioned officers commanding guards to frequently visit the men's guardrooms to hinder them from keeping too large fires.

Major of Brigade : Gore.

MÜNSTER, December 27, 1758.

\*(Parole—Antoine et Padoue.

For the day to-morrow :—Lieut.-Colonel Pole.

Kingsley's gives the guards to-morrow.)\*

The regiments to be acquainted of their particular alarm posts assigned to them upon the Cathedral Place. In case of an alarm the drums of the regiments are to begin immediately to beat through the streets. When the alarm is beat at the main guard, the garrison is acquainted. Upon an alarm the Hanoverian artillery are to post themselves upon the ramparts of the town and citadel at the most proper posts.

If the alarm is beat, the captain of the citadel guard to detach his subaltern and 20 men behind the first drawbridge in order to secure the communication of the citadel. The greatest care to be taken that the men be acquainted with those orders and told, in case of an alarm, they are to repair to their alarm posts with the greatest quickness possible, bringing with them their complete arms, ammunition and necessaries.

Major of Brigade : Keeth.

MÜNSTER, December 28, 1758.

\*(Parole—Utrecht et Peterbourg.

For the day to-morrow :—Major Hall.

Fusiliers gives the guards to-morrow.

There will be a masquerade to-night at the usual place and hour.

*M. L. S.  
Clements,  
Esq.*

At three o'clock each guard must send a corporal and some men to the Governor's to get watchcoats, except the New Port and St. Edgide, being already furnished, the citadel to have 10, the New Bridge 4, Pluers Lock 2, Hoxterport 6, at the Mint 3, Ludguary Port 6, Salvatey Port 6, the main guard 8.

The commanding officers of regiments to meet General Waldgrove at his quarters at 10 o'clock to-morrow.

Major of Brigade : Gore.)\*

MÜNSTER, December 29, 1758.

\*(Parole—Ulria et Stocholm.

For the day to-morrow :—Lieut-Colonel Beckwith.

Stuart's gives the guards to-morrow.

The quartermasters to meet Lieut-Colonel Graham at his house next Tuesday at 11 o'clock to pass the bread up to the 30th of this month inclusive.

A regimental court-martial of Napier's to sit to-morrow at 11 o'clock to try William Summers of said regiment for stealing linen ; all evidence to attend.)\*

In case of an alarm, General Waldgrove orders that the company of grenadiers of each regiment do immediately assemble at the commanding officer's quarters of each regiment together with the eldest ensign to carry the colours to the general alarm post. \*(The monthly returns to be given in on Sunday date the first, and the monthly returns of rations and portions as usual.

Major of Brigade : Keeth.)\*

MÜNSTER, December 30, 1758.

\*(Parole—Gustave et Stralsuld.

For the day to-morrow :—Major Buck.

Napier's the guards to-morrow.

The British are to give a sergeant and 4 men to escort 12 French prisoners, who are exchanged. The sergeant is to be at the Hanoverian hospital at 8 o'clock to-morrow morning, where he will receive the 12 prisoners with a waggon. He is to march to Nutland [Nottelen ?], the day after to Dulmain [Dulmen ?] where he is to deliver the prisoners to the commanding officer.)\* When there is an alarm for the future the signal will be given by the firing of three guns from the citadel, upon which all the artillery quartered in the neighbourhood is to repair into town. The officers commanding at the ports are to let them in without delay. This last order to be sent to all the port guards.

\*(Lost two English horses, one a bay, the other a brown ; they were seen within the New Port at 7 o'clock this morning.



*M. L. S. Clements,* They belong to Napier's and if found, to be [sent] to Captain  
*Esq.* Murray or Adjutant of said regiment.  
 Major of Brigade : Gore.)\*

MÜNSTER, December 31, 1758.

\*(Parole—All's Well That Ends Well.

For the day to-morrow :—Major Alton.

Kingsley's gives the guards to-morrow.

The watchcoats given out to be distributed to the sentries, particularly to those most exposed to the weather, to the Duke's guard 8, citadel 10, Newbridge 4, Plure's Lock 2, Hoxtorport 6, Mint 3, Ludguary Port 6, Salvatey 6, St. Morris's 7, total 60. Each sentry, when relieved, shall hang up the watchcoat in the sentry box, and the corporal, who relieves him, carefully to examine the coat, and if he finds it spoiled, the sentry will be obliged to make it good, and the corporal is to relieve that sentry, where a watchcoat is found damaged, till he has reported it to the officer of the guard. If those orders are not strictly complied with, the officer commanding the guard will be made answerable for the watchcoat. If it so happens at any of the ports that there are more watchcoats than sentries, the overplus to be laid up in the guardrooms, as each port guard will be made answerable for the number delivered to them.

The 29 or 30 of this month at night, there were more than 30 palisades cut and stole at the Hanoverian magazine, although a sentry from the New Port was posted near it. The Fusiliers had the guard.

General Zastrow orders that strict enquiry be made to find out the offenders, and repeats his orders that the sentries shall be more alert and attentive to every [part] of the fortifications and their posts.

Major-General Waldgrove orders that the officers and sergeants commanding guards shall take care the sentries receive their orders clearly and obey them exactly.

All officers off duty are desired to be at Major General Waldgrove's at half an hour after 9 in boots and full regimentals.

Parado's guard to-morrow : Fusiliers.

Provost guard : Stuart's.

For the hospital guard :—

Major of Brigade : Goar.)\*

MÜNSTER, January 1, 1759.

\*(Parole—Fredirick et Berlin.

For the day to-morrow :—Major Maxwell.

Fusiliers the guards to-morrow.

The Governor desires the sentries may not wear the watchcoat in the daytime when the weather is fine.

A masquerade this evening as usual.

Major of Brigade : Goar.)\*

MÜNSTER, January 2, 1759.

*M. L. S.  
Clements,  
Esq.*

\*(Parole—Guilliaume et Potsdam.

For the day to-morrow :—Major Perry.

Stuart's the guards to-morrow.

Major of Brigade : Keith.)\*

MÜNSTER, January 3, 1759.

\*(Parole—Henry et Magdebourg.

For the day to-morrow :—Lieut-Colonel Robinson.

Napier's the guards to-morrow.

There will be a ball at headquarters to-night.

Major of Brigade : Gore.)\*

MÜNSTER, January 4, 1759.

\*(Parole—Ferdenand et Rupin.

For the day to-morrow :—Major Marley.

Kingsley's the guards to-morrow.

Sergeant and 6 men to assemble to-morrow morning at the main guard at 7 o'clock, to escort Captain Whitmore on his way to Paterburn [Paderborn ?].

Major of Brigade : Kieth.

MÜNSTER, January 5, 1759.

Parole—Emilius et Brandebourg.

For the day to-morrow :—Major Buck.

Fusiliers the guards to-morrow.

Major of Brigade : Keith.)\*

MÜNSTER, January 6, 1759.

\*(Parole—Ceser et Rome.

For the day to-morrow :—Major Alton.

Stuart's the guards to-morrow.

Lost a small double seal watch with a steel chain, the maker's name, John Bley, London ; whoever finds it will send it to Major of Brigade Keith.)\*

MÜNSTER, January 7, 1759.

\*(Parole—Kaninbal et Carthoge.

For the day to-morrow :—Lieut-Colonel Pole.

Napier's the guards to-morrow.

The paymasters to be with Mr. Eaton at his house to-morrow morning at 9 o'clock.

Major of Brigade : Keith.)\*

MÜNSTER, January 8, 1759.

\*(Parole—Marius et Madrid.

For the day to-morrow :—Major Hall.

Kingsley's the guards to-morrow.

There will be a ball this evening as usual.

*M. L. S. Clements, Esq.* The great bell will ring to-morrow to assemble the magistrates.)\*

'Tis the Governor's orders that all rounds gives the parole to the post they visit, where there is an officer. The officer that goes the rounds is to give the parole to him. but, at a sergeant's or corporal's guard, he is to send it by a non-commissioned officer. All guards are to be under arms when they receive the rounds.

Major of Brigade : Gore.

MÜNSTER, January 9, 1759.

\*(Parole—Pompius et Mecenas.

For the day to-morrow :—Lieut-Colonel Beckwith.

Fusiliers the guards to-morrow.

To-morrow at 12 the great bell will be rung to assemble the magistrates.)\*

A garrison court-martial to assemble to-morrow at 9 o'clock at the main guard to examine into the conduct of Bard, who is accused of malpractices in his employment about the hospital. They are not required to pass any sentence, but to determine whether Beard is guilty of the charge alleged against him or not ; Napier's the captain and each regiment a subaltern.

Major of Brigade : Keith.

MÜNSTER, January 10, 1759.

\*(Parole—Ptolemius et Alexander.

For the day to-morrow :—Major Maxwell.

Stuart's the guards to-morrow.

The garrison is to be acquainted that the Hanoverians will fire and beat drums at a funeral to-morrow afternoon.

A ball to-night at Court.)\*

As the colonels, who are not upon service in this country, are not entitled to any part of the contribution money, their proportion money must be kept in their respective paymasters' hands till further orders, and if any of them should have issued it out previous to this order, they must get it returned back to them, as they will be answerable for it.

MÜNSTER, January 11, 1759.

\*(Parole—Gustave et Stockolm.

For the day to-morrow :—Major Perry.

Napier's the guards to-morrow. Kingsley's Regiment will fire to-morrow.

The Hanoverian drummers will beat to-morrow at a funeral.)\*

His S. Highness having been informed that several inhabitants of this town have been stopped in the streets in the night time and robbed, or otherwise illtreated, by persons of the garrison : as such unworthy proceedings



are contrary to the gracious intentions of His S. Highness for the peace, safety and protection of the inhabitants, he has thought proper to give the following orders :—

*M. L. S.  
Clements,  
Esq.*

Any person whatever shall be found guilty of such unlawful violence shall be punished without mercy, as the law directs, that is to say, broke upon the wheel. Neither will drunkenness or any other excuses save the guilty from that punishment, which is due to a disturber of the public tranquillity.

The Governor recommends the execution of this order to the whole garrison and to every officer in particular and desires that they will be attentive that these orders be communicated to every soldier of the garrison, for which the officers are to be answerable.

It is necessary for the execution of the orders that the patrols, which have been already ordered to go from the different guards through the streets in the night, be particularly careful and exact in the performance of that.

MÜNSTER, January 12, 1759.

\*(Parole—Adolphe et Upsal.

For the day to-morrow :—Major Buck.

Kingsley's the guards to-morrow.

A ball at the Duke's this evening.

Major of Brigade : Keith.)\*

MÜNSTER, January 13, 1759.

\*(Parole—Freddrick et Copenhagen.

For the day to-morrow :—Major Holton.

Fusiliers the guards to-morrow.

For the future the deserters will be sent St. Morrice's Port to make more room at the main guard.)\*

MÜNSTER, January 14, 1759.

\*(Parole—Christian et Sleswick.

For the day to-morrow :—Lieut-Colonel Robinson.

Stuart's the guards to-morrow.

His Majesty has been pleased to appoint Lord Viscount Down to be lieutenant-colonel in the army, and to command Lord Hulme's Regiment. Arguile Dalrumple is appointed cornet in Bland's Regiment of Dragoon Guards in room of Luckin, and Quartermaster Erley of that regiment is appointed cornet to the light troop in room of Arguile Dalrumple. Cornet John Jones of Sir John Mordant's Regiment is appointed lieutenant in the said regiment in room of Duckenfield, deceased. 2nd Lieutenant Robert Mason Lewis of General Husk's Regiment is appointed cornet in the room of John Jones. Thomas Machan succeeds 2nd Lieutenant Lewis in General Husk's.

Provost guard Kingsley's.

Parado's guard Napier's.)\*

M. L. S.  
Clements,  
Esq.

MÜNSTER, January 15, 1759.

\*(Parole—Anna et Amsterdam.  
For the day to-morrow :—Major Marley.  
Napier's the guards to-morrow.)\*

The regiments, staff and artillery are immediately to send a return to Major-General Waldgrove of the number of rations of forage they have drawn short of their allowance in the month of December last.

*Past 6 at night. General Orders.*

\*(The British regiments to send to-morrow morning at 8 o'clock to the parade 4 subalterns, 4 sergeants, 4 corporals and 96 privates, who are to be divided by and receive their orders from Lieut. Keith, Adjutant.

Major of Brigade : Keith.)\*

MÜNSTER, January 16, 1759.

\*(Parole—Wilhelm et Cassell.  
For the day to-morrow :—Lieut-Colonel Pole.  
Kingsley's the guards to-morrow.

A garrison court-martial to sit to-morrow at 11 o'clock at the president's quarters to try John Cristeen Neego and John Hendrick, waggoners, and Thomas Peck and a soldier of Stuart's ; Kingsley's the captain, and each of the regiments a subaltern.

Major of Brigade : Keith.)\*

MÜNSTER, January 17, 1759.

\*(Parole—Charles et Brunswick.  
For the day to-morrow :—Major Hall.  
Fusiliers the guards to-morrow.

General Zastrow's orders is repeated that the waggons with the palisades shall be conducted from whatever port they enter to the citadel, and report made to the captain of the main guard. The commanding officers of the regiments in Münster are to send a return to Major-General Waldgrove of the number of men they have lost by death since their arrival in winter quarters, specifying distinctly those who have died in the grand hospital, regimental infirmary or in quarters.

Major of Brigade : Keith.)\*

MÜNSTER, January 18, 1759.

\*(Parole—Meximelian et Bremen.  
For the day to-morrow :—Major Buck.  
Stuart's the guards to-morrow.)\*

The officers that are on the execution are to receive every night three dollars each officer, half a dollar each sergeant and nine marrine gross [mariengroschen ?] each corporal and private man.

\*(Major-General Waldgrove [desires] that as by mistake the private men has been paid more than the order, that officers take care that the overplus be paid to the people. A masquerade to-night.)\* *M. L. S.  
Clements,  
Esq.*

MÜNSTER, January 19, 1759.

\*(Parole—Philipe et Turin.  
For the day to-morrow :—Major Alton.  
Napier's the guards to-morrow.)\*

MÜNSTER, January 20, 1759.

\*(Parole—Ludowick et Herzogenhosch.  
For the day to-morrow :—Major Beckwith.  
Kingsley's the guards to-morrow.  
Major of Brigade : Keith.)\*

MÜNSTER, January 21, 1759.

\*(Parole—Franciscus et Antwerp.  
For the day to-morrow :—Major Maxwell.  
Fusiliers the guards to-morrow.  
Parado's guard Kingsley's.  
Provost guard Fusiliers.)\*

MÜNSTER, January 22, 1759.

\*(Parole—Erenestus et Rotterdam.  
The day to-morrow :—Major Perry.  
Stuart's the guards to-morrow.  
The garrison to hold themselves in readiness to be under arms the day after to-morrow, it being the King of Prussia's birthday.  
There will be a funeral to-morrow, at which the Hanoverians will fire.  
A masquerade to-night as usual.)\*

MÜNSTER, January 23, 1759.

\*(Parole—St. Michael et Meelandt.  
For the day to-morrow :—Lieut-Colonel Robinson.  
Napier's the guards to-morrow.  
The guards mounts to-morrow at 12 o'clock.)\*  
To-morrow being the King of Prussia's birthday, the whole garrison, except Stuart's Regiment, to be under arms at 9 o'clock in the Cathedral Place. They are to fire a *feu de joie* three different times, alternately with the cannon of the town and citadel. The ports are to be shut and the port guards to remain under arms till the whole garrison return to their quarters. Couriers and common posts are to be permitted to pass through the gates as usual.

MÜNSTER, January 24, 1759.

\*(Parole—Colarivs et Clove.  
For the day to-morrow :—Major Buck.



*M. L. S.* Kingsley's the guards to-morrow.  
*Clements,* A return of arms to be given in to-morrow at orderly time  
*Esq.* as before, but more particular in every article.)\*

MÜNSTER, January 25, 1759.

\*(Parole—Casimer et Wesel.

For the day to-morrow :—Major Alton.

Fusiliers the guards to-morrow.)\*

Two captains, 4 subalterns and 200 men of the British, and 1 captain, two subalterns and 100 men of the Hanoverians are to assemble to-morrow at  $\frac{1}{2}$  an hour after 8, upon the Cathedral Place; the whole is to be commanded by Major Alton, and to attend the execution of the emisery [emissary?] Faucon. The grenadiers of the first battalion of guards are to be at the prison at 9 o'clock to conduct the criminal to the place of execution. A detachment of the Guard [Gardes du] Corps, and of the Horse Grenadiers are to come into town, to make patrols through the streets; the Auditure [Auditor?] Greasback will read the sentence, and, after the execution, two sentries to be placed at the gibbet till orders are given to take down the body; the gates of the town are to be kept shut from 9 o'clock till the execution is over, but all posts and couriers are permitted to pass.

The Marquis of Granbey orders, when any men are sent to the grand hospital, the commanding officer of the company they belong to, are to fill up two of the printed hospital tickets with the entry [of] arms, necessaries &c. of each man, both of which are to be signed by him and one of them to be left the Director, who is to countersign it and return it to the commanding officer of the company by the person who conducts the sick to the hospital.

MÜNSTER, January 26, 1759.

\*(Parole—Constantinus et Constantinople.

For the day to-morrow :—Major Marley.

Stuart's the guards to-morrow.

General Zastrow orders that for the future there shall be only subb. [subaltern?] officer with the usual number of men upon the citadel.)\*

MÜNSTER, January 27, 1759.

\*(Parole—Mahomet et Adrinople.

For the day to-morrow :—Lieut-Colonel Pole.

Napier's gives the guards to-morrow.

Complaint having been made to General Zastrow by the commanding officer of the Hanoverian artillery that the sentries upon the ramparts do not take proper care of the artillery entrusted to their charge, and that several belonging to it have been stolen or destroyed.

General Zastrow orders that the men be informed that they are to be answerable for everything entrusted to them and severely punished for any neglect.)\* *M. L. S.  
Clements,  
Esq.*

MÜNSTER, January 28, 1759.

\*(Parole—Mustapha et Venedig.

For the day to-morrow :—Major Hall.

Kingsley's the guards to-morrow.)\*

By express order of H.S.H. the Duke it is recommended to the regiments in garrison to give the most positive instructions to their men upon duty not to suffer any person whatever to come near the magazines of hay and straw with fire, light or pipe, and any person or persons, who is found attempting it, to be confined immediately and punished with the greatest severity.

The commanding officers of regiments are desired to repeat those orders in their regiments recommending to the soldiers in their quarters to be careful to prevent any accidents by fire.

General Zastrow has given an order to all burghers who have soldiers quartered upon them, to give the key of their house to one of the soldiers, or to leave their doors open in the night, that no soldier may be prevented to turn out immediately upon an alarm.

The order that the port guards be careful and examine and report all suspected persons that come into town, is again repeated.

\*(Parado's guard Fusiliers.

Provost guard Stuart's.

Hospital guard to be relieved to-morrow.)\*

MÜNSTER, January 29, 1759.

\*(Parole—Merevice et Vienne.

For the day to-morrow :—Lieut-Colonel Beckwith.

Fusiliers the guard to-morrow.

The Hanoverians have a punishment to-morrow upon the parade.

A masquerade this evening as usual.)\*

MÜNSTER, January 30, 1759.

\*(Parole—Clemens et Reginberg.

For the day to-morrow :—Major Buck.

Stuart's the guards to-morrow.

*Advertisement.*

Lost a greyhound, white, spotted with yellow ; whoever brings him to Major Buck, of the Hanoverian Guards, will be rewarded.)\*

MÜNSTER, January 31, 1759.

\*(Parole—Mauritius et Munchon.

For the day to-morrow :—Major Alton.

*M. L. S. Napier's the guards to-morrow. A ball at headquarters  
Clements, this night as usual.  
Esq.*

A strayed black horse is now at Plurers Lock guard and will be returned to the owner.)\*

MÜNSTER, February 1, 1759.

\*(Parole—Valerius et Venediet.  
For the day to-morrow :—Major Maxwell.  
Kingsley's the guards to-morrow.)\*

MÜNSTER, February 2, 1759.

\*(Parole—Nestor et Nemuegen.  
For the day to-morrow :—Major Perry.  
Fusiliers the guards to-morrow.)\*

Whilst the troops remain in winter quarters, the directors of the hospitals to send a weekly return every Monday morning to the Commander-in-Chief of the British, of the number of men that are in the grand hospital. He is to take notice of those that have been discharged, dead or recovered since the preceding return.

Sunday next the officers to wear mourning crape round their left arm for the death of the Princess of Orange.

MÜNSTER, February 3, 1759.

\*(Parole—Philipine et Pampelure.  
For the day to-morrow :—Lieut-Colonel Robinson.  
Stuart's the guard to-morrow.

Stolen last night a brown horse ; whoever brings him to the Town-Major shall be rewarded.)\*

MÜNSTER, February 4, 1759.

\*(Parole—Josua et Jerusalem.  
For the day to-morrow :—Major Marley.  
Napier's the guards to-morrow.

The regiments, staff and artillery are immediately to send a return to Major-General Waldgrove of the number of rations of forage they have drawn short of their allowance in the month of January.

The two prisoners of General Napier's now in the main-guard, to be tried by a regimental court-martial to-morrow.

Provost guard Napier's to-morrow.  
Parado's guard Stuart's to-morrow.  
The hospital guard to be relieved to-morrow.)\*

MÜNSTER, February 5, 1759.

\*(Parole—Patronella et Padua.  
For the day to-morrow :—Major Buck.  
Kingsley's the guard to-morrow.  
A masquerade this night.)\*



MÜNSTER, February 6, 1759.

*M. L. S.  
Clements,  
Esq.*

\*(Parole—Jerimius et Ensbrug.  
For the day to-morrow :—Major Alton.  
Fusiliers the guards to-morrow.)\*

MÜNSTER, February 7, 1759.

\*(Parole—Beatrice et Bascelona.  
For the day to-morrow :—Lieut.-Colonel Pole.  
Stuart's the guards to-morrow. An assembly at the Duke's  
this evening.)\*

MÜNSTER, February 8, 1759.

\*(Parole—Rebecka et Regensburg.  
For the day to-morrow :—Major Hall.  
Napier's the guards to-morrow.  
General Waldgrove orders that the quartermaster of General  
Napier's, with a careful sergeant of each regiment, to be ready  
to set out on Saturday morning with Major Maxwell to receive  
the camp equipage at Hanover ; the sergeants to attend Major  
Maxwell this evening at 3 o'clock at his quarters to receive  
his orders.)\*

MÜNSTER, February 9, 1759.

\*(Parole—Jerome et Jalig.  
For the day to-morrow :—Colonel Beckworth.  
Kingsley's the guards to-morrow.)\*  
General Waldgrove orders that the field officers of the  
regiment that mounts guard, the adjutant and the field officer  
of the day shall only speak or give directions to the men on  
the parade.

MÜNSTER, February 10, 1759.

\*(Parole—Wollfgang et Warschan.  
For the day to-morrow :—Major Perry.  
Fusiliers the guards to-morrow.  
The regiments to give in a return to Major General Waldgrove  
immediately of the number of serviceable cartridges they  
have for each man. The commanding officer of artillery to  
send forthwith to Major-General Waldgrove a return of the  
ammunition he has in store, and to mention particularly the  
number of flints and musket cartridges he has made up.

The field officer of General Napier's and the R. Welsh  
Fusiliers to be at General Waldgrove's to-morrow at 10  
o'clock.)\*

MÜNSTER, February 11, 1759.

\*(Parole—Andreus et Edenburgh.  
For the day to-morrow :—Major Buck.  
Stuart's the guards to-morrow.

*M. L. S.  
Clements,  
Esq.*

Provost guard Kingsley's.  
Parado's guard Napier's.  
Hospital guard to be relieved to-morrow.)\*

MÜNSTER, February 12, 1759.

\*(Parole—Silvester et Sablsburgh.

For the day to-morrow :—Major Buck.

Napier's the guards to-morrow. A masquerade to-night.

One field officer, two captains for the whole, one subaltern per regiment, 24 sergeants, 24 corporals with arms, and 6 drummers from the infantry with 6 weeks' pay, and 2 surgeons' mates from the grand hospital, to prepare themselves to set out for Embden so as to be there the 20th instant to receive the drafts from England, who are to be marched under the[ir] care to join the army, Major Marley for this duty, the proportion of this detachment given Hulms's [Home's?] and Brudnall's Regiments will be marched under the care of their respective officers, who are to be answerable for their being at Embden at the time appointed. Those that go from the regiments in Münster will be marched as the field officer directs. Major-General Waldgrove expects that the officers will be particularly attentive to prevent any irregularities of the men, as they will be answerable for any neglect.

The arms and accoutrements, &c. belonging to the infantry now in the stores at Embden, are to be brought to the army with the drafts. The field officer may get a supply of musket cartridges by applying for at Embden. The drafts are to be subsisted daily from the time of their landing at the same rate, according to their ranks, as the troops here, but no stoppages made during their passage at sea. It is to be paid them when they are drafted to their regiments.

The field officer is to attend Major-General Waldgrove for further directions before he sets out.

Napier's and Brudenall's 1 captain, 1 subaltern, 4 sergeants, 4 corporals and 1 drummer each, and the other 4 regiments 1 subaltern, 4 sergeants, 4 corporals, and 1 drummer each.)\*

MÜNSTER, February 13, 1759.

\*(Parole—Jonathan et Imonah.

For the day to-morrow :—Lieut-Colonel Robertson.

Kingsley's the guards to-morrow.

There is a post chariot to be sold at Captain ———.

The non-commissioned officers from the regiments in Münster, who go to Embden for the drafts, are to begin their march to-morrow under the care of 2 subaltern officers; the two mates from the hospital are to go with this party, and waggons will be allowed.

Napier's and Kingsley's gives the subalterns, who will receive their orders and route from Lieut. Blakeney at

7 o'clock to-morrow morning at Major Marley's quarters, at which time the sergeants and corporals are to parade there. The officers may send their baggage to said place, where the waggon allowed will be to receive them.)\*

*M. L. S.  
Clements,  
Esq.*

MÜNSTER, February 14, 1759.

\*(Parole—Loot et Lambeck.

For the day to-morrow :—Lieut-Colonel Pole.

Fusiliers the guards to-morrow.

There will be 5 English horses to be sold by auction to-morrow morning 12 o'clock.

Two subalterns, 4 sergeants and 100 men of the British to parade at New Port to-morrow morning at 8 o'clock, to work at the fortifications for His Majesty's service, the major of the engineers (Morkin) will give them their orders : Napier's and Kingsley's gives a subaltern each to-morrow.

His S. H. permits the regiments to be out to fire when the commanding officer thinks proper ; on application they will be supplied with powder, the day before the fire to acquaint the Major of Brigade.

A general court-martial to assemble to-morrow morning at 9 o'clock at the president's quarters to try all prisoners that may be brought before them, Lieut-Colonel Robertson president, two field officers, Majors Perry and Hall, 6 captains, 4 lieutenants, members, Captain Fowler, judge advocate : Napier's 2 captains, 1 subaltern : Kingsley's 1 subaltern : Fusiliers 2 captains, 1 subaltern : Stuart's 2 captains, 1 subaltern.

The court-martial is to sit at Napier's messroom. There will be a sergeant at General Waldgrove's to show the members where it is.)\*

MÜNSTER, February 15, 1759.

\*(Parole—Hartman et Hamburg.

For the day to-morrow :—Lieut-Colonel Beckwith.

Stuart's the guards to-morrow.

The same number of men for the work to-morrow at 8 o'clock as usual, Fusiliers and Stuart's the subalterns. The commanding officers of regiments are desired by General Zastrow to give him in, as soon as possible, a list of all persons that are not permitted in the cantonments of their regiments' quarters.

A detachment of 1 subaltern, 1 sergeant, 2 corporals, 1 drummer, and 15 men to march to Tellingt the 17th of this month, to conduct a division of French prisoners of war ; General Waldgrove recommends that an officer that speaks French be sent on this duty. He will receive orders in writing at the main guard to-morrow at 11 o'clock ; Kingsley's the subaltern.



*M. L. S.  
Clements,  
Esq.*

*Advertisement.*

The 12th instant was stole a gold repeating watch, by a short thick-made man, who wore a cloak and trauling [travelling?] hat : on a ring that was fastened to the chain of the watch there were 3 diamonds, the spring of the watch goes on a ruby ; whoever brings the man to the Town Major will be rewarded.)\*

MÜNSTER, February 16, 1759.

\*(Parole—Mieckl et Madrid.

For the day to-morrow :—Lieut-Colonel Pole.

Napier's the guards to-morrow.

A return to be given immediately of the effective rations and portions wanted daily by each regiment.)\*

One sergeant and 6 men of the British to be quartered as military execution by the Governor's orders this day upon the Receiver of the Cathedral, Worttmain, the same number upon the Sendice [Syndic?] Venner, and a third party upon the Councillor Zurmuhlin ; each sergeant will place a sentry at the door where he is quartered and will not suffer the master of the house to go out of it ; the sergeant will receive from the master of the house every 24 hours half a rixdollar, and each man nine marran groass [mariengroschen?] or the  $\frac{1}{4}$  of a rixdollar ; this party may be relieved every 48 hours.

MÜNSTER, February 17, 1759.

\*(Parole—Zacheus et Cluta.

For the day to-morrow :—Major Buck.

Kingsley's the guards to-morrow.

To-morrow being Sunday, the working parties are not to be employed, but are to commence on Monday as usual.

A second detachment for conducting French prisoners to march from hench [hence?] at 9 o'clock on Monday morning, Fusiliers the officer for this duty, he will receive his instructions in writing to-morrow at the main guard at 12 o'clock.)\*

MÜNSTER, February 18, 1759.

\*(Parole—Inocentius et Ilstine.

For the day to-morrow :—Major Buck.

Fusiliers the guards to-morrow.

100 men for the works to-morrow as usual, Fusiliers and Stuart's the subalterns.

Tuesday morning at 9 o'clock there will be an auction at Doctor Houghton's house of all sorts of French goods.

Several old tents belonging to the Hanoverian Guards will be sold to-morrow after guard mounting.

The soldiers are strictly forbid going into the windmills.)\*

It is pretended that on the part of H.S.H. the Electorate of Cologne, there have been orders given to the discharged

men of his troops, who by passports have leave to remain in the Bishopric, to join their corps immediately; H.S.H. the Duke is pleased to inform all governors in towns, generals and commanders of the army that it is his orders that they be attentive to the behaviour of the soldiers of the Elector, and that they may have them seized whenever they perceive the attempt to get out of the country. They must be particularly careful that no recruits are sent to the Electorate's troops, as they must be absolutely prevented.

*M. L. S.  
Clements,  
Esq.*

\*(His Majesty has been pleased to make the following promotions: Bland's Dragoons, Boise, cornet in the room of Hope, February the 7th, 1759: Howard's Dragoons, Major Mackan of the 2nd troop of Horse Grenadier Guards, lieutenant-colonel in room of Lieut-Colonel Wade, 7th do.: John Gestcome cornet in room of Wagon; Chulmonley's, cornet Edward Walpole, lieutenant in the room of Jones: Honourable Stephen Douglas, cornet in the room of Walpole, 7th do.: Napier's Foot, Ensign William Compton in room of Lumsden resigned, Ensign Watcoll of Brudnal's ensign in the room of Compton, 7th do.: John Clements in room of Green resigned, 8th:—Blair ensign in room of Vazill, resigned: do. 9th: Brudenall's, Knowle Fuery in room of Buck lieutenant-colonel: Captain Hilderbrandoke, major in room of Fuery: 7th do.: John Lucey in room of Walcoat removed. Volunteer Douglas second lieutenant in room of Scott 7th do.

Provost guard Fusiliers.

Prado's guard Kingsley's.

Hospital guard to be relieved to-morrow.)\*

MÜNSTER, February 19, 1759.

\*(Parole—Petrious et Palmanova.

For the day to-morrow:—Colonel Beckworth.

Stuart's the guards to-morrow.

The same number of men for work to-morrow as usual, Napier's and Kingsley's the subalterns. Major-General Waldgrove is pleased to confirm the sentence of the general court-martial, of which Lieut.-Colonel Robinson was president, by which Jos. Shaw of General Kingsley's Regiment, found guilty of the murder of John Hall, soldier of the said regiment, is sentenced [to] suffer death.

The general court-martial is dissolved.

The 3rd detachment to conduct the French prisoners to parade at 9 o'clock on Wednesday morning, the officer will receive his orders in writing to-morrow morning at 11 o'clock at the main guard, Napier's the officer for this duty:

Sergts. Corpls. Private.

Kingsley's .....	0	..	0	..	3
Fusiliers .....	0	..	1	..	4
Stuart's .....	0	..	1	..	4
Napier's.....	1	..	0	..	4)*

*M. L. S.  
Clements,  
Esq.*

MÜNSTER, February 20, 1759.

Parole—Maximilians et Meylandt.

For the day to-morrow :—Major Perry.

Napier's the guards to-morrow.

H.S.H.'s orders that the British troops are to hold themselves in readiness to march upon the 1st notice, for which reason the commanding officers are immediately to apply to the magistrates or agency of the districts where they are quartered, and require them to furnish bread and forage for six days, which is to remain untouched till the day of March for which the troops will not receive any previous order. As soon as the order for march is given, the brigade of cavalry under Sir John Whitford, as well as the regiment at Rhine, and Standford will immediately send off their heavy baggage to Osnaburg. The British regiments in Münster will leave their heavy baggage here. It is General Waldgrove's orders that the soldiers do not take off their hats when they have their firelocks upon their shoulders.

\*(Six men to be added to Prado's guard, two to Plurers-lock, a corporal and 4 to Buck's Place to parade at 9 o'clock to-morrow. Sentries from these guards will be posted on the magazine by the directions of Colonel Graham. Napier's will fire at a funeral this evening. The working party as usual, Fusiliers and Stuart's the subalterns.)\*

MÜNSTER, February 21, 1759.

\*(Parole—Therse et Triers.

For the day to-morrow :—Lieut.-Colonel Robinson.

Kingsley's the guards to-morrow.

The working parties to-morrow as usual; Napier's and Kingsley's the subalterns.)\*

MÜNSTER, February 22, 1759.

\*(Parole—Eustacius et Erfort.

For the day to-morrow :—Lieut.-Colonel Beckworth.

Fusiliers the guards to-morrow.

The working party to-morrow as usual, Fusiliers and Stuart's the subalterns.

General Waldgrove's orders that a working party of 1 sergeant, 1 corporal and 25 men, to be under the direction of Colonel Graham they will parade at 9 o'clock to-morrow at Buck's Place.

Stuart's this party to-morrow; the regiments are desired not to exercise near the magazines.)\*

MÜNSTER, February 23, 1759.

\*(Parole—Reinhart et Ruremond.

For the day to-morrow :—Major Buck.

Stuart's the guards to-morrow.



The working parties for the fortifications to-morrow as usual, Napier's and Kingsley's the subalterns ; Napier's the working party for Buck Place to-morrow.)\*

*M. L. S.  
Clements,  
Esq.*

MÜNSTER, February 24, 1759.

\*(Parole—Aldegonde et Augsburg.

For the day to-morrow :—Major Alton.

Napier's the guards to-morrow.

His S. Highness orders that the person described in the following advertisement, to be immediately seized if found within the quarters of the army :—

A person who calls himself in different places by the names of Marquis de Chanploit, M[onsieu]r Picquet, Count Arnan, sometimes says he is a nephew to Count Bonewill, and other times a relation to Madam de Chateau Boux [Chateauroux ?] ; he is about 35 years of age, well made, blue eyes, marked with the small pox, at the Hague he wore a black wig and a brown coat with black lapels, buttons and buttonholes. At Amsterdam he dressed like a French officer in a white coat with blue facings. He wears a red ribbon, a white feather in his hat and a little wig. It is supposed he intended to come here.

Secondly, a spy whose name Waldick, of low stature and brown hair. He has a mark upon his face in the form of a large pea, who appears in different dresses, has two servants and several horses. He lodges frequently at Anhalt at a blacksmith's, who is likewise a spy. He is a little man, has brown hair tied behind, he commonly wears a grey coat and was formerly a farrier in the allied army under which pretence he returns to winter quarters ; one Seacamp, who has a brother in this army, often carries intelligence. Several complaints having been made to General Zastrow of great irregularities committed in the streets, by the soldiers in the night, it is again recommended to the officers upon duty to order to be regularly made to prevent all such disorders. When any of the commanding officers of the British regiments in Münster intend to march their regiments out of town to exercise, they are to acquaint the Commander of the British troops the day before.

The commanding officers of regiments to send the return to Major-General Waldgrove to-morrow morning at 9 o'clock of the number of men they have in their respective corps that have been used to stacking and thatching of hay.

Return of what articles is wanting to complete the 23rd Regiment for taking the field.

*Wanting.*

Men.

Tents.

Camp necessities.

*M. L. S. Clements, Esq.* The recruits are daily expected. The tents and camp necessities are reported all ready at Hanover.)\*

MÜNSTER, February 25, 1759.

\*(Parole—Samuel et Semolin.

For the day to-morrow :—

Kingsley's the guards to-morrow.

Parado's guard Fusiliers. Provost do. Stuart's to-morrow. The hospital guard to be relieved to-morrow. The working party at the fortifications to-morrow as usual, Fusiliers and Stuart's the subalterns. The working party at Buck's Place to-morrow at 8 o'clock, Fusiliers. A ball at headquarters to-night. Three barrels of powder and 2 reams of paper will be delivered immediately at the main guard to each regiment of infantry in Münster. The commanding officers may break up their bad cartridges for exercise, but must be careful always to have 18 serviceable cartridges for each man.)\*

MÜNSTER, February 26, 1759.

\*(Parole—Elconore et Eulinburg.

For the day to-morrow :—Lieut.-Colonel Robinson.

Fusiliers the guards to-morrow.)\*

It is General Zastrow's orders that, when any regiment or any detachment goes out of the garrison to exercise that he be acquainted with it at 12 o'clock the day before. When it rains the working men of the garrison are not to go out. The fortification working party as usual.

\*(Kingsley's gives the working party to-morrow at Buck's Place.

The monthly returns to be given on Wednesday at orderly time.

A masquerade to-night as usual.)\*

MÜNSTER, February 27, 1759.

\*(Parole—Hilbertus et Halberstad.

For the day to-morrow :—Major Hall.

Stuart's the guards to-morrow. The working parties for the fortifications to-morrow as usual, Fusiliers and Stuart's the subalterns. The working party at Buck's Place as before and Napier's gives this party. Jos. Shaw of the 20th Regiment of Foot commanded by Major-General Kingsley, tried by a general court-martial, of which Lieut.-Colonel Robinson was president, for the murder of John Hall, soldier in said regiment, being found guilty of the fact, was sentenced by the court to suffer death for the same. Major-General Waldgrove has confirmed the above sentence, orders the criminal to be hanged on Tuesday morning next the 1st of March between [the hours] of 9 and 12 in the forenoon at the gallows erected for the French spy near the New Port.

One field officer, 2 captains, 4 subalterns and 150 men, with non-commissioned officers in proportion, to attend the execution, to parade at  $\frac{1}{2}$  an hour after 8 on the general parade and march immediately to the place of execution, where they are to be drawn up in such manner as the field officer shall direct. 1 subaltern and 25 men to be at the provost guard a quarter before 9 to receive the prisoner and conduct him to the place of execution. Field officer for this duty, Lieut.-Colonel Beckworth. Kingsley's gives 1 captain, 2 subalterns, 3 sergeants, 3 corporals, 75 men; Fusiliers the like number. The commanding officers of regiments to report to Major-General Waldgrove to-morrow morning at 9 o'clock if they have received the 6 days' forage to prepare for a march pursuant to H.S.H.'s orders of the 20th instant. The paymasters of the garrison to set out for Delden on Thursday next.)\*

*M. L. S.  
Clements,  
Esq.*

MÜNSTER, February 28, 1759.

\*(Parole—Anastasius et Adiranople.

For the day to-morrow :—Lieut.-Colonel Beckworth.

Napier's the guards to-morrow.

There is a woman, who calls herself Shultgan, of Oedellinburg, and is now in town; whoever finds her is to take her up and report her to the Governor.

The working party for the fortifications to-morrow as usual, Napier's and Kingsley's the subalterns. Kingsley's the working party to-morrow at Buck's Place. Two men to be added to that guard to-morrow, which is to consist of a corporal and 6 men till further orders. The execution of Jos. Shaw, in Major-General Kingsley's Regiment, is countermanded till further orders.

*Advertisement.*

Lost 2 pointing bitches, whosoever brings them to Major Buck of the Hanoverians will be rewarded.)\*

MÜNSTER, March 1, 1759.

\*(Parole—Andrius et Adrianople.

For the day to-morrow :—Major Alton.

Kingsley's the guards to-morrow. Working party for the fortifications to-morrow as usual. Fusiliers and Stuart's the subalterns: for Buck's Place Fusiliers. Three men to be added to New Bridge Port till further orders. H.S.H. renews the order of precaution against fire, therefore no person for the future is to make use of flamboyers [flambeaux].)\*

Their [There are?] 2 execution parties, each consisting of sergeant and six men, one at the Privy Councillor's, or Elhousan, the other at the Burgomaster's, Shilling. The masters of the houses are not to be permitted to go out. On the 3rd of this month an officer is to have the inspection of the two above-mentioned detachments and the Hanoverians' one, which is posted at the Jesuits'. The officer is to receive every 24



*M. L. S. Clements, Esq.* hours three crowns, a sergeant half a crown, a private man the  $\frac{1}{4}$  part of a crown; the men to have meat and drink, these detachments to be relieved every 48 hours. The officers of the British to take this duty four times and the Hanoverians twice.

MÜNSTER, March 2, 1759.

\*(Parole—Saturin et Suelzback.

For the day to-morrow :—Major Querkein.

Fusiliers the guard to-morrow. Fortification work to-morrow as usual. Napier's and Kingsley's the subalterns; Stuart's the working party to-morrow at Buck's Place. The execution parties to be relieved to-morrow at 9 o'clock, the British gives the officer for this duty, who is to be at the Jesuits' College, one sergeant to be there always; Napier's the subaltern and 3 sergeant's parties to-morrow. General Waldgrove orders a general court-martial to sit to-morrow at 9 o'clock, to try John Bullock of General Stuart's Regiment, confined on complaint of the Postmaster for robbing him and stabbing his man. All evidences to attend; Lieut.-Colonel Pole president, Majors Hall and Maxwell field officers, six captains, 4 lieutenants members; Napier's 1 captain, 1 subaltern, Kingsley's two captains, 1 subaltern, Fusiliers 2 captains 1 subaltern, Stuart's 1 captain, 1 subaltern; Captain Fowler judge advocate. The president to send a sergeant to the main guard a little before 9 o'clock to conduct the members.)\*

MÜNSTER, March 3, 1759.

\*(Parole—Rufee et Ratisburgh.

For the day to-morrow :—Major Perry.

Stuart's the guards to-morrow.)\*

The officer, who has the inspection of the execution parties, to make his report to the Governor every morning at guard mounting.

\*(Found, an English horse, saddle and bridle at St. Morris's and may be seen at General Seaplan's.

Lost, a bay horse of this country, on the saddle was a black shagg skin.)\*

MÜNSTER, March 4, 1759.

\*(Parole—Gontherius et Gibraltar.

For the day to-morrow :—

Napier's the guards to-morrow.

H.S.H.'s orders that no waggons be permitted to go out of town without an order signed by General Zastrow. The captain of the main guard is to acquaint all the officers commanding the port guards with the above order. The same number for the works as usual, Fusiliers and Stuart's the subalterns. The execution parties to be relieved to-morrow morning at 9 o'clock; Fusiliers the subaltern

and three sergeants' parties for the execution to-morrow morning at 9 o'clock. Provost guard, Napier's. Parado's guard, Stuart's to-morrow.)\* *M. L. S.  
Clements,  
Esq.*

MÜNSTER, March 5, 1759.

\*(Parole—Conrade et Constantinople.

For the day to-morrow :—Lieut.-Colonel Beckworth.

Kingsley's the guards to-morrow. Fortification working party to-morrow at 7 o'clock, Napier's and Kingsley's the subalterns. Stuart's the working party at Buck's Place. There is a horse stole from the orderly stables of H.S.H. He is black, with a white star on his forehead, he has shoes upon his fore feet, and none behind, and about twelve years old. The captain of the main guard to send in writing to all the port guards, who are to secure the horse and any person attempting to carry him off.)\*

MÜNSTER, March 6, 1759.

\*(Parole—Catherine et Cassell.

For the day to-morrow :—Major Perry.

Fusiliers the guards to-morrow. Fortification working party to-morrow as usual, Fusiliers and Stuart's the subalterns. Napier's the working party at Buck's Place. The execution parties to be relieved at 9 o'clock to-morrow. Stuart's the subaltern, three sergeants' parties for the execution.)\*

MÜNSTER, March 7, 1759.

\*(Parole—Cresogonous et Cambrey.

For the day to-morrow :—Major Buck.

Stuart's the guards to-morrow. Fortification working parties to-morrow as usual. Napier's and Kingsley's the subalterns.

Kingsley's the working party at Buck's Place to-morrow.)\*

Return of the names of the Hanoverian deserters, who now serve in the British regiments, to be given in that they may receive His Majesty's pardon.

\*(The bread account to be made up to the 28 February inclusive.

His Majesty has been pleased to appoint Major Robert Sloper of Mordant's to be lieut.-colonel of General Bland's Dragoon Guards, in the room of Lieut.-Colonel Tomson, who retires; Captain Davenport to be major in room of Sloper, and Captain Lieutenant Osband Mandan [Mordan or Mordaunt?] to be captain of a troop in the room of Davenport in the 10th Regiment of Dragoons; the King has been pleased to permit Captain Cornley of St. David Cunningham's Regiment of Foot to be posted in Captain Pallin [Patten?]'s company of the 20th Regiment of Foot; Major-General Waldgrove is pleased to approve of the sentence of the general court-martial, of which Lieut.-Colonel Pole was president, by which

*M. L. S.* John Bullock in General Stuart's Regiment, found guilty of robbery, is adjudged to receive 1,000 lashes.  
*Olements,*  
*Esq.*

*After General Orders, March 7, 1759.*

The general court-martial, of which Lieut.-Colonel Pole was president, is dissolved. A general court-martial to assemble at Rehine [Rheine ?] at 10 o'clock on Friday, the 9th instant. Major R—— of Bland's, president, Bland's 2 captains, 2 lieutenants, Humse's 2 captains, 2 lieutenants, Kingsley's 1 captain, 1 lieutenant, Fusiliers 1 captain, Stuart's 1 lieutenant. Captain Fowler judge advocate.)\*

MÜNSTER, March 8, 1759.

\*(Parole—Clement et Coesfelt.

For the day to-morrow :—Major Alton.

Napier's the guards to-morrow. Fortification working party to-morrow as usual, Kingsley's and Fusiliers the subalterns. Fusiliers the working party at Buck's Place. The execution parties to be relieved to-morrow, Napier's gives the party. The Hanoverian non-commissioned officers having complained that the officers at the guards sends them with reports to the main guard, for the future the reports to be sent by a soldier of the guard. The effects of a Hanoverian chaplain to be sold to-morrow at the New Palace at 9 o'clock.)\*

MÜNSTER, March 9, 1759.

\*(Parole—Alfonse et Augsbouurg.

For the day to-morrow :—Lieut.-Colonel Robinson.

Kingsley's the guards to-morrow. Working parties for the fortifications Fusiliers to-morrow. Stuart's working party at Buck Place.)\*

MÜNSTER, March 10, 1759.

\*(Parole—Edemont et Elberfelt.

For the day to-morrow :—Lieut.-Colonel Pole.

Fusiliers for duty. The execution parties to be relieved to-morrow, the Hanoverians gives the officer, the party at Burgermaster's and Councillor's to be relieved by Kingsley's.)\*

MÜNSTER, March 11, 1759.

\*(Parole—Elizabeth et Edingburgh.

For the day to-morrow :—Major Hall.

Stuart's the guards to-morrow.)\*

The greatest diligence from the men employed in the fortifications, as they will hereafter be paid for their labour. H.S.H. desires that orders be immediately given to the different regiments to endeavour to find out and contract with proper persons, who can be able to supply with butcher's meat or



live cattle during the ensuing campaign, as that precaution may be very necessary for the subsistence of the troops. Lord George Sackville orders that no more men be discharged, or horses cast, without leave from the Commander-in-Chief. The regiments are acquainted that the Government will pay everything lost by the enemy during the last campaign, upon an estimate given in of the loss, of which the commanding officer will make affidavit before the Judge Advocate.

*M. L. S.  
Clements,  
Esq.*

The captains are to make good everything lost upon the several marches out of the contingent bill. Everything lost in the hospital, for which the regiments can produce receipts, the hospital to make good; and the clothing, accoutrements and appurtenances lost by deserters the colonel is to make good, this being conformable to former practices.

The Hanoverian artillery is to fire to-morrow.

\*(Parado's guard to-morrow Napier's.

Provost guard to-morrow Kingsley's.)\*

MÜNSTER, March 12, 1759.

\*(Parole—Hugues et Hudelburg.

For the day to-morrow :—Major Buck.

Napier's the guards to-morrow. Working parties at the fortifications Kingsley's and Fusiliers. Buck's Place Fusiliers.)\* Count Tauby is appointed Town Major in the room of Major Holmtrost, he is quartered at Hulsoff House.

The men that work at the citadel will be paid for the future at the rate of 9 marrengross [mariengroschen ?] per day, each regiment is to give in a list of men, who have been employed during the work.

The execution parties to be relieved to-morrow ; Hanoverians gives the officer.

General Waldgrove orders that the commanding officers of regiments will direct that the women of their corps may be examined by the surgeon, and all such are afflicted with the vinnarl [venereal?] disease are sent to the hospital immediately where they will be received and proper care taken of them. The commanding officers are to send a report to General Waldgrove of the number they send to the hospital.

The director of the hospital to settle the regiments' accounts immediately to the 24th February last ; if the director of the hospital has in his store any arms, accoutrements or necessaries belonging to men that have died in the hospital, he is to send a return of them forthwith to the commanding officer of the regiments they belong to.

Fusiliers to relieve the execution parties at the Councillor's and Burgermaster's.

MÜNSTER, March 13, 1759.

\*(Parole—Ottomar et Osnaburgge.

For the day to-morrow :—Major Alton.

Kingsley's the guards to-morrow.)\*

*M. L. S. Clements, Esq.* The list ordered yesterday to be given into the Town Major every Saturday of the men employed in the fortifications is to be carried to the Governor instead of the Town Major.

\*(Working party for the fortifications to-morrow Fusiliers and Stuart's. Buck's Place, Stuart's.)\*

MÜNSTER, March 14, 1759.

\*(Parole—Leopold et Lisbon.

For the day to-morrow :—Lieut.-Colonel Beckworth.

Fusiliers the guards to-morrow. The execution parties to be relieved to-morrow, British gives the officer. Fortification parties to-morrow Napier's and Stuart's. Napier's the working party for Buck's Place. Kingsley's the execution parties to-morrow.)\*

MÜNSTER, March 15, 1759.

\*(Parole—Obadias et Olmutz.

For the day to-morrow :—Major Maxwell.

Stuart's the guards to-morrow. Fortification parties to-morrow Napier's and Kingsley's. Kingsley's the working party for Buck's Place.)\*

The Hanoverian Guards will have punishment upon the parade to-morrow, at which the drums will beat.

MÜNSTER, March 16, 1759.

\*(Parole—Amelie et Andam.

For the day to-morrow :—Major Perry.

Napier's the guards to-morrow. Fortification working parties to-morrow Kingsley's and Fusiliers. The working party for Buck's Place Fusiliers. Execution parties to-morrow at 9 o'clock, Fusiliers.)\*

H.S.H. the Duke has directed the Governor to repeat his orders that all possible care be taken to prevent fire in the garrison. Each regiment and guard will take a copy of these orders and direct their sentries posted near the magazines not to suffer any person to approach them with fire or any light of any kind. This particularly recommended to the guard at Plurers Lock, as the magazine is near to the guard-room.

MÜNSTER, March 17, 1759.

\*(Parole—Martin et Magdeburgh.

For the day to-morrow :—Lieut.-Colonel Robinson.

Kingsley's the guards to-morrow. All the under-officers and soldiers of the Münster troops are to have liberty [to pass] the ports without molestation in order to work [in the] environs of the town.)\* The gates to be shut for the future at seven ; Kingsley's recruits will fire to-morrow ; the number of men and non-commissioned officers who worked this last week the days specified, to be given in immediately to the adjutant of Napier's, who will make up a total, have it attested by

Major Mersor, who lodges at Lieut.-Colonel Teling's in West Worcer, Libbfracons Street, and go with it at 4 o'clock to General Zastrow's aide-de-camp and receive payment for them. *M. L. S. Clements, Esq.*

MÜNSTER, March 18, 1759.

\*(Parole—Theoderick et Toledé.

For the day to-morrow :—Major Buck.

Fusiliers the guards to-morrow. The execution parties to be taken off.

Fortification working parties to-morrow, Napier's and Stuart's : Buck's Place Stuart's, Prado's guard Kingsley's, Provost guard Fusiliers. Lost from Major-General Kingsley's quarters two blue hussar cloaks with brass gilt buttons, the one lined with red, the other with blue, whoever gives an account to Major-General Kingsley, so as to be found shall receive a ducat reward.)\*

MÜNSTER, March 19, 1759.

\*(Parole—Mallachil et Midleburgh.

For the day to-morrow :—Major Alton.

Stuart's the guards to-morrow. Fortification working parties to-morrow Napier's and Kingsley's, Buck's Place Napier's. The detachment of a sergeant and 12 men to parade at 7 o'clock to-morrow morning at the main guard, to escort French prisoners to Warrendorff, the British give 3 men for this party. The paymasters to meet Mr. Taylor at Delden the 27th. They are to bring their warrants with them, to be entered in Mr. Taylor's book to be sent to England.)\*

MÜNSTER, March 20, 1759.

\*(Parole—Amarante et Antigoa.

For the day to-morrow :—Lieut.-Colonel Pole.

Napier's the guards. Fortification working parties to-morrow, Kingsley's and Fusiliers, Buck's Place, Kingsley's.

Napier's recruits will fire to-morrow.)\*

General Zastrow's orders, 12 men to be added to the guards, six to Buck's Place magazine, and six to Prado's magazine. Two sentries more to be posted at each place.

MÜNSTER, March 21, 1759.

\*(Parole—Leonard et Leige.

For the day to-morrow :—Major Hall.

Kingsley's the guards to-morrow. The working parties to-morrow as usual. Fusiliers and Stuart's the working parties, Fusiliers Buck's Place. A masquerade to-morrow evening. The Hanoverians will send six men, and the British to augment the main guard with six, who are to be posted sentries at the masquerade as usual.)\* It is Major-General Waldgrove's orders that the sentries on the magazine shall be acquainted that they are not to permit any persons to



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come near their posts on the magazine, except those employed by Mr. Hunter or the commissary, their disobedience or neglect of this order will be punished most severely. The guard at New Port to send patrols between every relief of the sentries to prevent accidents and take up all straggling people near the magazines.

MÜNSTER, March 22, 1759.

\*(Parole.—Theophile et Triest.

For the day to-morrow :—Lieut.-Colonel Beckworth.

Fusiliers the guards to-morrow. Working parties for the fortifications to-morrow Nappear's and Stuart's, Buck's Place Stuart's. Capt. Harringburg of the Guards, is to do Town-Major's duty for the future.)\*

Nappear's will have a field day to-morrow by 9 o'clock and will march out of St. Edige Port.

MÜNSTER, March 23, 1759.

\*(Parole.—Welfyng et Wersovie.

For the day to-morrow :—Major Maxwell.

Stuart's the guards to-morrow. Working parties for the fortifications to-morrow Nappear's and Kingsley's, Buck's Place Nappear's.)\* The garrison to be acquainted that the colonel of the artillery will try an experiment with fireworks one of these days, the soldiers are to remain quiet and commit no disorders. Fifteen men more to be [sent] to the citadel to give sentries to the artillery.

\*(Lost a gold medal of the Blue and Orange Socalite [Society or Sodalité?], whoever brings it to the Town-Major or the Adjutant of Kingsley's will receive 6 ducats reward. An officer of each regiment to meet Lieut. S[ut]herland this evening at 5 o'clock at General Waldgrove's to receive the douceur money.)\*

MÜNSTER, March 24, 1759.

\*(Parole.—Narcisse et Narboune.

For the day to-morrow :—Major Buck.

Nappear's the guards to-morrow. Stolen from Colonel Feldean a horse and furniture laced with gold, whoever hears of it to inform the Town-Major.)\*

MÜNSTER, March 25, 1759.

\*(Parole.—Simon et Starsburg.

For the day to-morrow :—Major Alton.

Kingsley's the guards to-morrow. Working parties Fusiliers and Stuart's.

Provost guards, Stuart's.

Parado's guard, Fusiliers.

The Governor recommends it to the workmen to be more diligent, and commence their work exactly at the hours

appointed. Stuart's will have a field day, and march out of St. Egidie Port.)\*

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MÜNSTER, March 26, 1759.

\*(Parole.—Sabin et Siville.

For the day to-morrow :—Major Perry.

Fusiliers the guards to-morrow. Working parties to-morrow Nappears and Stuart's, Buck's Place Stuart's.

General Zastrow having been informed of the great abuses made in falling wood about the country, which, if followed, will not permit anyone to send any for that purpose.

The Hanoverian artillery will fire to-morrow or the day after.

General Waldgrove desires the quartermasters of the regiments to give in an exact return of the vacant quarters in each district to-morrow morning at orderly time to the Brigade Major.)\*

MÜNSTER, March 27, 1759.

\*(Parole.—Ursell et Ulm.

For the day to-morrow :—Lieut.-Colonel Robinson.

Stuart's the guards to-morrow. Working parties to-morrow Nappears and Kingsley's, Buck's Place Nappears.)\*

As there will be [a] fair to-morrow on the Dumhoff, the main guard to send frequent patrols to it, whilst it continues, and each regiment to send proper non-commissioned officers to prevent any disorders. The soldiers to be cautioned against committing any disturbances. \*(An exact return to be given in on Friday morning next of the state of each regiment.

Nappears a field day to-morrow.)\*

MÜNSTER, March 28, 1759.

\*(Parole.—Lucas et Londres.

For the day to-morrow :—Lieut.-Colonel Pole.

Nappears the guards to-morrow. Working parties to-morrow Kingsley's and Fusiliers, Buck's Place, Kingsley's.

A complaint has been made to the Governor that the soldiers plunder the gardens and hinders the people to work ; patrols to be sent frequently from the port guards to take up all soldiers as they find plundering, who are to be severely punished.

Notwithstanding all former orders, soldiers to continue in putting balls in their guns, the sentries to be answerable for it, and to be punished if the like is done for the future. Major-General Waldgrove orders that the officers at the port guards be acquainted that no soldiers are permitted to go out unless they have a passport from a field officer.)\*

General Waldgrove acquaints the troops that they must not expect any other notice for their marching but what has already been given out by H.S.H., February the 20th, and

*M. L. S. Clements,*  
*Esq.* hopes the forage for 6 days will be ready; the regiments who are not complete in any of their necessaries required for taking the field are to report them to the General.

MÜNSTER, March 29, 1759.

\*(Parole.—Colesti et Ceuta.

For the day to-morrow :—Major Hall.

Kingsley's the guards to-morrow. Working party to-morrow Fusiliers and Stuart's, Buck's Place Fusiliers.

As there will be no more masquerades or concerts, the great hall is to be given up to the Regency. Complaint having been made that the men employed in the works are very careless in the execution of that duty, it is General Waldgrove's orders that the officers be particularly attentive in keeping their men close to their work.)\*

MÜNSTER, March 30, 1759.

\*(Parole.—Matham et Niamwegam.

For the day to-morrow :—Major Buck.

Fusiliers the guards to-morrow. Working parties to-morrow Napier's and Stuart's, Buck's Place Napier's.

It is again recommended by the Governor that the guards be very alert and exact in their duty. His Majesty has been pleased to make the following promotions :—Mordant's Dragoons, Lieut. Thomas Stronghall to be captain lieutenant in room of Mordant preferred the 10th do. 1759; Cornet Henry Arterfellows lieutenant vice Hall, 10 do. do. : Campbell's Dragoons Capt. John Douglas to be Major vice Hibbern deceased 20 do. do. ; Lieut. Mungle Hall to be captain, vice Douglas; Cornet John Forbees, lieutenant vice Low 20 do. do. ; Lord Granby's, Cornet William Middleton to be lieutenant vice Evelion do. ; Lieutenant George Bowles captain lieutenant vice Lord Ruderfort preferred, do. ; Cornet Alexander Campbell, lieutenant vice Bowles, 21 do. ; Barthurst, cornet vice Middleton 20 do. : Stuart's, James Mach<sup>r</sup>. Green, lieutenant vice Murdock retired do. ; John Fottingham, ensign vice Green 21 do. ; James Boile Spencer, lieutenant vice Ganger, returned on half-pay do. ; William Macklin, ensign vice Spencer : Brudnal's, Caloner ensign, vice Brooks preferred 20 do. : Captain Palmer of Woolf's to be captain lieutenant vice Bolton, do. : Brudnall's :

Lord George Sackville orders the camp kettles delivered yesterday to be brought back to the Fusiliers' messhouse at 5 this evening and divided into 4 equal parts and to be drawn for by the quartermasters, the quartermasters will attend the delivery.)\*

MÜNSTER, March 31, 1759.

\*(Parole.—Aurelie et Aschaffenburg.

For the day to-morrow :—Lieut.-Colonel Beckworth.



Stuart's the guards to-morrow.

The main guard to send frequent patrols to send away soldiers from the gaming board, the Hanoverians will send likewise from the Duke's guard.

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A general court-martial to assemble on Monday morning at 9 o'clock to try Lieut. William Rugent [?] of the 20th Regiment for embezzling the regiment's money: Lieut.-Colonel Oughton president, Major Maxwell field officer, Captain Fowler judge advocate, Napier's three captains, Kingsley's 3 captains, Fusiliers 2 captains, Stuart's 3 captains; all evidences to attend.

153 tents complete to be delivered to Mr. Hunter by the 4 British regiments in Münster, Kingsley 38, Napier's 38, Fusiliers 39, Stuart's 38. The quartermaster of Kingsley's to attend delivery at 4 this evening at the Fusiliers' messhouse, to which place the regiments are to send the number above mentioned.

Lord George Sackville orders a field officer of each regiment to attend the coming of the drafts to-morrow morning, who are to be divided as follows:—Napier's 110, Kingsley's 89, Fusiliers 168, Hulms's 94, Stuart's 176, Brudnall's 158. A tent, marque table and chairs to be disposed of. The president of the general court-martial to send a sergeant to the main guard on Monday before 9 o'clock to show the members where the court-martial is to sit.)\*

MÜNSTER, April 1, 1759.

\*(Parole.—Philippe et Palmira.

For the day to-morrow:—Major Perry.

Napier's the guards to-morrow. Working parties to begin at 7 o'clock in the morning and continue till 6 evening. Kingsley's and Fusiliers the working parties, Buck's Place Kingsley's.

The British are to give 5 men to-morrow to escort 2 waggons with arms to Warrendorp, they must be at the main guard by daybreak, where they will wait for the Hanoverian non-commissioned officer.

Provost guard Napier's, Parado's guard Stuart's to-morrow. Hospital guard to be relieved to-morrow.)\*

A return to be made of the effective horses the regiments of infantry design to take to the field; all mates belonging to the hospital and lent to particular regiments to return to their duty as soon as the troops are ordered to take the field, and the commanding officers of regiments are to report whether there are still any vacancies of mates, and if there are, what steps they have taken for providing them.

Lord George Sackville thanks the officers and men of Stuart's Regiment for the good order the regiment now appears in.

Captain Robert Keith is appointed aide-de-camp to Lord George Sackville, and Captain Shurley of Napier's is to act as Major of Brigade in his room.

*M. L. S. Clements, Esq.* \*(A return to be sent to the main guard at 3 o'clock this evening of the number of drafts the regiments received this day, mentioning the regiment they did belong to.)\*

MÜNSTER, April 2, 1759.

\*(Parole.—Jacques et Jerusalem.

For the day to-morrow :—Lieut.-Colonel Robinson.

Kingsley's the guards to-morrow. The 15 men added to the citadel guard to be taken off. Working parties to-morrow Fusiliers and Stuart's, Buck's Place Fusiliers. Major of Brigade Chabert.)\*

Lord George Sackville orders the drafts to be reckoned on the pay of the regiments they are now in from the 20th of February last inclusive ; as soon as they are put in the same proper repair as the other men, they are to be accounted with for the sea pay ; the paymasters to apply to Major Marley for the accounts.

Major-General Waldgrove desires the commanding officers of those corps belonging to his brigade to take care that the drafts be examined, and if any be found unfit for the service, that a return be made of them to the Major of Brigade ; he further desires that rolls of them be prepared specifying their heath [height or health ?] age, time of service and country.

MÜNSTER, April 3, 1759.

\*(Parole.—Sigismund et Salusburg.

For the day to-morrow :—Major Marley.

Fusiliers the guards to-morrow. Working parties to-morrow, Napier's and Stuart's, Buck's Place Stuart's.

Lord George Sackville orders that all the drafts must [be] quartered within the districts of their respective regiments.

Lord George Sackville approves of the sentence of a general court-martial held yesterday at Rehine, by which 4 deserters of Brudnall's are adjudged to suffer death.

Stuart's a field day to-morrow out of St. Egide Port.)\*

MÜNSTER, April 4, 1759.

\*(Parole.—Floreant et Florence.

For the day to-morrow :—Major Buck.

Stuart's the guards to-morrow. Working parties to-morrow Napier's and Kingsley's, Buck's Place Napier's.

A non-commissioned officer and four men to be ready to-morrow morning at 8 o'clock for an execution party. A return of draft's names and regiments they were drafted from to be given in to the Brigade Major that their accounts may be settled.

Lord George Sackville is pleased to approve of the sentence of the general court-martial of which Lieut.-Colonel Oughton was president, by which Lieut. Hugent [Nugent ?] of Kingsley's Regiment, tried for embezzling the regiment's money, is

acquitted. John Wagstaff, William Duke, Kelly Jenkins of said regiment tried for desertion, are acquitted. John Nutt, of said regiment, tried for desertion and found guilty is adjudged to receive 300 lashes ; James McQuan, of said regiment, tried and found guilty of desertion, is adjudged to receive 500 lashes.)\* John Allen, of General Husk's Regiment, tried and found guilty of desertion, is adjudged to receive 500 lashes. His Lordship is pleased to remit the punishment of George [John?] Nutt in consideration of his youth and ignorance, and of James McQuan, on account of his extraordinary good character, and likewise to remit 200 lashes of the 500, which John Allen was adjudged to receive. The general court-martial is dissolved. Lord George Sackville orders that no stoves shall be henceforth used in the men's quarters or guardrooms, as they certainly will cause sickness amongst the men, when they take the field. It is of such infinite consequence to His Majesty's service that there should be the strictest harmony between the two nations, that Lord George Sackville recommends it in the strongest and most serious manner to both the officers and men of this garrison, and will punish most exemplary whoever shall cause or foment any dispute. If the officers think themselves aggrieved, they must inform the commanding officer of the regiment, who will report it to the major-general of the brigade, and the men must complain to the officer of the company they belong to, as they may always expect the strictest justice ; His Lordship is extremely sorry to hear that gaming, which has so often been and so absolutely forbid, should be still practised, and as that has already been the cause of some disputes and must ever be so, he gives again notice that whoever shall be known to transgress in this instance must expect the severest punishment.

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\*(The quartermasters to meet Lieut. Sutherland at the main guard at 5 o'clock this evening : Kingsley's have a field day to-morrow.)\*

MÜNSTER, April 5, 1759.

\*(Parole.—Gotherat et Gibraltar.

For the day to-morrow :—Major Alton.

Napier's the guards to-morrow. Working parties to-morrow Kingsley's and Fusiliers, Buck's Place Kingsley's.

No soldier of the garrison to go out of town without a pass.

Frequent patrols to be sent from all the guards in the streets by day [and] night to prevent disputes between the soldiers. As General Hunter is obliged to take granaries from the inhabitants for the use of the magazine, General Zastrow acquaints the officers that they are not [to] hinder it.)\*

*After General Orders.*

Lord George Sackville orders the regiments in town to send to Lieutenant Sutherland's quarters to-morrow morning at 10 o'clock to receive 1,000 dollars to be applied towards



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flannel waistcoats for the use of sergeants, corporals, drummers and private men of their respective corps. Kingsley's, Fusiliers and Stuart's to give in to the Major of Brigade a fresh return of their effective horses each corps intends to take to the field, agreeable to the form shown to them this day.

MÜNSTER, April 6, 1759.

\*(Parole.—Gotfried et Goslar.

For the day to-morrow :—Major Alton.

Kingsley's the guards to-morrow. Working parties to-morrow Fusiliers and Stuart's, Buck's Place Fusiliers.

If any English commissaries should come with a billet from General Hunter to take possession of the granaries, the garrison is to assist him if in case of a refusal from the burghers.)\*

The regiments are to take but 16 tents per company to the field.

\*(Fusiliers and Stuart's a field day to-morrow.)\*

MÜNSTER, April 7, 1759.

\*(Parole.—Stanislaus et Strasburg.

For the day to-morrow :—Lieut.-Colonel Pole.

Fusiliers the guards to-morrow.)\*

The Governor orders that great attention be given in putting out the soldiers' candles at night. Lord George Sackville orders that the companies [of] infantry should encamp and be drawn up in the following manner, in keeping each officer as much as possible with his own company

Grenadiers.	3rd Capt. Major.	5 Capt.	1 Capt. Vizt. Genl.	4th Capt.	Lt.-Capt.	2nd Capt.	Grenadiers.

so that a captain will command every grand division, and when [one] subaltern, according to directions of the commanding officers to be posted to each sub-division and to each platoon ; the rest of the officers shall be in the rear of the irrelative companies under the command of the eldest captain, who will remain in the rear of the colours. Thus the battalion will be constantly told off in sixteen platoons, exclusive of the grenadiers, each company forming a sub-division, consequently 2 platoons, and every 2 companies a grand division.

It is recommended to the commanding officers to practise chiefly the alternate firing, firing from right and left by grand divisions, sub-divisions and platoons. His Lordship expects

† This reading dubious. It may refer to some military rank or may be only a continuation of previous sentence "*videlicet* generally."

that the regiments will strictly conform to this order and that he shall not see for the future one regiment practising differently from another, and of course producing confusion in the service.

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MÜNSTER, April 8, 1759.

\*(Parole.—Job et Ilmenau.

For the day to-morrow :—Major Hall.

Stuart's the guards to-morrow. Working parties to-morrow Napier's and Kingsley's, Buck's Place Napier's. Provost guard Kingsley's, Parado's guard Napier's. Hospital guard to be relieved to-morrow.

The workmen at the citadel to be more diligent.)\* A general court-martial to sit to-morrow morning at 9 o'clock to try Lieut. William Nugent of the 20th Regiment for behaviour unbecoming an officer and gentleman, Lieut.-Colonel Beckwith president, field officer Major Maxwell, Captain Fowler judge advocate, Napier's, Fusiliers and Stuart's three captains each, Kingsley 2 captains; all evidences to attend; the president to send a sergeant to the main guard to show the members where the court sits.

MÜNSTER, April 9, 1759.

\*(Parole.—Gordien et Giesen.

For the day to-morrow :—Lieut.-Colonel Oughton.

Napier's the guards to-morrow. Working parties Kingsley's and Fusiliers, Buck's Place Kingsley's.

Lord George Sackville has ordered three barrels of powder to be brought to town for each battalion, each regiment is to keep 18 rounds per man and the best (?) powder, and may make use of the remainder to practise firings. The Welsh Fusiliers have a field day to-morrow and march out of St. Egede's Port. Those men, whose names are given to each regiment in this day's orders, have His Lordship's leave to work at the hay and straw magazine, viz. Napier's, Kingsley's and Stuart's 10 men each, Fusiliers 12 men.)\*

MÜNSTER, April 10, 1759.

\*(Parole.—Manert et Madrid.

For the day to-morrow :—Major Perry.

Kingsley's the guards to-morrow. Working parties to-morrow Fusiliers and Stuarts, Buck's Place Fusiliers.

The Governor again is obliged to repeat his orders that the officers employed in the works be more attentive in keeping the men to their duty, as he finds them daily more and more remiss. On the 8th instant 5 soldiers of the garrison, going to fish at some place near here, found a dead child named La ench Sien makle; after the body had been examined by the surgeons, they found it had been killed before thrown into the water. This is to be made known to all the soldiers

*M. L. S. Clements, Esq.* to end that those who found the body may relate the circumstances in order, if possible, to find out the murderer. In case any of the soldiers are British, the Governor desires they will come to him that he may take down the particulars in writing.)\*

Frequent complaints being made to the Governor that the Electorate's garden is almost entirely ruined by the soldiers, it is therefore ordered that no soldiers be admitted for the future into it. Lord George Sackville orders, as it is necessary from the difficulty of providing forage for the troops during the campaign, for to have as few useless horses as possible, and as the establishment fixed for the infantry in England may be too low to admit of officers having the conveniencies requisite in service, Lord George therefore desires it may therefore be understood before taking the field that a return upon honour be given in for the information of the intended general, of the real effective horses, not exceeding the following proportions, vizt :—

Lieut.-Colonel	..	..	..	..	9
Major	..	..	..	..	8
Captain	..	..	..	..	7
1st Lieutenant	..	..	..	..	3
2nd Lieutenant	..	..	..	..	2
Ensign	..	..	..	..	2
Chaplain	..	..	..	..	3
Adjutant, if double post			..	..	1
Quartermaster do.	..	..	..	..	1
Surgeon	..	..	..	..	3
Mate	..	..	..	..	1
Sutlers	..	..	..	..	8 [3?]
Contractor for beef	..	..	..	..	1

This return to be repeated every fortnight.

A return to be given likewise of the effective horses of the general and staff officers. \*(The quartermasters of each regiment to provide a place for their tailors to work in.

Fusiliers have a field day to-morrow and march out at St. Edgede Port.)\*

MÜNSTER, April 11, 1759.

\*(Parole—P—— et Portsmouth.

For the day to-morrow :—Lieut.-Colonel Robinson.

Fusiliers the guards to-morrow. Working parties to-morrow Napier's and Stuart's, Buck's Place Stuart's. There will be no working party on Good Friday. Napier's will have a field day to-morrow and will march out at Ludguary Port.)\*

Lord George Sackvill orders that a general court-martial will assemble for the trial of Lieut. William Nugent of Kingsley's Regiment for behaving unbecoming of an officer and gentleman, Lieut.-Colonel Beckworth president, is dissolved, and Lieut. Nugent is thereby released from his arrest, but though he was acquitted by the opinion of the court,



Lord George Sackvill cannot approve of the sentence, as the evidences appear to him to have proved the charge against him. *M. L. S. Clements, Esq.*

The regiments to return to Lieut. Sutherland the docear [douceur?] money paid by mistake for the absent colonels, which will be appropriated to the extraordinary expenses of the regimental infirmaries. \*(The regiments to provide proper places for the tailors to work in and to direct them to proceed in completing the clothing with the utmost expedition.)\*

MÜNSTER, April 12, 1759.

\*(Parole—Chretien et Carlstat.

For the day to-morrow :—Major Alton.

Stuart's the guards to-morrow.

All drums cease beating till Sunday morning.)\*

MÜNSTER, April 13, 1759.

\*(Parole—Sophie et Semendrice.

For the day to-morrow :—Major Alton.

Napier's the guards to-morrow. Working parties to-morrow Kingsley's and Fusiliers, Buck's Place Kingsley's.

There are horses to be sold at Widow Graven's house near the main guard. As the 12th and 20th Regiments could [not?] attend Divine Service this day, they are to be at church to-morrow morning at half-an-hour after 9 o'clock, the commanding officers to attend to see both officers and men attend that part of duty.)\*

MÜNSTER, April 14, 1759.

\*(Parole—Honoro et Hamburg.

For the day to-morrow :—Major Marley.

Kingsley's the guards to-morrow.

Some baggage horses to be sold at the Electorate's Palace.

A square trunk marked, J. G. John Gunne, taken out of the stores at Embden by mistake ; if found, to acquaint the Major of Brigade.)\*

MÜNSTER, April 15, 1759.

\*(Parole—Jodoce et Jericho.

For the day to-morrow :—Lieut.-Colonel Pole.

Fusiliers the guards to-morrow. Working parties Napier's and Stuart's to-morrow, Buck's Place Stuart's.

Provost guard Fusiliers.

Parado's guard Kingsley's.

Hospital guard to [be] relieved to-morrow, Fusiliers the subaltern. The men viewed by Doctor Burton, deemed unfit for service, are to be discharged. The surgeons to meet Doctor Burton at 10 o'clock to-morrow morning.

The paymasters to meet Lieut. Sutherland at Lord George's quarters this afternoon, at 6 o'clock to receive the douceur

*M. L. S. Clements, Esq.* for the officers, and they may receive 1,000 dollars for the men at the same time. The drafts have an equal share, of this last money with the rest of the men.)\* Major-General Elloit [Elliot?] to relieve Major-General Sir John Whitford and take upon him the command of the second brigade of cavalry and be obeyed accordingly: Captain Fosset, of the 3rd Regiment of Foot Guards, is appointed aide-de-camp; Captain Collis, of the First Regiment of Dragoon Guards, to act as Major of Brigade in the room of Captain Burton, who is appointed aide-de-camp to Lord Granby. \*(A return of the dates of the field officers' commissions to be given in by each corps for the Brigade Major.)\*

MÜNSTER, April 16, 1759.

\*(Parole—Liboue et Louisburg.

For the day to-morrow :—Major Hall.

Stuart's the guards to-morrow. Working parties to-morrow Napier's and Kingsley's, Buck's Place Napier's. The working party at the citadel to work at 6 to-morrow, cease from 12 to 2, and work from that time to 7 in the evening.

Lord George Sackvill orders that the bread accounts of the regiments to be cleared up, and the money to be paid in to Colonel Graham to-morrow, henceforth they are regularly to be cleared once a month.

Napier's a field day to-morrow.)\*

MÜNSTER, April 17, 1759.

\*(Parole—Sara et Stralsund.

For the day to-morrow :—Lieut.-Colonel Beckwith.

Napier's the guards to-morrow. Working parties to-morrow Kingsley's and Fusiliers, Buck's Place Kingsley's. Some horses, and other effects belonging to Captain Ogilve, will be sold at auction on Monday morning, at 11 o'clock, on the Grand Parade. Fusiliers a field day to-morrow.)\*

MÜNSTER, April 18, 1759.

\*(Parole—Prudentius et Palmanova.

For the day to-morrow :—Major Buck.

Kingsley's the guards to-morrow. Working parties to-morrow Fusiliers and Stuart's, Buck's Place Fusiliers.

It is the Governor's orders that no sutlers or butchers send any cattle to graze on the ramparts, for which the sentries are to be answerable, also that no people whatever are permitted to go into the gardens near the ramparts belonging to His Excellency General Wing, except his servants.)\*

MÜNSTER, April 19, 1759.

\*(Parole—Helene et Halberstadt.

For the day to-morrow :—Major Hall.

Fusiliers the guards to-morrow. Working parties to-morrow Stuart's and Napier's, Buck's Place Stuart's. *M. L. S. Clements, Esq.*

At the Commandere St. John, at the Commandere St. George will be sent at two o'clock this day to each of these places a non-commissioned officer and 6 men, the non-commissioned officer to receive eighteen marriangrosians [mariengroschen?] and the men 9 per day, with their provisions. Napier's and Kingsley's the parties.)\*

MÜNSTER, April 20, 1759.

\*(Parole—Dedier et Dettnold.

For the day to-morrow :—Major Maxwell.

Stuart's the guards to-morrow. Working parties to-morrow Napier's and Kingsley's, Buck's Place Napier's. Adjutant for the day to-morrow Stuart's.)\*

MÜNSTER, April 21, 1759.

\*(Parole—Urbain et Ulm.

For the day to-morrow :—Lieut.-Colonel Oughton.

Napier's the guards to-morrow. The paymasters to meet Mr. Taylor at his quarters the 25th instant in Münster.)\*

MÜNSTER, April 22, 1759.

\*(Parole—Edward et Edinburg.

For the day to-morrow :—Major Perry.

Kingsley's the guards to-morrow. Working parties Fusiliers and Stuart's to-morrow, Buck's Place Stuart's. Parado's guard Fusiliers, Provost guard Stuart's.

The hospital guard to be relieved to-morrow. Adjutant, Kingsley's.

A Saturday [sentry?] from the main guard to be posted every evening at 6 o'clock under the Gateway Prison at the guard, who is to be relieved at 5 in the morning.)\*

MÜNSTER, April 23, 1759.

\*(Parole—Gilliam et Gibraltar.

For the day to-morrow :—Lieut.-Colonel Robinson.

Fusiliers the guards to-morrow. Working parties Stuart's and Napier's, Buck's Place Napier's to-morrow.)\*

MÜNSTER, April 24, 1759.

\*(Parole—Maxamelian et Milian.

For the day to-morrow :—Major Buck.

Stuart's the guards to-morrow. Working parties Napier's and Kingsley's, Buck's Place Fusiliers.

The sentries on the Electorate's garden are not to prevent officers walking in them.

Adjutant for the day, Stuart's to-morrow.)\*



MÜNSTER, April 25, 1759.

*M. L. S.  
Clements,  
Esq.*

\*(Parole—Vignend et Venise.

For the day to-morrow :—Major Alton.

Napier's the guards to-morrow. Working parties Kingsley's and Fusiliers, Buck's Place Kingsley's.

The magazine guard in town, consisting of a corporal and 4 men, to be relieved immediately by the British. The Governor is obliged to acquaint the garrison that they are to pay proper respects to all sentries. Magazine guard to-day Stuart's, to-morrow Napier's. A general court-martial to assemble to-morrow morning at 9 o'clock, to try John Roberts, deserter of Stuart's Regiment; Lieut.-Colonel Pole president, Major Marley field officer, Napier's 2 captains, Kingsley's, Fusiliers and Stuart's three each, Captain Fowler judge advocate, all evidences to attend. The president to send a man to the main guard to show the members where the court sits.)\*

MÜNSTER, April 26, 1759.

\*(Parole—Nicomede et Naples.

For the day to-morrow :—Major Hall.

Kingsley's the guards to-morrow. Working parties Fusiliers and Stuart's, Buck's Place Fusiliers.

The paymasters to send to the Regency the pay lost [lists?] of their regiments, so that the pay office may return them to the Paymaster-General here by the 16th of every month.

Fusiliers and Stuart's a field day to-morrow.)\*

MÜNSTER, April 27, 1759.

\*(Parole—Markuerd et Malaga.

For the day to-morrow :—Lieut.-Colonel Beckworth.

Fusiliers the guards to-morrow. Working parties Stuart's and Napier's, Buck's Place Stuart's.

The Governor recommends it to the commanding officers of corps to make it known to the soldiers that whoever is found pillaging the gardens will be severely punished, and in particular the women, and desires that the officers at the ports will send out frequent patrols in order to apprehend anyone they shall see committing such irregularities.

Stuart's a field day to-morrow.)\*

MÜNSTER, April 28, 1758 [1759?].

\*(Parole—Lucrice et Leiaterback.

For the day to-morrow :—Major Maxwell.

Stuart's the guards to-morrow.

A regimental sword of the Hanoverian Guards lost.

Lord George Sackvill is pleased to approve of the sentence of the general court-martial, of which Lieut.-Colonel Pole was president, to order that John Roberts of Stuart's Regiment, tried and convicted of desertion, be executed on Tuesday

morning next at the hour the commanding officer shall appoint ; the regiment to be under arms and attend the execution. The general court-martial, of which Lieut.-Colonel Pole was president, is dissolved.)\*

*M. L. S.  
Clements,  
Esq.*

MÜNSTER, April 29, 1759.

\*(Parole—Medert et Montauben.

For the day to-morrow :— Lieut.-Colonel Robinson.

Napier's the guards to-morrow. Working parties Kingsley's and Fusiliers, Buck's Place Kingsley's. Provost guard Napier's. Parado's guard Stuart's. Hospital guard to be relieved to-morrow, Napier's the subaltern. Lord George Sackvill orders a return to be given in of the quantity of powder and ball wanting to complete at each regiment to 18 rounds per man. A general court-martial to be held to-morrow at 9 o'clock to try two men confined for murder ; Lieut.-Colonel Oughton president, Major Perry field officer, Napier's, Kingsley's, Fusiliers three captains each, Stuart 2 captains, Captain Fowler judge advocate, all evidences to attend.

A return to be given in of the number of effective horses to be given in each regiment, with the numbers allowed by the orders of the 10th instant. Fusiliers a field day to-morrow.)\*

MÜNSTER, April 30, 1759.

\*(Parole—Justine et Insterburg.

For the day to-morrow :—Major Marley.

Kingsley's the guards to-morrow. Working parties Fusiliers and Stuart's, Buck's Place Fusiliers.

The paymasters to meet Mr. Sutherland at 5 this evening at Lord George's quarters.)\*

Lord George Sackvill orders the regiments to hold themselves in readiness to march on the 1st notice, the sick now in the regimental hospitals to be given in to the care of the general hospital, and the soldiers may depend, from the regulations now made, that all possible conveniencies will be provided for them and constant attendance given to them. The unexpected number of sick last year made it impossible for the director and physicians to provide the necessary stores and accommodations for the sick. The commanding officers of companies are desired to explain to the men this part of orders. Four waggons for each regiment in garrison will be allowed, two for the sick and the stores of the regimental hospital, and two for carrying the blankets and other necessaries. The commanding officers of regiments will acquaint Colonel Graham, at what hour and what place the waggons should be delivered to them.

10 men of each regiment to be left as an hospital guard with a careful non-commissioned officer, who is likewise to take charge of the regimental stores, a captain to command this

*M. L. S.* detachment and to be relieved every fortnight, the subalterns  
*Clements,* for this duty are Lieut. Thomson of Kingsley's and Ensign  
*Esq.* Nuell [Nicell?], who are to remain at Münster, till their health  
 permits them to be relieved. Such conintuancies [contin-  
 gencies?, convalescents?] as are able to do duty, are to be  
 added to this guard. It is recommended to the officers to  
 carry as much forage as they can conveniently, it is not  
 understood that there is not any necessity of taking the six  
 days' forage, as there cannot be waggons provided for it.

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### III. MILITARY ORDER BOOK NO. 3.

[This contains only the passages struck out in originals  
 of the two foregoing Order Books, and printed above between  
 asterisks and brackets thus :—\*( .)\*]

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MANUSCRIPT DIARIES  
 BELONGING TO  
 S. PHILIP UNWIN, ESQUIRE.  
 OF  
 BRADFORD.

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I.—EXTRACTS FROM MANUSCRIPT ENTRIES IN AN "ALMANACK"  
 OR DIARY FOR 1677 MADE BY JOSEPH BUFTON ("Joseph  
 Bufton his Almanack, 1677").

[*Printed title page.*]

"Riders (1677.)

British Merlin :

bedeckt with

many delightful varieties,  
 and useful verities,

fitting the longitude and latitude  
 of all capacities within the islands  
 of Great Britain's monarchy ;  
 and chronological observations of  
 principal note to this year 1677.

Being

the first after bissextile or leap-year  
 with

notes of husbandry,

physick, fayrs and marts

directions and tables to all necessary uses.

---

Made and compiled for the benefit  
 of his country,  
 By Cardanus Riders.

---

London: Printed by Tho. Newcomb  
 for the Company of Stationers. 1677."

*The entries begin as follows :—*

Joseph Bufton  
 His Almanack 1677.

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September 25, 1673. John Grimes was married to  
 Elizabeth Armond.

*S. Philip Unwin, Esq.* February 15, 1693. To Mr. John Bufton on Lazy Hill near the Spring Garden in Dublin.

## Old Almanacks.

Henry Coley for .. .. .	1685
Richard Saunder .. .. .	1686
— Dove .. .. .	1687
J. Partridge .. .. .	1688
Nathaniel Culpepper .. .. .	1689
— Dove .. .. .	1690
John Gadbury .. .. .	1691
Poor Robin .. .. .	1692
Henry Coley .. .. .	1693
Thomas Fowle .. .. .	1694
Matthew Hobbs .. .. .	1695
William Salmon .. .. .	1696
George Parker .. .. .	1697
The Protestant Almanack .. .. .	1698
John Partridge .. .. .	1699

*The almanack contains notices of marriages (25 pp.) dating from January 1, 1677-8, to May 21, 1696; burials (46 pp.), January 11, 1677-8, to May 29, 1696; births (twelve entries, all apparently referring to relatives of Bufton), May 10, 1678, to November 27, 1693. Among the marriages and burials are a good many entries relating to the Guyon family. The more interesting items are printed in Beaumont's History of Coggeshall, pp. 250, 251.*

*The book also contains a series of notes on matters of local and national interest, ranging in date from 1677-8 to 1697. Many of these are printed in Beaumont, op. cit., and in Dale's Annals of Coggeshall, passim. Others that may be noted are the following:—*

November 17, 1679. There were four men hanged at Colchester who were some of those who robbed Sir John Shaw.

May 18, 1680. There was a great hail storm in several places in Essex, in some places as big as walnuts, in others as big as pullets' eggs. A citizen told my father there were some at London as big as turkeys' eggs.

In July, 1682, there was a Braintry man killed by one Esquire Tomson, but he got off and was not hanged for it.

In November, 1682, was a great fire at Wappin, London, which 'tis said burnt above a thousand houses.

March 3, 1685[-6]. A young child was found in a pond of the back side of Sir Mark's, which was Richard Pouter's wife's. The coroner came the next day about it, and March 5, 1685[-6], he and his wife were both sent to prison to Chelmsford, being suspected guilty of murdering the child.

About January 31, 1687[-8]. A child was born at Colchester with three tongues, four arms, and four legs, and was carried up to the King.

In April, 1688, I saw a printed paper in London of an inundation in Monmouthshire, where at a tide the sea broke

over the banks and flowed [*sic*] 13 or 14 parishes, being twenty mile in length and six or seven in breadth, and drowned the cattle. It happened 24 of March. By that account it was hoped not many people were drowned. Some it was said were taken out at the tops of their houses into boats. *S. Philip Unwin, Esq.*

In July, 1688. There was great talk of a whale not far from Maldon, and a great many went to see it, and some said they saw it, and some said it was not a whale, but at last they said it went away again, and they could not kill it.

March 18, 1688[-9]. Philip Gazzard beat a boy of his wife's so as it was said it died under his hands, he said it swooned, but it came to life no more. The coroner came the next day and the jury freed Philip Gazzard because they had no evidence against him, but a great many of the jury would not set their hands to it, and the town was not satisfied with it because there was a great suspicion that he was guilty of the death of the child, who it was said was about nine years old.

April 11, 1690, being coronation day a great garland was carried about the town and the picture of a Pope with a drum beat before them.

December 8, 1690. There was in the night an extraordinary tide such as 'tis said has not been known in the memory of man, which did abundance of hurt in drowning cattle and overflowing the marshes in Essex and other places, and in flowing [*sic*] cellars and houses at London and other places near the sea.

July 21, 1691. There were bonfires at Coxall made for a great victory in Ireland.

October 7 and 9, 1691, were bonfires at Coxall for the taking of Limerick.

In April, 1693, the quakers made a new burying place in Crouches.

In the year 1693 a new pound was set up on Grange Hill and the shambles was repaired.

May 17, 1697. Mr. John James told me he had it from a very credible hand that there was a sad tempest in Harfordshire about a fortnight before, where it thundered three hours together without intermission and there was hailstones fell ten inches about, and so many, and the wind drove them so hard that in some places they were four foot deep, which melted so suddenly that they made such a rage of water that it washed away the corn off from the land, and the earth with it as deep as the plough goes; and that a man was killed in the fields with hailstones. And a gentleman had a fishpond by his house into which there came such a sudden rage of water that it flowed [*sic*] his yard up to his horses' bellies; and some of his doors being open the water ran into his house, and some of his fish swam into his parlour.

June 10, 1697. I saw a penny printed book about the foresaid storm, in which it was related that the houses shook



*S. Philip Unwin, Esq.* and tottered five or six miles off from the biggest of the tempest, and that there fell hailstones as big as hen eggs, some as big as penny loaves, some bigger. Many affirm there were as big as the crown of a hat, most of them in strange shapes, much like pieces of thick ice, which poured down for half an hour and covered the earth in several places five or six foot thick. One man in a field that was killed either by lightning or hail, his body was driven down hills, and taken up after having floated near three miles. There was taken up two saddle horses, and one with a pannel, the riders whereof it's feared were killed by the hail, though their persons, perhaps covered with earth, are not yet found, for the ground was overflowed in some places five or six foot deep. The hail was measured, and when much wasted, some were eight and others ten inches round. It's credibly reported the weight of several were 14, 16 and some 20 ounces. It's feared there are more slain than are yet found out, notwithstanding we have an account of seven persons so suddenly destroyed. In one town the people were afraid lest their houses should be beat down on their heads, for their tiles and windows were all shattered to pieces, and much harm was done by water in cellars and shops, some persons having two hundred pounds worth of harm done in less than half an hour. There was rye growing on the side of Potton town, a great deal whereof was burnt up, but what [e]scaped the lightning fell by the fury of the hail, and was beat down beyond hopes of recovery, but what is most astonishing is that one part of the crop of a field should be destroyed and the other not in the least harmed. In Potton besides several houses greatly damaged two new houses were levelled with the ground. So wonderful was the storm the people could not discern [a]cross the street, nor in a straight line any thing that was above two poles off [f] them, there was no intermission of drops, the water poured down like a river out of the clouds. The reparation of one Squire Harvie's house on a modest computation will cost about a hundred pound. Several persons were killed in the borders of Huntingdonshire. It was added the heavens showered down water congealed into flakes of ice. Several cart loads of the ice lie on the ground in pieces of five, six and seven foot square of proportionable thickness, some more, some less. Some in the forms of men's heads, hearts, hands, others in the shape of swords, daggers, diamonds etc. Innumerable numbers of stately trees are blown down and shattered to pieces on the ground, and the dead carcasses of birds and other small animals are to be found in vast heaps where the storm was, and oxen, cows, horses, sheep have tasted of the same sudden mortality. My author tells me he saw a very stately ox so killed and that there was three or four score acres of corn burnt up by lightning, and a young man killed near Royston, beside the seven aforesaid. The generality of people agree, the

effects of the storm were more dismal than we have represented it. *S. Philip Unwin, Esq.*

II. EXTRACTS FROM MANUSCRIPT ENTRIES IN A SMALL  
ALMANAC OR DIARY OF JOSEPH BUFTON.

[*Printed title-page of "Almanack."*]  
"Goldsmith, 1686.

An  
Almanack  
for  
the year of our Lord God,  
1686.  
Being second after Leap-year.  
Wherein are contained many  
necessary rules and useful tables.  
With  
a description of the highways,  
fairs and marts in  
England and Wales.  
The like not extant in any other.

Calculated by  
John Goldsmith.

To which are added  
divers tables and other useful things,  
which have not been in former years.

London.  
Printed by Mary Clark, for  
the Company of Stationers, 1686."

Here followeth recorded all the orders, ordinances and decrees, for the most part grounded upon the statute laws of this realm. And the residue being not contrary to any statute are holden to be very requisite and conceived fit to be observed and put in execution, kept and maintained by the whole COMPANY OF THE OCCUPATION, TRADE AND MYSTERY OF THE CLOTHIERS, FULLERS, BAYMAKERS, AND NEW DRAPERS IN THE TOWN OF COGGESHALL in the County of Essex, condescended unto by them of the said trade and township whose several names and surnames and marks to the subsequent orders are set and subscribed.

Indentures to  
be registered  
within three  
months.

Item. It is concluded upon and agreed unto that every master within the said township, being of the said company and occupation, shall within three months at the most next after such lawful of his and their apprentices' binding bring the indentures of covenants to the wardens of the said occupation for the time being, that the effect of the said indentures,

*S. Philip  
Unwin, Esq.*

especially the date thereof, may be herein recorded truly; that hereby, although afterward the indentures be lost or cannot be come by, every master and apprentice may herein find the true date thereof: whereby many abuses, wrongs and injuries [which] are now commonly used and practised by false dates of indentures, may be prevented and disannulled.

5 Eliz.

See Labourers' Branch the 4 and 27.

Registering  
indentures 4*d.*  
Recording of a  
journeyman  
12*d.*

Item. That every such master at the time of recording of every such apprentice, shall pay unto the wardens of the company for the time being fourpence of current English money for every such apprentice so to be registered as aforesaid. And likewise that every journeyman being of the said company at the guild day next ensuing after the end and expiration of his full time and term of years mentioned in his indenture shall there appear and in this book shall be recorded and enrolled for a journeyman, and shall pay for such his admittance and enrolment one shilling of like money, both which said sums of 4*d.* and 12*d.* shall yearly be and remain for and towards the increase of a stock of money for the said whole company for the better maintenance of their orders, and help of such poor workmen of the said company as shall need thereof.

None to use the  
trade but which  
have been  
apprentice  
seven years  
at the least.

Item. That no person or persons whatsoever inhabiting within the said township or parish of Coggeshall shall at any time hereafter set up, occupy, use, exercise or intermeddle in or about the same art, mysteries or occupations, nor in any member of them, unless he or they shall have been brought up therein seven years at the least as an apprentice by writing indented and recorded. Nor shall become a journeyman or hired by the year within the said town or parish upon pain of forfeiting such sum and sums of money as the law of this realm in that behalf do limit and allow.

For three  
apprentices one  
journeyman  
at least must  
be kept etc.

Item. If any of the said masters of the mystery and occupation shall at any time hereafter within the said town of Coggeshall or in any place there appertaining keep three apprentices at one time together, that then he or they shall retain and keep in his house one journeyman by the year, and for every other apprentice above the number of the said three, one other journeyman, upon pain also



to forfeit the penalty of the statute laws in such case made. *S. Philip Unwin, Esq.*

Certificate of  
40s. per annum.  
Forfeit 20s. per  
month that  
taketh an  
apprentice  
contrary.

Item. That none of the said craft or mystery shall take any to his or their servant or apprentice not being born within the same parish to be taught and instructed in the said craft or mystery, except or unless the father or mother of such an apprentice or servant shall have at the time of the taking of such servant or apprentice, lands, tenements or other hereditaments of the clear yearly value of forty shillings of an estate of inheritance of freehold at the least. To be certified under the hands and seals of three justices of the peace of the shire or county where the said lands, tenements or other hereditaments do lie or be. And that to be certified to the wardens of the company aforesaid for the time being, that the effect of the certificate together with the indenture may be herein recorded upon pain to forfeit the penalty of twenty shillings a month, which is limited by the same statute of 5 Eliz. as aforesaid.

Forfeit 10l.  
that taketh an  
apprentice  
contrary to the  
statute of the  
5 of Eliz.

The words of the statute. Item. All indentures, covenants, promises and bargains for the having, taking and keeping of any apprentice, otherwise to be made and taken than is by the statute law ordained, shall be clearly void in the law to all intents. Or any person that shall take or newly retain any apprentice contrary to the true meaning of the act made in quinto Eliz. shall forfeit for every apprentice so taken, ten pound to the King and informer thereof, etc.

Wardens to  
prosecute  
offenders.

Item. It is fully concluded, condescended and agreed unto by and between the whole company aforesaid that the wardens of the same company for the time being shall yearly have the office of presenting all forfeitures and offences in their several times. And that it shall be lawful for them to make complaint thereof, either to his Majesty's justices next adjoining, or otherwise to proceed against such offenders at the quarter sessions of the peace, or by any other way that the law appointeth and tolerateth.

Displacing of  
strangers when  
townsmen want  
work.

Item. If any poor or under workman belonging to the said company shall at any time want work, and know not where to place himself, that then the wardens of the said company for the time being, upon notice thereof given unto them, shall enquire and make search

*S. Philip  
Unwin, Esq.*

whether any strangers be at work in the same town and trade, yea or no. If any such strangers be there, that then it shall be lawful for the said wardens to displace the said stranger and in his work to place the said poor townsman, so as he be reputed a true man, of honest life and conversation, and so esteemed by the wardens aforesaid.

If a master leave his trade his apprentice must be new-bound with another master for serving out the rest of his time.

Item. If at any time hereafter any master of the said company shall be declining and not able or otherwise not minded to follow his trade, that then the apprentice or apprentices of him or them so desisting from their trade shall not be unlawfully put over unto others, but shall become new bound by indenture for the serving out the residue of their time, with such other of the same occupation as the former master and his apprentice shall like well of and choose.

If any absent themselves from the Guild they shall forfeit 5s.

Item. That the wardens of the said company for the time being shall yearly keep their feast and guild day in some convenient place within the township of Coggeshall aforesaid upon the Tuesday next after the feast of Saint Michael the Archangel yearly; and also that they shall one week at the least before the said day give public notice unto the whole company aforesaid of the day of their meeting, and give warning unto them that they meet at the same feast and guild for the better maintenance of these orders, and the increase of their stock. And whosoever shall refuse to come to the same feast and guild, having lawful warning thereof as aforesaid, and can show no tolerable excuse for his absence, shall forfeit to the increase of the stock aforesaid five shillings. And that the said wardens for the time being shall at every of their said feast and guild days account and pay in all such forfeitures and customs which they shall have collected in that their year. And the said company or the chiefest part of them shall at the same time, with the consent of the rest, have full power to dispose of the same moneys upon good security to the best advantage and increase of their stock from time to time.

Here followeth registered the names of all such as have severally set to their hands and marks and do thereby give consent to all the orders aforesaid.

Richard Shortland.  
William Gladwin.  
William Cox,

Mathew Guyon.  
Marke Guyon.  
Nicholas Gladwin,

John Cox.	The mark of John	<i>S. Philip</i>
John Gray.	Rodley, Senr.	<i>Unwin, Esq.</i>
John Sampson, Sen.	Tho. Keeble.	
Paul Pemberton.	Rich. Sheppard.	
Robert Nicholes.	Wm. Clark.	
Peter Pridmore.	John Guyon.	
Benjamin Sampson.	Samuell Harvey.	
Richard Neele.	Ambros Sutton.	
Thomas Purcas.		

Not one of these men alive except Robert Nicholes be, or Wm. Clark, this 29th of April 1703.

#### Warrant.

Essex. To the Wardens of the Company of the Fullers, and also to the constables of the town of Coggeshall within the said county successively for the time being, and to all and every of them, greeting.

These are to require you, and in his Majesty's name straightly to charge and command you, the said wardens of the occupation of fullers within the said town of Coggeshall for the time being, that you make diligent search and enquiry for all such as intrude themselves into your said mystery, or otherwise offend contrary to the orders heretofore in this record registered. And if upon your search and enquiry you shall happen to find any such, that then you forthwith acquaint the constables of the said town therewith, demanding their aid and assistance therein; and that then they and you together do apprehend such intruders and offenders, if any be, and them also forthwith to bring or cause to be brought before us or some or any of us, or before some other of his Majesty's justices near unto your said township adjoining (if we be wanting), that we may take such further order with them as law, equity and justice in such behalf requireth. Given under our hands and seals at Kelvedon the second day of February in the seventeenth year of his Majesty's reign, annoque Domini, 1664.

T. Abdy. Wm. Wyseman. Jo. Godbold.

Essex. To the Wardens of the Company of Fullers, and also to the constables of the town of Coggeshall in the said county successively for the time being, to all and every of them.

These are to require you, and in his Majesty's name to charge and command you, the wardens of the occupation of fullers within the said town of Coggeshall for the time being, that you make diligent search and enquiry for all such persons as intrude themselves into your said occupation or mystery, or otherwise offend contrary to the orders heretofore in this record registered. And if upon your search and enquiry you shall happen to find any such, that then you do forthwith



*S. Philip Unwin, Esq.* acquaint the constables of the said town therewith, demanding their aid and assistance therein; and that then they and you together do apprehend such intruders and offenders, and them forthwith bring or cause to be brought before us or some or any of us, or before some other of his Majesty's justices near unto the said township adjoining (if we be wanting), to the end that those offenders may be so dealt withal as law, equity and justice do in such behalf require. Given under our hands and seals at Kelvedon the fourteenth day of April in the third year of the reign of our Sovereign Lord King James the Second etc., annoque Domini, 1687.

Ant. Abdy. T. Darcy. Hen. Ayloff.

Judicious auditors, with love we greet,  
 To blaze our patron's memory 'tis meet,  
 We thus present ourselves in humble sort  
 And crave your gentle ears to our report  
 Of worthy Blase the founder of our art.  
 Famed Canterbury's bishop did impart  
 The staple trade which millions doth employ:  
 England, nay Europe, is enriched thereby.  
 The staple trade like a wheel set all trades going;  
 When that once fail 'tis art's undoing.  
 While other times could only broad cloth mention,  
 Its names are numerous from this invention.  
 The western parts with other countries must  
 Yield honour to deceased Blase's dust.  
 Exeter serges grew not in the fleece,  
 Nor divers colours mixed in one piece.  
 The curious fabric of our occupation  
 Erected is on Blase's art's foundation.  
 The stuffs which Norfolk city doth uphold,  
 Whose numbers are too great here to unfold,  
 Our purpetanies\* town and country bays,  
 Hounscot's saloons and divers sorts of says,  
 Which livelihood to thousands do impart,  
 Give their original to Blase's art.  
 And merchants which transport to foreign shores  
 With rich return increase Great Britain's stores.  
 Trades', arts' and sciences' first propagation  
 Took birth from learning by Heaven's inspiration.  
 This Blase inspired his art communicate  
 For public good whilst earth and time bears date.  
 Shall we then who partake his legacy  
 Neglect to celebrate his memory?  
 And shall brave Blase sleep in forgotten earth  
 Who in his life gave our mystery its birth?

---

\* Perpetuana. 'A durable fabric of wool manufactured in England from the 16th c.' (Murray).

When the loud trump of fame shall lose her blast  
 And that ungrate requite all favours past,  
 And when the sun abhors vicissitude  
 And the world's stage affords no interlude,  
 When earth ascends and Neptune's bounds grow dry,  
 The memory of Blase with us shall die.  
 Now to conclude, Heaven bless our magistrates,  
 May health and wealth and peace attend our state,  
 Let truth and love unite us all in peace,  
 Let animosities daily decrease,  
 Let hearts annexed to voices jointly sing  
 Long live great James, God save our royal king.

*S. Philip  
 Unwin, Esq.*

April 17, 1688.

Verses of Blase, from Colchester.

In August 1688 I wrote these verses of Blase in a book for the combers, and after them these following things, and first some verses of my own making.

As in all ages have been some that stood  
 Most nobly to promote the public good,  
 So in this present age some are inclined  
 The good of this our fulling trade to mind  
 And have endeavoured what in them doth lie  
 It to promote to all posterity  
 By keeping out intruders from our trade  
 According to the laws before were made.  
 Long may their memory be kept alive  
 By those that shall in after times survive.  
 Remarkable also is their charity  
 (Oh that it may remain and never die)  
 Such love unto their trade they now do show  
 As former ages here did never know,  
 For they have of their own free will and mind  
 Agreement made by which they are designed  
 Each other's wants at all times to supply  
 Out of their stock by their own charity  
 Without assistance from another hand,  
 Which should relieve all that in need do stand.  
 May Heaven bless their generous design  
 And hearts of their superiors incline  
 To favour and encourage them herein  
 That so they may proceed as they begin,  
 And may their good example now persuade  
 And draw in others of the fulling trade  
 To join with them in this their enterprise,  
 That none their small beginning may despise.

For the better keeping in mind the proceedings of the Company of Fullers, it is here thus recorded. Notwithstanding the great care of our forefathers for the well managing of our trade and keeping out intruders, it hath of late years, whilst most combers had full employment, been much neglected,

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and many men of other occupations did intrude themselves into this art, and many boys came to learn it without being bound and serving seven years according to law, thereby offending against the orders in our warden's book. Insomuch that at length some that had served as apprentices to the trade were in great want of work and forced to go out of town for employment to get a livelihood, whilst in the meantime intruders into the trade were set at work in town. These things being taken into consideration, and some men being troubled at it, acquainted others of their trade with it, and thereupon in the year 1686 appointed a meeting to consult about it, and agreed to meet once a month for the better looking after it, where that all the company might be the better acquainted with the true design of their meeting, there was among them this following account drawn up in writing.

#### To the fulling trade.

Gentlemen, we do not doubt but that it is generally known unto you that there is something in hand amongst us in behalf of the trade, yet we suppose that through wrong information, or else for want of a right understanding of what our real desire and design is, some of our trade are disaffected to our undertakings, or at the least not so well affected as we could wish; therefore we thought good for a general satisfaction to give you this following account, and in the first place we do assure ye, we do not in the least nor never did design to prevent our neighbours' children learning of the trade, provided they be bound to it as the law requireth. And as to such as have within these late years learned without being bound, such of them as have no other calling for a livelihood, we are contented they shall use the trade, provided they be registered in our book, and at the end of seven years pay their freedom according to the custom. But as to such as have within these seven years left their own trade they were brought up to, and have intruded into our (if there be any such) we see no reason they should be tolerated. The next thing we desire is that we may be more constant in frequenting and upholding the guild, and there and then to be careful to choose such wardens as may of right be chosen, and men likely to stand up for the good of the trade, and to take a strict account that none be admitted to pay their freedom but such as may of right do it, and take care that our feoffees be such men as will stand up for the good of the trade. And whereas these present wardens have had more than ordinary trouble and charge, it hath been already agreed upon that we will stand by them and assist them both in this and in what other extraordinary trouble may fall out. And for the present have agreed to make a gathering, and freely to give sixpence a man, the which some have already done, and we hope others will not be backward to do the like. And if what is or may be gathered do over-run the charges, we do hereby promise



that every man shall have their equal part allowed them, unless it be agreed upon to have it kept in hand against further occasion of the like nature. This is a true account of our minds, and if any man think that what we have declared, or any part of it, be unreasonable or impertinent to the business in hand, we are ready and willing to hear their reasons; and if they will be pleased to show us a more expedient way, we shall gladly accept of it, and are ready to comply and fall in with it. But if this be approved of, we desire you to sign it with your names, and allow as we have done to the managing of the cause in hand. Thus heartily desiring there may be an unanimous agreement in such things as we hope may be for the good of the trade, of ourselves, our neighbours, and our children after us, that being the only thing we design and seek after, we subscribe ourselves well-wishers to the fulling trade.

*S. Philip  
Unwin, Esq.*

From such as would our rights invade  
Or would intrude into our trade  
Or break the law Queen Betty made  
Libera nos Domine.

To this many of them subscribed and freely contributed sixpence a man to raise some money for the further carrying on their business, and to pay the charges of those that were employed in it, and sent their wardens to the justices of the peace about it, who in the year 1687 granted them a new warrant, as is to be seen in their book for prosecuting of all intruders into their trade.

After these things they still continued their meeting as before, where after having succeeded thus far in their design a proposal was made amongst themselves about raising of a purse for the maintaining of those amongst them that fell into want, in imitation of their brethren at Colchester, which was well liked of by some of them. And one of the company, for the better encouragement of them to comply with it, drew up or composed these following verses, with this preface before them.

To all true hearted combers.

Gentlemen, the success we have had in that we have undertaken in the behalf of our trade as to the preventing of intruders may give us some encouragement in the raising and maintaining a purse for the help of such of us as may by sickness, lameness or the want of work fall into decay. The which if once accomplished and well managed will be greatly to our content and benefit. And as an invitation hereunto take these following lines:—

Come on brave noble hearts,  
Behold and take a view,  
Let's bravely act our parts  
In what doth here ensue.  
For now we do intend

*S. Philip  
Unwin, Esq.*

A purse there shall be made  
On purpose to defend  
And help the combing trade.  
When men grow poor and low  
And into want do fall  
By sickness as you know  
Or have no work at all,  
From our kind charity  
Such help there shall be found  
As may their want supply  
And more and more abound ;  
To such as do complain  
Unto the comber's purse  
Kind help they shall obtain  
Without a frown or curse.  
Oh that it might remain  
Upon our hearts, say I,  
This purse for to maintain  
And keep until we die ;  
That being dead and gone,  
May after ages say  
These noble hearts have done their parts  
And bravely led the way,  
Come let's like them now play the men  
And never let it fall  
But let's uphold this purse with gold  
And so God bless us all.

After this they agreed to send to Colchester for a copy of their articles belonging to their purse for the better directing them how to proceed therein, which copy having procured, by the help thereof they had drawn up the following articles in the year 1688, at which time some of them, according to the tenor of the articles, joining together began to raise a stock. Which articles are set down three leaves further.

#### The Preface to the Articles of the Combers' Purse.

Being deeply sensible how incident we poor labouring men be to fall into decay through the many calamities, afflictions and troubles that do attend us, and thereby we stand in need of help from others ; we have therefore concluded to maintain a purse for the relief of such of our trade as shall comply with us herein. Not that we do in the least contemn that excellent law of this land whereby every parish is enjoined to provide for their own poor, nor do we slight the care and charity of our superiors, but that we may show that love we have to our trade, and one to another for our trade sake, and also to prevent that loss of time and trouble in making of gatherings as have been common amongst us in case of affliction. And therefore we hope our good masters and the rest of our townsmen will not be displeased with our undertaking, but rather encourage us as those worthy masters

and others have done our fellow brethren the pursers in *S. Philip Colchester*. And for the better managing of our concerns *Unwin, Esq.* we have composed and concluded these following articles.

1. First it is concluded that upon Easter Tuesday every year there shall be a general meeting of all that belong to the purse at some convenient place appointed by the major part for that purpose, and then and there to choose such officers as shall be thought meet for the managing of the purse. And if any man concerned in the purse shall refuse or neglect to make his appearance he shall forfeit sixpence, the which shall be paid out of the purse, and laid upon the offender, and shall be spent to ease the then charges, and if the said offender shall refuse to pay the sixpence he shall be excluded out of the purse.

2. That there be one purser or treasurer chosen by the consent of the whole, and two sureties to be bound with him for the security of the money.

3. That there be four superadvisers chosen by general consent, to whom the bonds for the money shall be made in the behalf of the whole; and to whom also such as may be afflicted shall make their complaint, or to two of them at least, who after account taken of their affliction by going to see how it is with them, shall either come or send a note under their hand for so much money as they judge needful, not exceeding 12s., before the next month day meeting. And he the said purser or treasurer shall without fail disburse to them accordingly. But if 12s. as above mentioned be not enough to supply their wants, then the afflicted shall come to the next month day meeting and make the wants known, and then care shall be taken that their wants be fully supplied. And if less than the above said 12s. serve, discretion must be used by the superadvisers in that case.

4. That two collectors be chosen to collect the names and money of all them who belong to the purse; which money shall be paid in every month at the place that shall be appointed for that purpose.

5. That there shall be two accountants chosen, who shall take an account of all comings in and goings out, and that to be done every three months; at which time all the other officers shall meet together with them to give in their accounts at some convenient place by them appointed. And if any of them the aforesaid officers shall omit or neglect to appear, they shall forfeit sixpence a man, which shall be paid out of the purse and laid upon the offender, and shall be spent to ease the then charges. And if the said offender shall refuse to pay it, he shall be excluded out of the purse.

6. That these and every of these aforesaid officers shall faithfully serve in their office the full term they shall be chosen for to all intents and purposes, or else to be excluded out of the purse, but notwithstanding if any of them shall have just cause to remove out of town upon the account of a



*S. Philip Unwin, Esq.* livelihood, they may put another in their room, provided he be one the company shall like of. And if any of the aforesaid officers shall die in the time of their office, then another to be chosen in his room to serve his time.

7. That no man be compelled to serve above a year unless he be willing.

8. That all such as come into the purse shall pay one shilling for entering money, and then sixpence a month to be paid or sent in every month at the place appointed, of which if they fail they shall be marked, and upon missing three months together shall be excluded out of the purse.

9. If any who belong to the purse shall remove out of town, he shall notwithstanding enjoy his privileges in the purse provided he continue paying to it according to the orders mentioned in these articles and not otherwise.

10. If any that in their affliction have received out of the purse shall, when it may please God to restore them, cast themselves out of the purse, that such shall never be received in again.

11. It is our intent that when any man or his charge be afflicted, he shall not sell, pawn or embezzle any of his goods or wearing clothes, nor run himself into debt; but to be in as good a condition, when it shall please God to restore him, as he was when he was first taken; and also that when he is a receiver he shall be no giver, but when it shall please God to restore him, he shall pay in his arrears what he was behind of sixpence a month.

12. That no man be received into the purse but such as be allowed of by our wardens' book to use the trade.

13. If the stock decay that sixpence a month be not enough, we will add to it as we see needful, and as shall be agreed upon by the whole company.

14. If any man that is afflicted and receive out of the purse shall at the same time receive of the parish underhandly, he shall be excluded and have no benefit by the purse.

15. That every man that comes into the purse shall continue paying one whole year before he receive out of it.

16. That all men that belong to the purse shall bring in or send their money at the hour that shall be appointed or be liable to the censure of the company belonging to the purse.

17. That so long as three of the company shall hold together the purse shall not be broken.

18. That the same rules and orders that be for the townsman shall be for the stranger, and upon the due observing of them the stranger shall enjoy equal privileges with the townsman in every particular.

In April 1690 the combers broke up their purse. It was occasioned by Jonathan Cable being so unreasonable. It was thought if he might he would have had all their money belonging to their purse.

## Feoffees of the Fullers.

*S. Philip  
Unwin, Esq.*

1659	John Rodly.	In 1659
1660	Wm. Clark Junr.	the Stock was
1661		22 <i>l.</i> 11 <i>s.</i> 6 <i>d.</i>
1662	Wm. Clark.	
1664	John Gray.	
1665		
1666		
1667	Wm. Cox Sen.	
1668	Michael Richold.	In 1686
1669		it was
1670		28 <i>l.</i> 18 <i>s.</i> 6 <i>d.</i>
1671	John Cockerell.	
1672	Robert Sampson.	
1673		
1674		
1676		
1677		
1678		
1679		
1680		
1681		
1682	Thomas Keble.	
1683	Jacob Cox.	
1684		
1686		
1687		
1688		
1689		
1690		
1691	John Wilbor.	
	Jacob Cox.	
1692	John Wilbore.	
	Wm. Armond.	
1694	John Wilbore.	
	Philip Lay.	
1698	John Wilbore.	
	George Tayspill.	

## Wardens for the Fullers.

1659	Nicholas Gladwin, Wm. Hatton,
1660	John Wilbore, Robt. Becham.
1661	Francis Clark, Tho. Clements.
1662	Robert Armond, Richd. Rayment.
1663	Thomas Keble, Wm. Everitt.
1664	Benjamin Sampson, Edward Lees.
1665	William Ashpoole, Tho. Poole.
1666	John Guyon, Richard Allison.
1667	Richard Dale, William Haward.
1668	Samuell Guyon, James Wharly.
1669	John Mootes, Thomas Gage.

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- 1670 George Nicholes, Tho. Pudney.
- 1671 Isaac Dawes, Wm. Bennington.
- 1672 Edward Abbot, Robert Beeby.
- 1673 Simon Richold, Joseph Gage.
- 1674 Robert Gladwin, Tho. Stanbridge.
- 1675 Robert Gladwin, Tho. Stanbridge.
- 1676 Thomas Hills, Thomas Antony.
- 1677 John Cox, Henry Ireland.
- 1678 Robert Salmon, Nicholas Hooper.
- 1679 Abraham Cook, William Dyer.
- 1680 William Lay, Thomas Gage.
- 1681 Edward Poole, Joseph Gage Junr.
- 1682 Phillip Lay, Joseph Clarke.
- 1683 John Lark Jun., Thomas Ramsey.
- 1684 Gamaliell Wilbore, Daniell Beeby.
- 1685 Benjamin Gray, John Laswell.
- 1686 Edward Sturges, William Palmer.
- 1687 Philip Gazzard, Francis Lay.
- 1688 John Mount, Peter Everitt.
- 1689 William Tanner, Moses Groom.
- 1690 William Armond, Jam. Wharly Jun.
- 1691 Francis Lay, Samul. Drywood.
- 1692 John Ilger, Robert Gazzard.
- 1693 Wm. Gardner, John Younger.
- 1694 Saml. Sparhawk, John Warren.
- 1695 Philip Lay Junr., Michael Bringiss.
- 1696 Nicholas Gladwin, Cornelius Dyer.
- 1697 Saml. Crossman, Ben. Pemberton.
- 1698 Robert Nicholes, John Andrews.

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Mary Bufton born May 1, 1636.

Elizabeth Bufton born June 1, 1644, died April 17, 1666.

John Bufton born November 6, 1646, and died November 18, 1709.

Rebekah Bufton born July 13, 1649, died August 26, 1714.

Joseph Bufton born October 26, 1651.

Mary Bufton married on Friday, November 6, 1657, to John Cox.

John Bufton married to Eliz. Lay July 4, 1678, being Thursday.

Rebekah Bufton married to Samuel Sparhawke on Wednesday, December 20, 1699.

Roger Sturges born January 16, 1623.

Susan Sturges born May 2, 1653.

Thomas Sturges born February 4, 1654.

Elizabeth Sturges born November 24, 1656.

John Sturges born July 9, 1660.

Joseph Sturges born July 9, 1662.

Mary Sturges born April 3, 1665.

Samuel Sturges born August 24, 1668.



My brother John Cox died January 25, 1666-7.

My cousin William Cox was born February 6, 1665-6. He *S. Philip Unwin, Esq.* died March 14, 1712-13, of the small pox. He was married to Mary Sparhawk April 6, 1694, it being Good Friday.

John Bufton was born April 8, 1679.

William Bufton February 18, 1681-2.

Joseph Bufton September 2, 1687.

Edward Bufton November 4, 1690.

Thomas Bufton March 19, 1693-4.

My brother John's sons in Ireland.

Pool Gonner born November 27, 1693.

Ann Gonner born December 16, 1697.

Ambros Wright born July 20, 1691.

Thomas Wright born June 9, 1695.

Tho. Bowing born January 20, 1693-4.

James Pool [born] November 30, 1698.

Tho. Poole [born] August 9, 1703.

October 5, 1658. The charges of my grandmother's burial.

						<i>l.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
For wine	..	..	..	..	..	1	10	0
For sugar	..	..	..	..	..	0	3	4
For gloves	..	..	..	..	..	0	5	2
For 24 gallons of beer	..	..	..	..	..	0	8	4
For a coffin	..	..	..	..	..	0	6	0
For the burial	..	..	..	..	..	0	2	4
For helps in sickness	..	..	..	..	..	0	5	0
For physic	..	..	..	..	..	0	1	6
						£3	1	8

The charges of my sister Elizabeth's burial, April 18, 1666.

						<i>l.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
2 gall. sack, 4 of claret	..	..	..	..	..	1	11	6
A barrel of beer	..	..	..	..	..	0	11	0
9 pair of gloves	..	..	..	..	..	0	17	0
5 pound of sugar	..	..	..	..	..	0	5	0
For the burial	..	..	..	..	..	0	2	6
For a coffin	..	..	..	..	..	0	8	0
						£3	15	0

For my mother's burial, June 27, 1675.

						<i>l.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
For gloves	..	..	..	..	..	4	14	0
For wine	..	..	..	..	..	2	12	0
For beer	..	..	..	..	..	0	18	0
For nurses	..	..	..	..	..	0	12	0
For sugar	..	..	..	..	..	0	4	0

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	<i>l.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
For a coffin .. .. .	0	10	0
For a sermon .. .. .	1	10	0
For the burial .. .. .	0	6	0
3½ sack, 6 claret			
	£11	6	0

For my father's burial, January 7, 1694-5.

	<i>l.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
For gloves .. .. .	1	11	0
For 4 gallons of sack .. .. .	1	12	0
For a coffin .. .. .	1	0	0
For a sermon .. .. .	1	0	0
For a burying suit .. .. .	0	12	0
For 27 gallons of beer .. .. .	0	17	6
Henry Cooper .. .. .	0	10	0
John Taylor .. .. .	0	0	6
Nurses .. .. .	0	4	0
For bran .. .. .	0	0	6
For affidavit .. .. .	0	0	6
	£7	8	0

Gloves at my father's burial.

	<i>l.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
10 pr. of corderant .. .. .	1	0	0
2 pr. sheep .. .. .	0	2	0
3 pr. kid .. .. .	0	6	0
3 pr. lamb .. .. .	0	3	0
	£1	11	0

The names of the combers Mr. Hedgthorne had when he died.

John Snell.	Isaac Potter.
John Cricket.	Christopher Cooper.
Nathaniel Cole.	Edward Poole.

Six combers. John Byham did comb a while but left just before Mr. H. died.

They had but 12*lb.* to a dozen, sometimes drew less than 9, and often times more. They had a pound and six ounces of soap to a dozen and five ounces of oil.

The names of the weavers Mr. Hedgthorn had when he died.

Valentine Austin.	Widdow Brown.
John Andrewes.	Charles Brett.
John Amy.	Jeremiah Bayly.
William Addison.	Thomas Buckingham.
John Bull.	Henry Branch.
George Bishop.	John Branch.

William Branch.  
 Roger Batch.  
 Abraham Cole.  
 Thomas Chittum.  
 Widdow Chambers.  
 Andrew Child.  
 William Coe.  
 Nathaniel Carter.  
 Stephen Colman.  
 Robert Cave.  
 Peter Dutch.  
 John Everitt.  
 Josiah Ferran.  
 Abraham Freeman.  
 Robert Francis.  
 Thomas Garnit.  
 William Garrard.  
 Robert Harding.  
 Robert Humphrey.  
 Daniel Lawrence.  
 Tho. Lafflin.  
 William Leach.  
 Richard Lafflin.  
 John Lungley.

Alexander Mills.  
 William Mewis.  
 Francis Mills.  
 John Maxey.  
 John Mills.  
 Richard Randall.  
 Isaac Randall.  
 Robert Roote.  
 Edmund Spink.  
 William Summers.  
 John Smith.  
 Samuel Sherecroft.  
 Peter Shoomaker.  
 John Tillit.  
 John Tomson.  
 William Turner.  
 Robert Tideman.  
 James Wright.  
 Robert Wallis.  
 Widow Wymark.  
 Nehemiah Whistock.  
 Francis Waklin.  
 Widdow Ward.  
 John Wiggs.

*S. Philip  
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Here was just sixty weavers.

Geo. Bishop.  
 Tho. Chittum.  
 Abra. Freeman.

Wm. Leach.  
 Isaac Randall.  
 John Tillit.

These six had two looms apiece.

Four of these weavers were old men and did but little, it may be a piece in two months. One of them was a schoolmaster and one was lame a long time. And several of these weavers sometimes did some other work and did not weave constantly, and some of them were lazy sometimes, and some were slower at it than others, few were constant, many often hindered by one thing or other.

Richard Randall was gone out of town some time before my master died and left his looms work to his brother, but we set down Richard Randall because we knew not but he might come again and take it.

The finest sorts of serges and shalloons were commonly two or three weeks a weaving. And when they wove colours, some would prove bad work, that they would be as long about them, but some would weave one in a week.

Some of these weavers had wrought a long time for my master; some of them said thirty or forty years.

One of these weavers lived at Stoke-by-Nayland; one at Audly; one at Stanaway; one at Lexden; several of them at the Hithe; a great many of them in Maudlin Street.



*S. Philip Unwin, Esq.* About twenty-three of these weavers were taken in since I lived there. To wit:—

Val. Austin.	Alexdr. Mills.
Jno. Andrews.	Francis Mills.
John Amy.	John Mills.
Wm. Addison.	Robt. Roote.
Charles Brett.	Wm. Summers.
Abra. Cole.	Sam Sherecroft.
Robt. Cave.	Jno. Tomson.
Jno. Everitt.	Wm. Turner.
Josi. Ferran.	Robt. Tideman.
Dan. Lawrence.	Widdow Ward.
Tho. Lafflin.	John Wiggs.
Wm. Leach.	

The bye weavers that had work when Mr. Hedgthorn died:—

Wm. Woodham.	Jos. Tabor.
Danl. Baker.	Robt. Lufkin.
Jno. Hinds.	Jno. Mixer.
Jno. Cresswell.	Nat. Harding.
Wm. Hinds.	Jno. Austin.
Jno. Church.	Wm. Govier.
John Turner.	Richd. Spurgin.
Jno. Jenner.	Jno. Dickson.
Jno. Cook.	

Some wove perp[e]t[uana]s, some colours.

Mr. Hedgthorne gave out by chains (cheans) to his constant weavers in 1702, as to:—

Tho. Buckingham.	Edmund Spinke.
Valentine Austin.	Robt. Cave.
John Tomson.	James Wright.
Charles Brett.	Tho. Chittum.
Abra. Freeman.	John Mills.

Some perp[e]t[uana]s and some colours.

Some of these weavers had a pretty many by chains and some but one. And some bye weavers kept their pieces a long time when they had them.

Other bye weavers' names that wrought for Mr. Hedgthorne when I lived with him:—

Griffin Teador.	Tho. Bruce.
Tho. Smith.	Jno. Woodham.
Rich. Pycraft.	Stephen Charles.
Corn. Morrell.	Robt. Hills.
Wm. Pannell.	Tho. Janning.
Jno. Kent.	Jno. Presney.
Ja. Archer.	Nath. Downs.
Wm. Stebbing.	John Soles.
Jno. Zollard.	John Head.
Tho. Francis.	Rich. Herrington.
Sam. Jenner.	Jno. Lumley.
Tho. Bryner.	Guy Hutton.

Jno. Newton.  
 Jno. Dearsly.  
 Robt. Low.  
 Isaac Claypool.  
 Richard Bloys.  
 Robt. Bridge.  
 Robt. Strut.  
 Jacob Verlander.

Jno. Garrard.  
 Danl. Cannum.  
 Saml. Gonner.  
 Citizen.  
 Jno. Hunnicks.  
 Abel Cage.  
 Jno. Coone.

*S. Philip  
 Unwin, Esq.*

There were one or two more : Jno. Stebbing and Kettle.  
 And some that wrought by chains afterwards had a slay,  
 and so I did not set them down here.

Weavers' names that had a loom's work and slay of my  
 master since I lived with him, but had not when he died.  
 Some of them wove but a piece or two. One died and some  
 brought in their slays and would have no more work on one  
 account or other :—

Nich. Browne.  
 Edw. Browne.  
 Wm. Crizick.  
 Henry Crick.  
 John Chandler.  
 Step. Cornwell.  
 Edwar. Catchpole.  
 Abra. Dutch.  
 David Dutch.  
 Jno. Easterson.  
 Edward Gin.  
 Robt. Goymer.  
 Edw. Gardner.  
 Robt. Gladding.  
 Sam. Golding.  
 Tho. Harrison.  
 Robt. Hammond.  
 Tho. Horsley.  
 Tho. Ireland.  
 Wid Kettle.

Tho. Pledger.  
 Oliv. Porter.  
 Tho. Sparpoint.  
 Jno. Salter.  
 Wid. Warrens.  
 Jno. Burges.  
 Tho. Jey.  
 John Maskall.  
 Jerem. Scott.  
 Edwar. Fuller.  
 Peter Randall.  
 Robt. Swann.  
 Humphr. Stephens.  
 John White.  
 Richd. Howton.  
 Robt. Letch.  
 Thomas Minks.  
 Samuel Biscoe.  
 Solomon Ham.

Combers that wrought for Mr. Hedgthorne since I lived  
 with him :—

— Verlander  
 William Butson  
 Nathaniell Rand  
 Ja. Bushell  
 Tho. Nelson  
 John Keltridge  
 Henry Paiton  
 Robt. Haward  
 David Francis  
 John Byham  
 Abraham Tayspill

but a little.  
 a great while.  
 a great while.  
 but a little.  
 a pretty while.  
 but one little turn.  
 but a little while.  
 not very long.  
 not very long.  
 not very long.  
 brought home some once.

Sometimes one of the old combers had another wrought  
 with him, but I did not set his name down.

*S. Philip  
Unwin, Esq.*

In the year 1700 there was forty-four pieces brought in at my master's from the weavers in one week in January, or else there was not above thirty-nine pieces brought in in a week all that year.

In the year 1701 there was forty-three pieces brought in in a week in April, and after that there was between forty and fifty pieces in a week a great many times. But the week before Whitsuntide there was fifty-three pieces brought in, and that was the biggest week in that year.

In the year 1702 there was above fifty pieces brought in in a week several times, but the week before my master died there was fifty-six pieces brought in, and that was the biggest week in all the time I lived there.

In the year 1697 there was one hundred and six pieces brought in in one week and one hundred and five in another and above eighty or near eighty in a week a great many times.

*The almanac also contains, besides personal memoranda of no interest, a short chronicle of public events during the years 1688-98, 1702-3 and 1714-16, which is printed, with a few slight variations, in Dale's Annals of Coggeshall.*



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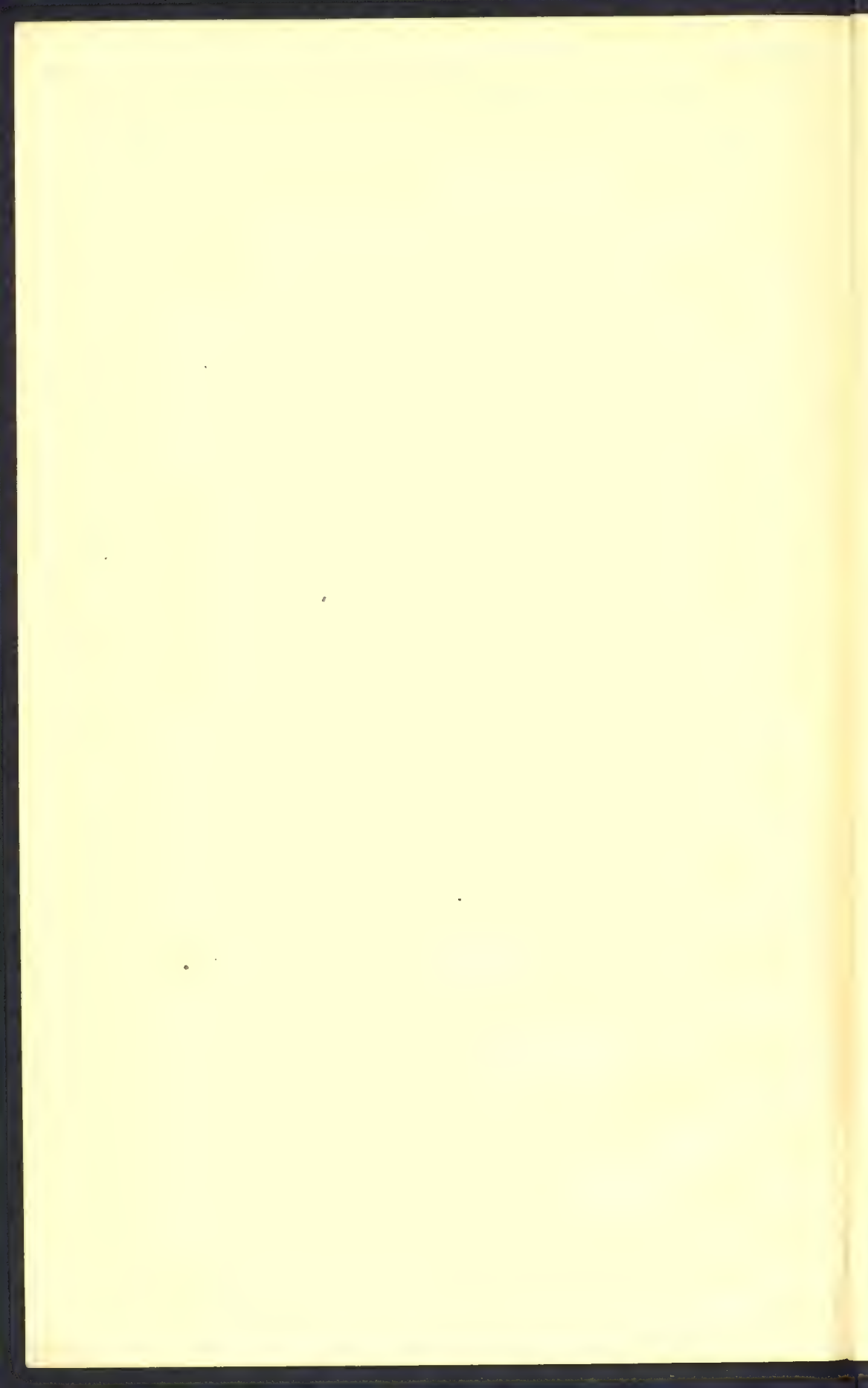
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Sir Herbert H. Cozens-Hardy, Master of the Rolls, (Chairman), The Earl of Rosebery, K.G., the Earl of Dartmouth, Lord Fitzmaurice, Lord Alverstone, K.C.M.G., Lord Lindley, Lord Morley of Blackburn, O.M., Sir Edward Fry, Sir H. C. Maxwell-Lyte, K.C.B., Professor Firth, M.A., LL.D., Mr. James Mills, I.S.O., and Mr. R. A. Roberts.

With the object of securing the co-operation of the owners of manuscripts, without which their work could not be carried on, the Commissioners think it desirable to describe the system upon which they conduct their enquiries.

If the owner of any collection of manuscript books or documents express his willingness to submit them to the Commissioners, an inspection is made under their direction by some competent and trustworthy person, and if any of the manuscripts appear to come within the scope of their enquiry, the owner is asked to consent to the publication of copies or abstracts of them in the reports of the Commission presented to Parliament.

The object of the Commission being the discovery of unpublished historical and literary materials, attention is directed to that object exclusively, and owners of manuscripts need be under no apprehension that the examination of papers by the Commission may mean in any way a prying into private affairs. Positive directions are given by the Commissioners to every person who inspects manuscripts on their behalf that nothing that affects the titles of existing owners is to be divulged, and that, if in the course of his work any modern title-deeds or papers of a private nature chance to come before him, he is to put them aside at once without examination or note.

To emphasize more strongly the confidential nature of his task, every person employed by the Commission to inspect a

collection of documents is required to consider it a condition of his employment that all notes made by him in the course of such employment are to be regarded as the property of the Commission, and that he is not at liberty to use in any way any information obtained from papers submitted to the Commissioners without their permission : this is never given without the express consent of the owners of the papers.

In practice it has been found expedient, in dealing with a large collection of manuscripts, for the inspector to make a selection therefrom and to obtain the owner's consent to the removal of the selected papers for a time to the Public Record Office in London or in Dublin, or to the General Register House in Edinburgh, where they can be dealt with more easily, and where they are treated with the same care as the muniments of the realm, whose place of deposit they temporarily share.

The whole cost of inspections, reports, and calendars, and the conveyance of documents is defrayed at the public expense.

Among the numerous owners of valuable documents who have given their sanction to the temporary removal of manuscripts by the Commission may be named :—His Majesty the King, the Duke of Rutland, the Duke of Portland, the Duke of Buccleuch, the Marquess of Salisbury, the Marquess of Ormonde, the Marquess Townshend, the Marquess of Bath, the Earl of Dartmouth, the Earl of Carlisle, the Earl of Egmont, Lord Kenyon, Lord Sackville, Mrs. Stopford Sackville, Sir George Wombwell, Mr. le Fleming, of Rydal, Mr. Fortescue, of Dromore, and Mr. Rawdon Hastings, of Ashby de la Zouche.

The work of the Commissioners, with the liberal-minded co-operation of many owners of manuscripts, has resulted so far in the publication of nearly a hundred and fifty volumes of previously unprinted historical materials.

The Commissioners also regard it as part of their duty to be ready to give advice as to the housing and keeping of valuable papers, and the repair of any that may be in a state of decay.

A. E. STAMP,  
*Secretary.*

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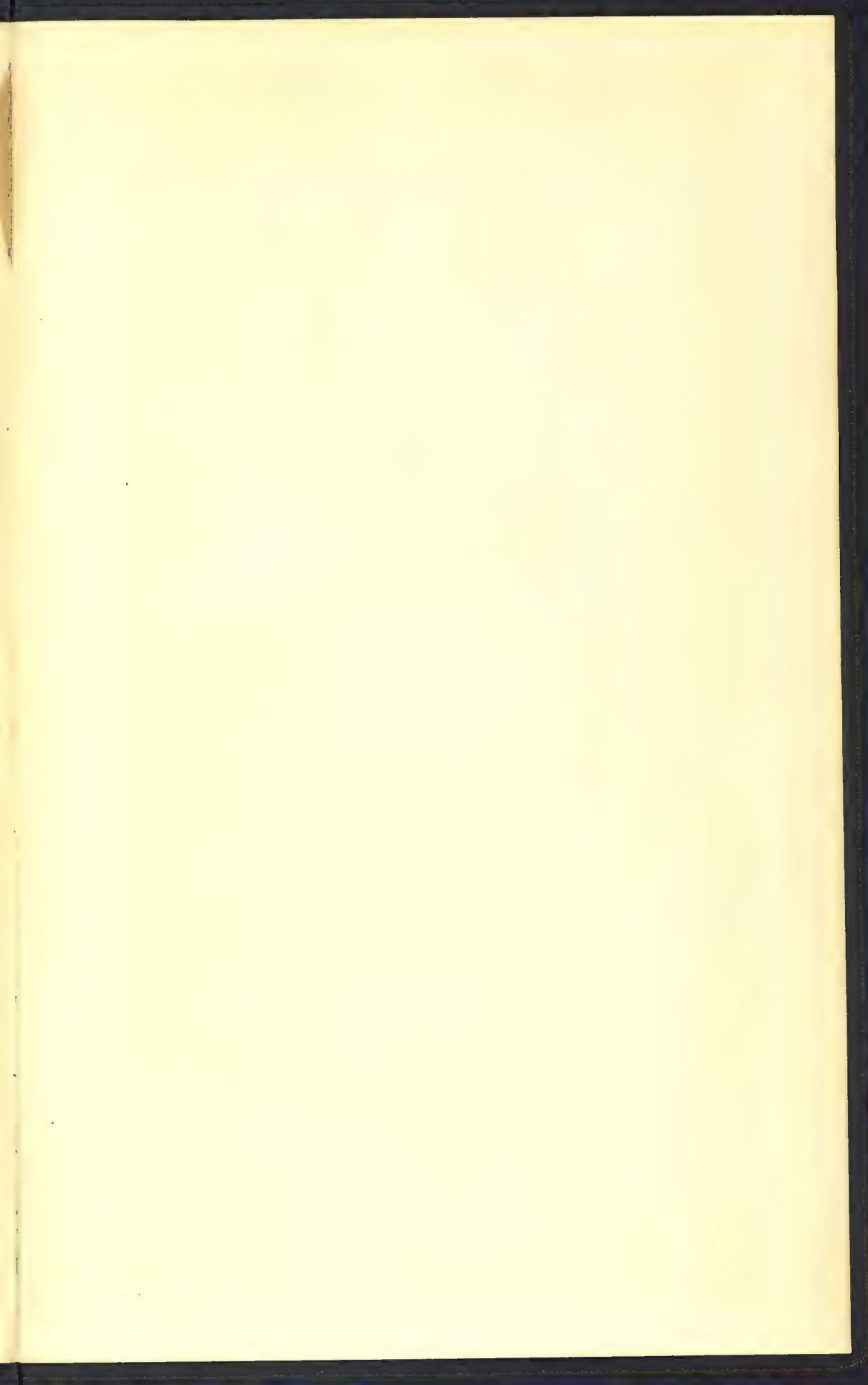
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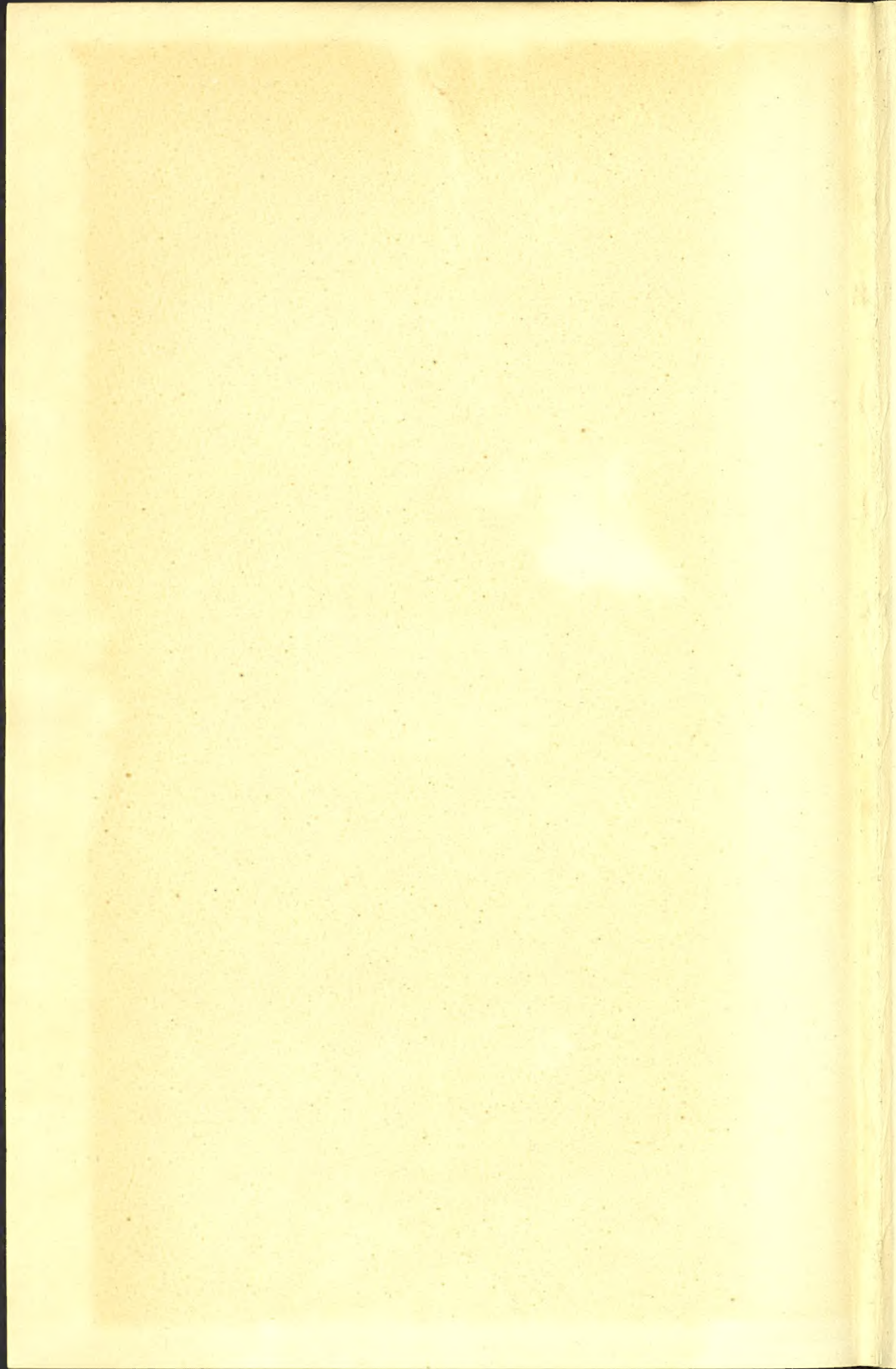


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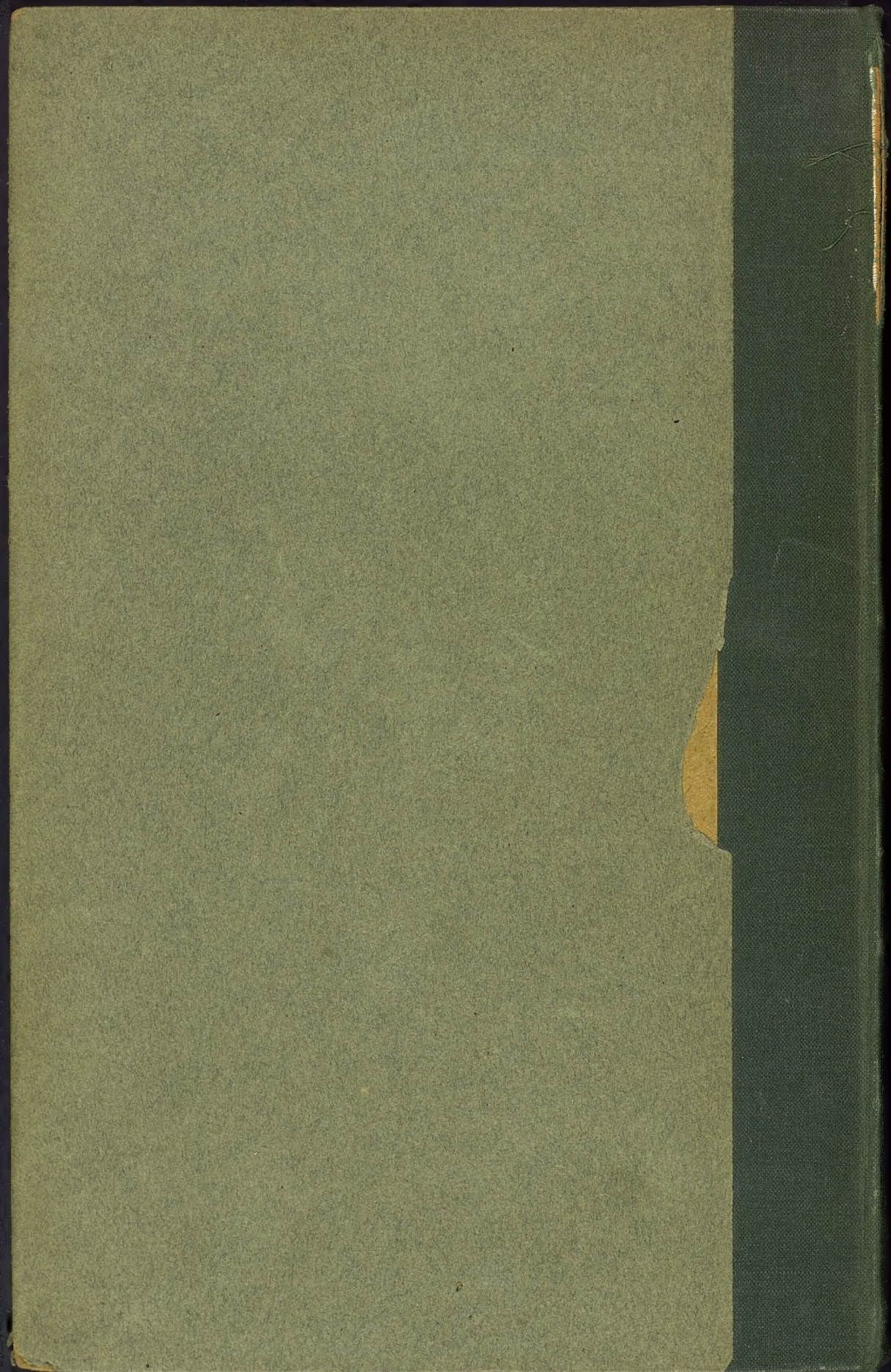




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